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Vaishaka 18, 1901(Saka)

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(Seventh Session)



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New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 8, 1979/Vaisakha 18,
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at half past ten of
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Crude by Libya

*1032. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has visited Libya recently and entered into an agreement with that country for import of crude oil;

(b) whether India will not be getting any crude supplies from Libya in the near future;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same;

(d) whether India is not agreeable to the barter deal;

(e) what was Libya's demand; and

(f) reasons why India did not agree?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers visited Libya from 7th to 10th April, 1979. As a result of his discussions with the Libyan leaders, Libya agreed, inspite of many constraints, to supply 2 million tonnes of crude to India during April, 1979—March, 1980.

(b) As a result of this move a contract signed between Indian Oil Corporation and Brega Petroleum Marketing Company, the Libyan National Oil Company, on April 10, 1979 provides for supply of 1 million tonnes of crude oil by Libya to India during April, 1979 to 31st December, 1979 and another 1 million tonnes during January—March, 1980.

(c) to (f). Do not arise.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Minister visited Libya and entered into a contract for the supply of 2 million tonnes of crude to India. In this connection, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has approached other countries who are producing crude; if so, the names of the countries.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: There are a number of oil producing countries. We are not approaching every country. We are primarily concentrating for securing our requirement from the gulf area.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I want to know what is the actual shortage of crude; is there any proposal to increase the production of crude in our country; if so, the details thereof?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The question is limited to Libya and Libyan visit; nevertheless, in order to remove a misunderstanding, if any, we are producing it from our existing wells at the highest possible rate. Nothing more can be produced from the existing wells than what is being produced right now. In fact, we have revised a number of policies laid down for working of our off-shore oil fields; and we have decided to work them at the maximum possible level. So far as the question of existing shortage is concerned, currently, we are short by 2 million tonnes of crude for which

arrangements have not yet been tied up.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: This is really a larger question. There is an alarming gap between supply and demand in the country; and it is a common sight, every day, you see long queues of trucks before the petrol stations for diesel, for petrol and long queues for kerosene and quarrels arising therefrom. So, what is the extent of gap and how does the hon. Minister propose to fill up that gap, because, in spite of hike in prices we do not see the demand coming down at all; and the demand has been rising at the old rate? Though, for the moment, it is a very serious problem, you may be able to tide it over later on. At present, what concrete measures does the hon. Minister propose to take to tide over the crisis?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The present crisis is really one born out of an unfortunate situation on the question of supply of the basic energy resource, that is, coal, both for thermal generation as well as domestic purpose. That has increased an unrealistic demand of petrol products. Obviously, the petroleum products cannot be substituted for coal, but exactly what is being asked now is that shortage of coal should be met from out of domestic purpose of kerosene oil and shortage of coal for generation of electricity should be met by supply of high speed diesel. It is not that we have not given it to the States.

In spite of the shortage we have been able to manage more supplies to the States in the first four or five months of this year than compared to the same period last year. But the whole point is that there are power cuts in South India. For example in Karnataka, in Tamilnadu, in West Bengal and many other States those power cuts are 30 per cent, 40 per cent effective. People now want to have high speed diesel oil. But it has so happened that high speed diesel oil has been found in short supply. Therefore, I have requested the Chief Ministers of the States to fix up inter-sectoral sort of distribution so

that transport, agriculture, generation of power and so on could always be managed within the resources available. That will have to be done. But so far as the other States are concerned, we are trying to increase our supply and make up the shortage of crude of which we are suffering.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: These oil producing countries are charging surcharge in an arbitrary manner and it varies from country to country.

We have entered into agreements with so many countries—Iran, Saudi Arabia, Russia and Libya. These agreements also vary from country to country. May I know from the hon. Minister, what are the terms and conditions of the agreement between India and Libya? When compared to the other countries is it favourable or otherwise?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: So far as Libya is concerned, we will get two types of crude from there. One is Zueitina crude oil @ 18.30 per barrel f.o.b. loading port and the second is Brega crude oil @ 18.25 per barrel f.o.b. loading port. This includes surcharge.

Power Ministers' Conference

†

*1039. **SHRI C. R. MAHATA:**

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the outcome of the Power Ministers' Conference held recently in New Delhi and the Central Government's reaction to the critical power situation in the Eastern States and particularly in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the programme for the commissioning of new generating capacity during the next four years was also discussed;

(c) how many State Governments attended the meeting; and

(d) what was the outcome of the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No meeting of the Power Ministers' was held recently. However, a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Power Ministers' Conference was held at New Delhi on 7th April, 1979 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Energy. The important points/conclusions resulting from the discussions, are given below:—

(i) There was a need for setting up a suitable machinery for the objective selection of Chairmen/Members of the Boards.

(ii) Uniformity in the matter of selection of Chairmen/Members should be maintained by all the Boards and for this purpose, certain guidelines might be drawn up.

(iii) It was necessary for the States to take concerned action for commissioning of sanctioned projects in time and, if possible, ahead of the schedule by reducing the gestation period.

(iv) Arrangements had been made to ensure that materials, e.g. cement, steel, were made available to the State Electricity Boards in time.

The power position in the country, including the Eastern Region, was generally discussed at the meeting of the Standing Committee. The recent power crisis in West Bengal had arisen due to simultaneous outage of thermal generating units at Santaldih and Bandel and lower generation level from Durgapur Projects Ltd. This had resulted in wide-spread load-shedding to the extent of about 230 MW. The State Government issued a Power Control Order under which all industries having power supply at 3.3 KV and above were not allowed to use power for 5 days from 10th April to 14th April, 1979. Arrangements were made by the Central Government for supply of power to West Bengal to the extent of 30 to 40 MW

from the Northern Region and 40-50 MW from Orissa. In addition, D.V.C. was also asked to step up the power supply to Calcutta area. With some improvement in power situation, power supply to industries was restored from 15th April, 1979 with an additional 10 per cent cut, as well as restrictions on use of power during peak load hours.

As regards Bihar, the State is having peaking shortage and load shedding to the extent of 50 MW to 100 MW was being done during peak load hours. There has been no worsening of the situation recently. Two units of 110 MW each at Patratu and two units of 110 MW at Barauni are under installation. In addition, two new power stations, one at Muzaffarpur with 2 x 110 MW and one at Tenughat with 2 x 210 MW have also recently been sanctioned. One unit at Subernarekha hydro electric project is also expected to be commissioned during 1979-80. With the commissioning of these units and with the improvement in the performance of thermal power stations at Patratu and Barauni, the power situation in Bihar is expected to improve considerably.

(b) Yes, Sir. This was discussed at the meeting of the Standing Committee.

(c) The meeting of the Standing Committee was attended by all Members States, viz., Chief Minister, Bihar (who is also incharge of Power portfolio in that State), Power Ministers of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, U.P. and Finance Minister, West Bengal (in place of Chief Minister, West Bengal, who is also incharge of Power portfolio in that State).

(d) The information is given against part (a) above.

SHRI C. R. MAHATA: The Eastern parts of India, particularly West Bengal has critical power position. As a result of that factories are closed, drinking water is not available. Trams are not plying in Calcutta regularly. The industrial units are losing crores of rupees due to shortage of power

every day. I want to know from the hon. Minister what positive or concrete steps are you going to take to overcome the present power crisis particularly in West Bengal?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The power position in West Bengal is not satisfactory. I would like to impress upon the House that it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The State Electricity Boards generate power and distribute them. Wherever the Central Government is expected to assist them they are prepared to assist.

With regard to West Bengal, when the critical power position has come up, we have tried to help them by taking some power from Orissa, from Andhra, from Uttar Pradesh and also increase the assistance from D.V.C. for the West Bengal area. In spite of our best efforts, unless the West Bengal Electricity Board and the DPL generate more power, it will be very difficult to meet the deficit. In fact, the West Bengal Electricity Board as well as the DPL which are supplying power to West Bengal area....

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Is there any DPL? The DPL is completely defunct. Is it not?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The hon. Member knows it better.

So, the power position will be very difficult for the coming few months also. Unless the State Government comes forward to rectify those deficiencies, I don't think I can hold out any hope for the improvement in the power situation there.

SHRI C. R. MAHATA: May I know from the Minister of Energy what are the reasons that Santaldih units 3 and 4 (each unit has capacity of 120 MW) and Kolaghat units 1, 2 and 3 have not been commissioned by 1977? Is there lack of funds or any other reason thereof?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, nearly 1,500 MW of on-going schemes are there in West Bengal and some of the schemes have been sanctioned long ago and they have not been completed

and if those schemes have been completed in time, this power position in West Bengal would have been comfortable and I am not aware of the reasons as to what is the position of the West Bengal finance and other things. Whatever might be the reasons, the on-going schemes have not been completed on time. That is the main thing.

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Sir, regarding the question of shortage of fuel and power, it is a vicious circle. From the paucity of coal there is a curtailment of goods traffic, from the curtailment of goods traffic, there is the incapacity to lift more coal and then they have got to resort to trucks for lifting the coal. Then there is a consumption of diesel oil. So it is a vicious circle—one department accusing the other Department, the Railway Ministry accusing the Power Ministry and so on, and it is mutually recriminative. Why don't there be a Cabinet Sub-Committee which will go into all these loopholes and try to evolve a solution so that there won't be any deficiency in the power supply?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: In fact, recently the Prime Minister himself has called a meeting where all the Ministers concerned with various Departments were present and coordinating efforts are being made to see that the coal is supplied to the power stations and everything is speeded up to see that the power stations do not suffer on that score.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: I would like to tell the hon. Minister that we do not want to see who is at fault, but we want to get a concrete reply from him whether in the foreseeable future we get any relief so that the consumers in West Bengal do not suffer and what is the exact time by which relief can come.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, as I told earlier, we are trying our best to help West Bengal and the solutions have to be found at the State level and if those power stations do not generate enough power for some reason or other, we are prepared to help them by sending experts to assist repairing and all

those things. That we can do, but the main maintenance has to be done by the State Government, the management has to be done by the State Government. If they do it well and if they need any assistance, we are prepared to go to their help.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I am not aware whether the hon. Minister knows or understands the situation in West Bengal. If he knew it, perhaps, he would have at least once visited Calcutta. I do not know how to describe the situation there. It is horrible, horrible, horrible; if three times using that word has any meaning, it is so horrible. The whole economic life is getting collapsed. In general industry, engineering industry, in scientific institutions, in hospitals and everywhere, everything is getting collapsed. The production is less than one-third. All the educational institutions are getting collapsed. A horrible situation has been created in West Bengal and it is due not only to shortage of power but almost acute and complete failure. DPL has got the latest equipment, latest machinery, but all its units are defunct. Santaldih plant is also defunct.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the Minister whether West Bengal exists in the map of India and secondly whether Calcutta is known as the commercial capital of Eastern India and whether energy, which deals with Electricity as well, is a concurrent subject and if so, whether the Central Government has any responsibility in such a situation where a State in Eastern India which is in such an advanced industrial stage is getting collapsed. It is facing a disaster. I will be misunderstood if I say that the only honourable course for the West Bengal Ministry is that they should quit till this problem is resolved by the Centre and then they should come back. (Interruptions) I would have said so, but I will not make that suggestion. I know the political implications of it. But the point is, such a serious situation exists in West Bengal.

I would like to know whether the Minister will request the hon. Prime Minister that a special meeting be convened between the hon. Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal in which the Minister will also be present to find out how the Centre can help at the moment to resolve the crisis in West Bengal. I want to know whether he would take that step. I tell you, if he does not take the step promptly....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: The situation is very serious in West Bengal. Every day, three-column or 4-column article appears in the press. People are suffering. I would like to know whether the Minister will take initiative to convene a meeting between the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister of West Bengal and himself and thrash out all the problems, all the difficulties and evolve methods to overcome the crisis. As a temporary or immediate solution, you must supply power from other States, and see how to deal with the problems there and also how the long term issues can be solved. I want to know whether this kind of a step will be taken by the Government.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Whatever I have told earlier, I think, explains the problems of West Bengal. If the Prime Minister's convening a meeting will help the situation, definitely, I will request him to convene a meeting. But how is it going to help unless the State Government comes forward with concrete proposals to solve the problem.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: It is a concurrent subject.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Even if it is a concurrent subject, I do not think that we can interfere in all the minute details of the working of the State Electricity Boards. It is very difficult and embarrassing. In fact, I am in constant touch with the West Bengal....

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: It is a disaster there.

MR. SPEAKER: Disaster is here.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: It is a concurrent subject. I am one of the humble representatives of West Bengal and I have a right to present the situation there. They are almost facing a disaster.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I am in constant touch with the State Government. In fact, I am sending my own Member of the CEA to visit Calcutta as and when required to be there and he is trying to assist the West Bengal State Electricity Board and see whether anything is to be done for them. When they asked us to supply some power, we are trying to help them by speaking to the UP Electricity Board and also Orissa and Andhra and we are trying to help them by supplying power from places where it is available. I do not know what other steps we can take in this direction.

SHRI BIJOY SINGH NAHAR: As stated by the hon. Minister, the Centre is trying to give all help to West Bengal. But the State Electricity Board or the Government of West Bengal is not doing the work properly, rather they are sabotaging the whole thing and the result is that the people are not getting adequate power supply. What steps is he going to take if there is sabotaging by the Government itself? They themselves are trying to create a situation by which every item in the State becomes scarce. What steps are you going to take to remedy the situation? If you say 'We cannot help; let the State Government go on doing things in their own way' you will completely eradicate West Bengal from the map of India.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I do not know what type of answer I should give.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This relates to part (b) of the question. There is no doubt that scarcity of electric power has retarded industrial production in the State of West Bengal. May I know from the Hon. Minister whe-

ther the Government, as a whole, has got a perspective programme for installing additional power capacity in the Eastern and North-eastern region? During the Sixth Five Year Plan, for the western region of our country allocation has been made to the tune of 5055 megawatts, for the northern sector of the country it was 4055, for the southern sector it was 4260 but, in the case of the eastern region and the north-eastern region taken together, the total allotment has been of the order of 3107 megawatts. Is this not a lop-sided development programme of the Energy Department? If so, what steps are being taken to correct this lop-sidedness and thereby assure fuller implementation of additional capacity in the States of West Bengal, Assam and other north-eastern regions?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Addition to the capacity will depend on the demand for power in the particular region, and it is after studying that, that we sanction scheme. But here, in the case of West Bengal, it is not that we are trying to neglect West Bengal or refuse to sanction schemes, but the whole point is, there are schemes which were sanctioned even six or seven years ago but they have not been implemented and the machines are lying in some projects; they have not been installed. Because they wanted gas turbines to be sanctioned as a short-term measure, we even sanctioned gas turbines to the tune of 100 Megawatts. But the point is there are schemes for nearly 1500 capacity which have been sanctioned, which are on-going and which are slipping every year: they have not implemented them. Definitely, the Energy Department of the Central Government will not hesitate to sanction more schemes provided they are needed. I can give that assurance. But what we want is that the West Bengal Government should complete the schemes already sanctioned, and the existing plants also must be able to generate more power. For instance, the DFL

have enough installed capacity but they are generating only 40, 50 or 60 megawatts as against 280 megawatts. So what is it that we can do? Santal Deep and Bander are also schemes which are not generating enough power through the existing capacity and the additional capacity which has been sanctioned has also not been implemented. If they implement them and then want some more schemes, definitely we will not hesitate to sanction them.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Is it a fact that the previous Government has not at all implemented the ongoing plans and, as a consequence of that, the present Government is facing a serious crisis of electricity in West Bengal?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I do not know. Whatever it is, the previous Government have not implemented it. The present Government, I hope, will implement quickly all the schemes.

Memorandum from Punjab Small Industries Association regarding Non-availability of Steel

*1040. **SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Federation of Punjab Small Industries Association regarding non-availability of steel at fixed price;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Federation has represented about the shortage of steel materials essentially at Ludhiana Stockyard and the sudden spurt in their prices as also against the functioning the Punjab State Small Industries Corporation.

It may, however, be mentioned that deliveries from Ludhiana Stockyard have been more during 1978-79 as compared with 1977-78 as would be evident from the table below:—

The position of delivery of materials from Ludhiana Stockyard during 1977-78 and 1978-79 is as follows:—

Sl.No.	Category	1977-78	1978-79
			m/t
1	Pig Iron*	21,682	*21,480
2	Re-rollable/Billets	6,257	9,283
3	Rounds	9,392	18,910
4	Torsteel	102	541
5	Wire rods	4,747	11,356
6	Lt. Structural	4,702	5,202
7	Med. Structural	1,749	1,263
8	Heavy Structural	96	375
9	GP/QC Sheets	1,464	222
10	Skelp	2,900	4,098

11	HR Sheets	1,513	325
12	CR Sheets/CR Coils	1,205	2,102
13	Plates 5-10 mm	708	1,589
14	Plates 12 mm & above	613	216
15	Tin plates	135	..
16	Def. & Scarp	1,042	2,022
	TOTAL	58,307	68,986

(*In addition, seven rakes 1400 m/t approx. of pig iron have been supplied directly from plants to PSSIC Ludhiana for further distribution among consumers in and around Ludhiana during 1978-79).

The supplies in general are higher by 11.8 per cent during 1978-79 as compared to 1977-78.

The complaints about the functioning of Punjab State Small Industries Corporation have been brought to the personal notice of the Industries Minister, Punjab.

(c) Government have taken special steps to ensure that the steel requirements of the Small Scale Units in Punjab and in other States also are met to the maximum extent possible through their State Small Scale Industries Corporations. Supplies to these Corporations have been stepped up. As against 176,187 tonnes in 1977-78, supplies in 1978-79 have been about 333,000 tonnes (provisional) and are expected to be around half million tonnes in 1979-80.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: What are the steps that you have taken to meet the complaints regarding steel shortage in Punjab?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, the steps have been taken to increase very substantially the supplies of steel to the Small Scale Industries Corporations in all the States of India. In answer to another question, I had mentioned that the supplies had been

trebled from the year 1975-76 when the supplies were only a hundred and odd thousand tonnes. In the current year, we are going to supply nearly half-a-million tonnes to the small scale industries Corporations of different States of India who in turn will supply them to the small scale industries at a subsidised price as determined by the Steel Authority of India. Only on 30th March, 1979, especially from Ludhiana, from their Associations, we have received two letters of great appreciation. One is from the Nuts and Bolts manufacturing Association, Ludhiana. There, they have stated "the Association would like to convey their heartfelt thanks for the co-operation extended to their members by your office for allotment of raw materials, etc." This is on 30th March 1979, from Ludhiana. Another one from the Cycle Manufacturers Association has stated "This policy of yours has been of immense help to us since it has enabled to distribute stocks on a wider base which have led too many smaller units to survive under the present crisis. Apart from this, I am not looking for a certificate. I am only pre-empting your next question. All I am saying just now is, at the moment, we have stopped all exports of bars and rods which are mostly required here. The prices have started coming down steeply. There has been reduction in the so-called market price to the present price by over Rs 300 per tonne, by this one action. We are also going to import large quantities of these materials. Very soon it will come down and I am afraid for one thing

that the market conditions may be that at the time we assumed office there was no sale of steel material, I hope that will not happen. But the prices have already come down steeply and this will be readily available to those who want to take it.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: The question is that the Small Industries are grateful to you for what you have done to them. That is true. But what is their actual demand and what is it that you are able to give uptill now and according to your schemes. Will you be able to meet their entire needs?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I can assure the hon. Member and the House that I will be able to meet their actual needs. I have not the slightest doubt. But as the hon. Member knows, in the time of shortage, there are many bogus registration. We have found that. In every State Industries Corporation and in every State of this country, without fail, I say every State including Kerala, there are bogus registrations who take these quotas and sell them in the black-market. So far, we have black-listed under the Steel Control Order, nearly 300 such firms and I have had meetings with the Managing Directors of the Small Scale Industries Corporations. I have warned them that unless they take necessary steps to supervise or monitor we shall have to take necessary steps to curb their supplies. I hope the Small Scale Industries Corporation of different States will pay heed to my word.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अभी यह बतलाया है कि उनको लुधियाना के कुछ इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट ने चिट्ठी लिखी है कि स्थिति बहुत संतोषजनक है और सरकार ने बहुत माल वहां पर सप्लाई किया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानकारी लेना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन के ध्यान में है कि पंजाब के स्माल स्केल सेक्टर के इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट ने इसी 7 तारीख को पंजाब बंद का आवाहन किया था और उस सिलसिले में पंजाब के उद्योग मंत्री

केन्द्रीय के इन्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर के मिले थे और उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि वे पंजाब के स्माल स्केल सेक्टर को बहुत जल्दी माल सप्लाई करने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे। इस आश्वासन से जो 7 तारीख को 'पंजाब बंद' इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट की तरफ से होना था, वह पोस्ट पोन कर दिया गया है फलहाल। मैं यह जान जानना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब के उद्योग मंत्री को आश्वासन देने के बाद कौन सी फोरी कार्यवाही माल को वहां भजने के लिए की है और कौन सा कनसाइनमेंट इमीजिएटली वहां भेजा है, जिस से पंजाब बंद का सवाल ही भाने के लिए खत्म हो जाए?

श्री बीजू पटनायक : आप उद्योग मंत्री से मिलने की बात कर रहे हैं या स्टील मिनिस्टर से मिलने की बात कर रहे हैं?

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : आप से ही मिल कर गये थे।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Minister of Industry had a meeting with me recently and I suggested to him to get the proper requirements of the small scale industries actual requirements and intimate them to me. I have assured him that all the needs will be supplied because we are taking very special care under the policy of the Janata Government to supply all the needs to the actual users, especially the small scale industries, but actual users, not bogus ones.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether small scale industrial units have been closed down in Jullundur, Ludhiana and many other places due to shortage of iron and steel material.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : मेरे साबल का जवाब नहीं आया। कौन सा कनसाइनमेंट भेजा जा रहा है?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I must have an indent. I cannot send a consignment to the Small Scale Corporation. I have told the Minister to have

list of actuals and then send it to me. I am awaiting his reply.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: I want to know from the hon. Minister, whether many of the small scale units have been closed in Jullundur, Ludhiana, Phagwara and many other places due to shortage of iron and steel material. They have submitted a memorandum saying that supplies are not regulated. They will have to close all the units. A similar memorandum has also been submitted to the Punjab Government as well as the Minister of Industry.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I do not know what is correct. I was reading out to the hon. Member Shri Nair a letter dated 30th March from the United Cycle Parts Manufacturers Association, Ludhiana. They say: "We have on the roll 700 manufacturers of cycle parts for steel forms and essential requirements. Your setps have helped our Association and its members to acquire steel at your rate and distribute the same to our members at a fairly reasonable price whereas it would be impossible for our members to survive if purchases were required to be made from the open market." We are dealing with the actual users. I am not interested in some group of traders demanding steel material from us, when there is a shortage—only for the purpose of black money. I will not permit that.

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

* 1042. श्री सुभाष 'प्राहुजा क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए हैं ;

(ख) कि जिलों के सम्बन्ध में योजनायें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं; और

(ग) सरकार उन पर क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Rural Electrification Corporation provides financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards, Rural Electric Cooperative Societies and in the States where the State Electricity Boards do not exist, to the State Governments for technically feasible and financially viable rural electrification schemes. From its inception in 1969-70 to 31st March, 1979, the Corporation has approved 353 rural electrification schemes in Madhya Pradesh for total loan assistance of Rs. 119.01 crores. Besides, as on 31st March, 1979, 39 rural electrification schemes (including one rural electric cooperative project) involving a total loan outlay of Rs. 11.67 crores were either under examination with Corporation or referred back to the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for revision.

(b) The names of the districts in respect of which the schemes are under examination with the Corporation or have been referred back to the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board are as follows:

1. Guna, 2. Rajgarh, 3. Vidisha, 4. Chhatarpur, 5. Dhar, 6. Morena, 7. Tikamgarh, 8. Hosangabad, 9. Schore, 10. Betul, 11. Balaghat, 12. Chhindawara, 13. Jabalpur, 14. Sagar, 15. Damoh, 16. Panna, 17. Khargone, 18. Indore, 19. Gwalior, 20. Shivpuri, 12. Bilaspur, 22. Ratlam, 23. Datia, 24. Seoni, 25. Khandwa, 26. Rewa and 27. Narsinghpur.

(c) Of the 39 schemes pending sanction 47 schemes are under examination with the Corporation and 22 schemes have been referred back to the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board and are pending with them for revision. These schemes will be considered by the Corporation for sanction if the same are found to be technically feasible and financially viable, subject to the availability of the required funds.

श्री सुभाष आहुजा : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में यह स्वीकार किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने 39 योजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी हैं और 1979 के बजट तक सरकार इन योजनाओं पर विचार कर रही थी। इन विचाराधीन 39 योजनाओं में से सरकार ने 22 योजनायें मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को वापिस भेजी हैं और 17 योजनायें अभी भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास विचाराधीन हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी स्वीकृति कब तक मिल जायेगी और उन पर कितना खर्चा आयेगा ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: There are 17 schemes costing about Rs. 5.36 crores from Madhya Pradesh which are pending for consideration. Besides this we have got another 22 schemes with capital outlay of Rs. 6.31 crores and they have been referred back to the Madhya Pradesh Government for correcting the mistakes which were found. As soon as they are received, REC will take early steps to sanction them.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked when these 17 schemes pending with you are likely to be sanctioned.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As on 31st March. These 17 schemes were pending. When REC Board meets, it will go through these and sanction them.

श्री सुभाष आहुजा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि योजनाओं के बारे में ग्रामीण विद्युतिकरण निगम के जो वर्तमान मापदण्ड हैं, क्या उन मापदण्डों को आदिवासी क्षेत्रों और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के लिए योजनायें स्वीकृत करने के बारे में सरल करने पर विचार किया जायेगा ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The backward areas and adivasi areas are also included in the scheme. It is for the State Electricity Board to formulate the scheme. In fact, of late, we have given instructions to the Electricity Boards that all the schemes which

they are formulating should include Harijan Bastis and Backward areas. REC is a financing agency and the backward areas will also get loan assistance. The rate of interest will be low and also the period of repayment will be longer. That is the scheme under R.E.C. Besides this the State Electricity Boards can always subsidise the schemes for the adivasi areas and backward areas.

SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI: There are 44 districts in Madhya Pradesh. Out of these only 27 districts have been covered under R.E.C. as per the statement made by the hon. Minister. Some of the backward districts have been ignored by the R.E.C. In the light of the statement made may I know from the hon. Minister what are the norms and conditions under which R.E.C. introduces schemes in any district? Secondly, what are the reasons for ignoring the real backward areas like Sargoda, Buster, Rajgarh, Mandla, etc.? Will all these districts be considered? If so, when?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: R.E.C. never goes into the details of the districts. It is for the State Electricity Board to formulate the schemes and send them to the R.E.C. for sanctioning the loans. It is for the State Electricity Boards to take into consideration various districts if they are backward to formulate more schemes and send them to R.E.C. R.E.C. will sanction loan subject to availability of the funds with them.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the hon. Minister state why the progress of work is slow under the scheme sanctioned by REC for the districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha? Material required for the implementation of the plan under REC is not available with the State Electricity Boards. What arrangement is government making so that poles and other things for completing the schemes are supplied so that there may be expeditious completion?

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot do it.

It is a State subject. He will not supply.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: R.E.C. sanctions loans for these schemes. If there is shortage of material, definitely the State Electricity Boards can write to Shri Biju Patnaik for supply of material.

Reserves of coking coal in Shampur Chhatabad area

*1044. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Geological Survey of India, there exist reserves of excellent coking coal at Shampur Chhatabad areas of Dhanbad district and Santhal Parganas district of Bihar and Birbhum district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government have since taken any concrete follow-up steps to explore the possibilities of mining them in view of the fact that the country suffers from shortage of coking coal; and

(c) if so, full facts revealed by the survey and steps taken to date?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) रानीगंज कोयला क्षेत्र की शामपुर और छाताबाद सब-बेसिन धनबाद जिले में पड़ते हैं। इनमें मध्यम कोक्कर कोयला है। कास्टा एरिया बिहार के संथाल परगना तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के बीरभूम जिले में आता है किन्तु मिश्रण योग्य कोयले का पता केवल संथाल परगना में चला है। संथाल परगना जिले में किसी प्रकार के कोक्कर कोयले का पता नहीं चला है।

(ख) और (ग) : शामपुर बेसिन में 0.58 मिलियन टन वार्षिक लक्ष्य क्षमता की एक खान के लिए साध्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है। शेष भाग की खोज के लिए ड्रिलिंग कार्य जनवरी, 1979 से शुरू किया गया है और यह जारी है। छाताबाद बेसिन में उपलब्ध भूवैज्ञानिक सूचना पर्याप्त है और पता चला है कि कोयला

सीमों को भूवैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से व्यापक क्षति पहुँची है। कास्टा क्षेत्र में मिश्रित कोयले का पता लगाने के लिए विस्तृत ड्रिलिंग कार्य करने की रूपरेखा पहले ही तैयार कर ली गई है और इस कार्य के शीघ्र ही शुरू होने की आशा है। संथाल परगना की कोयला सीमों को कोयले की सप्ताई की दृष्टि से फरक्का में प्रस्तावित सुपर ताप बिजली घर के लिए नियत कर दिया गया है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, it is a long statement and it should have been laid on the Table of the House so that we could have studied it properly.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been requesting the Minister many many times. Any way, let me request him again.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, another point is, I put the question in English and the reply should have been in English. But I don't raise any controversy on it because that is not very important.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether there were at least 9 coking coal producing mines in Birbhum district, and out of these 9 existing coking coal-mines, only one is functioning with only 25 workers and others have been closed down? In view of the fact that the Government proposes to import coking coal from outside.

The reserves in our country are not being properly exploited, what are the reasons? Would the Government run these mines and see that all possible steps are taken for the exploitation of coking coal reserves in our country?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह कहना गलत है कि बीरभूम जिले में जो कोयले के भंडार हैं उनके पता लगाने का प्रयास सरकार की तरफ से नहीं किया गया है। अभी तक वहाँ पर नौ होल बोर किए गए हैं और उसकी फीजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट आने वाली है। हम समझते हैं कि मान-

नीय सदस्य अन्याय करनेवाला इस तरह का आरोप बह लाएंगे। यह सही है कि कोकिंग कोल बिदेशों से आयात करने का निर्णय सरकार ने लिया है और प्रयोग के तौर पर यह निर्णय लिया गया है ताकि देखा जाए कि इस्पात मिनिस्ट्री या इस्पात विभाग की प्राधिकारी पर उसका क्या असर पड़ता है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, it has not been properly answered. I have said...

MR. SPEAKER: He also admitted. They will try their best to properly investigate and all that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Not properly investigate. In my question it was mentioned whether it is a fact that according to the Geological Survey of India there exist reserves of excellent coking coal at a certain place.

MR. SPEAKER: That he answered. He said, not excellent. There is coking coal, but not of a very superior variety. In the statement was mentioned.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My question was, whether all possible steps are being taken to exploit the reserves of coking coal.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered that. He said: "We will do our best to do that." Now you put your second Supplementary if you have any.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government will kindly see that there are reserves in the District of Bankura in West Bengal. Would the Government conduct a survey to find out whether there are reserves of coking coal in other places also?

श्री जलेश्वर मिश्र : मैं पहले ही बता चुका हूँ कि जहाँ भी कोकिंग कोल प्रचुरता है, उसका भी उपयोग करने के लिए, उसकी खोज करवाई जायेगी। बाँकुड़ा जिले के बारे में

कभी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है, इसलिए उसके बारे में कहना मुश्किल है।

DR. SARADISH ROY: Sir, in his statement the Minister stated that from Santhal Parganas mines coal will be supplied for Farakka. But that is in Rajmahal, the eastern end of the district. But the original question relates to Giridih which is adjacent to Dhanbad.

He has not said anything regarding that. Regarding the district of Bhirbhum, there were nine working mines at the time of nationalisation of the coal mines and now only one of the mines is in working condition and there also, there are only 25 workers. On the plea that the mines are uneconomical, they have closed all the others. In the last one also, which is working only 25 workers are there and I am sure that it would also become uneconomical and would be closed down in the next few months.

I want to know whether the Government will take immediate steps to see that all the nine mines are revived.

Now illegal mining is going on there rampantly and certain elements are taking advantage of that. The State Government has also raised this issue with the Centre. I want to know whether the Minister will take immediate steps for the revival of the mines which have been closed.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: If the mines are found uneconomical, we do not work them and we also have to see whether the coking coal is of very high quality. If illegal mining is there, we can draw the attention of the State Government to put it down because according to the court orders, illegal mining should not be there. It becomes a law and order problem in that area and if the mines are found economical and the coal is...

DR. SARADISH ROY: Why don't you engage more workers?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It is found economical and if the required quality is available, definitely, the Government will come forward to work the mines.

श्री. विवेकी प्रश्न : मैं प्रश्नगत मामले से संबंधित यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रायोगिक रूप से जो विदेश से कोकिंग कोल मंगाने की बात मंत्री जी ने अपनी उत्तर में कही है कि यहाँ का कोकिंग कोल अच्छे किस्म का नहीं है, इन दोनों बातों को ध्यान में रख कर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विदेश से आने वाला कोकिंग कोल है वह कितना ज्वलनशील है और यहाँ का रद्दी किस्म का कोकिंग कोल जो है उसकी ज्वलनशीलता में कितना अंतर है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The indigenous coal has got high ash percentage. The imported coal has only eight to ten per cent and only to blend and see the results, the Government has decided to import 1 million tonnes of coking coal and after the results are found, the Government will take a decision whether they should import coking coal further or not.

Installation of Pesticides Formulation Plant in Maharashtra

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*1046. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited has sent up a proposal to Government of India for the installation of a pesticides formulation plant;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have granted permission for the said purpose; and

(c) if not, the action contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since, at present, there is a ban on the setting up of fresh formulation capacity for pesticides, unless it is linked up with manufacture from the basic stage, it has not been possible for Government of India to agree to the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited's proposal.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know from the Minister since when the ban on the setting up of fresh formulation capacity for pesticides is in existence and the reason thereof and when the ban is likely to be lifted?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The ban was imposed sometime in 1974 and currently we are doing exercises to see whether the ban could be removed.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited has sent a proposal for the installation of a pesticides formulation plant to the Government on 13th July 1978. Dr. K. D. Sharma, the Project Officer of the Government of India has been reminded on 7th November 1978 by the Managing Director of the said Corporation. The Government of Maharashtra has also written to the Government of India on 15th March 1979. May I know from the Minister the reasons for not responding to the communication from the Government of Maharashtra and the said Corporation for such a long time?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is not true that we are not in communication with the state Government: the State Government knows our position. In fact, this Ministry has been trying to remove this ban and bring in agro-industrial corporations into the ambit of this activity more and more. There has been agreement between us and the Agriculture Ministry, but the Industries Ministry have had some reservations about including agro-

industrial corporations in this type of activity. The matter is going to the Cabinet and will be finalised soon.

SHRI ANNASAHIB GOTKHINDE: I want to draw your attention and seek your protection also Sir. Part (c) of the question asks: 'If not, the action contemplated by the Government in this regard'. But the answer refers not to 'action' but to 'inaction' because it is stated therein that it has not been possible for the Government to agree to the Maharashtra Agri-Industries Development Corporation's proposal. Taking these facts into consideration I would like to know whether it would be possible for this Government to agree to the proposal of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I have already answered the question. The Hon. Member was a Member during the period this ban was imposed in 1974....

SHRI ANNASAHIB GOTKHINDE: Where were you?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I was not here: I had gone to U.P. That was the whole difficulty.

Now, therefore, we are currently doing this exercise. In fact, our people have helped the Maharashtra Government's Agro-Industrial Corporation to produce this particular report, and in the case of Hindustan Insecticides also I had asked them to do it. But now, in this inter-Ministerial business, I have to carry the Industries Ministries with me. The Industries Ministry are insisting (a) that small scale industries alone should be allowed to do this and (b) that agro-industrial corporations should not be allowed to enter this field at all. This is the Industries Department's view. Therefore, we are trying to sort it out among ourselves and we are taking it to the Cabinet to finalise the matter.

Revision of Prices of Ethyl Alcohol

*1047. **SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have referred the question of revision of control prices of Ethyl Alcohol for enquiry by the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices and if so, when was the reference made and what are the terms of reference;

(b) whether the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices have submitted their final report on this reference to Government;

(c) if not, what has been the cause of delay; and

(d) if the final report has been submitted, have Government taken any view on the recommendations of the final report?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. A reference was made to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on the question of prices of Ethyl Alcohol on 1-6-1977 with the following terms of reference:

(i) Whether there is any case for increase or decrease in the prices of alcohol, and if so, to what extent?

(ii) Any other recommendation which in the opinion of BICP is relevant in this regard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The recommendations made in the report are being examined.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: This reference was made on 1-6-77, i.e., nearly two years back. Is this such a complicated subject? This is a very simple matter that has been referred. Instead of referring these simple matters to so-called expert bodies, if the Departmental decision had been taken, the work would have been

over. I would like to know what was the time given to this body to make its recommendations and what exactly is the time they have taken, and why they took such a long time. You might as well have taken a Departmental decision.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I humbly differ with the Hon. Member's suggestion that the price of Ethyl Alcohol could have been fixed by a Departmental decision, because the courts have held, time and again, that a proper investigation is needed to be made for fixing the prices. Therefore the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices had to be involved and it was rightly involved.

The Bureau gave its Report on 1-5-79. The Bureau is flooded with not one but thousands of such enquiries and, therefore, I am fully satisfied that they have not taken more time than they necessarily should have taken.

So far as the question of the Hon. Member with regard to the course of action Government propose to take on the Committee's recommendation is concerned, as I have said, it is under active consideration. We are looking at it from many angles. One is to see that the prices are not increased, because if we increase the prices, there will be a chain reaction. If we don't do it also, there are some difficulties. So we are trying to steer clear of the two and are trying to find some method.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, I would like to know the main recommendations and whether they have recommended an increase or decrease. What is the Government's view on it?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: They recommended a certain increase which the Government has not favourably looked to so far.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Foreign Flag Scrap Vessels

*1030. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for import of foreign-flag scrap vessels;

(b) the number of foreign-flag scrap vessels imported during 1978-79;

(c) the import ceiling allocated for import of foreign-flag vessels during 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(d) the import ceiling utilised during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The Import Policy in force permits import of re-rollable scrap in the form of foreign flag vessels (old ships) for breaking in addition to the Indian flag vessels. The import is canalised through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited (MSTC), a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). The canalising agency imports the ship after scrutiny of the offers by a negotiating Committee appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of MSTC. The imported ship is released by the canalising agency through a limited tender amongst the ship breaking unit registered with the canalising agency subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, which were advertised by MSTC. However, release to the State Government Undertakings is made at landed cost plus service charges of the canalising agency plus Rs. 100 per LDT as contribution to the development fund. In the case of ships auctioned MSTC will retain the service charges only, paying the first into the development fund.

(b) Three foreign flag vessels were imported during 1978-79, after the procedure was finalised and announced in October, 1978, and the registration of parties interested in ship

breaking was completed by MSTC in December, 1978

(c) and (d). No import ceiling had been specified for 1978-79 nor is it proposed to specify such a ceiling for 1979-80. MSTC has been instructed to import the maximum number of old ships for scrapping keeping in view their price, the internal demand for scrap, the capacity of the existing ports and development of ship breaking facilities in new ports.

Re-Organisation of Coal India Limited

*1031. SHRI SHANKERSINGHI VAGHELA:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to re-organise the present set up of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of New Director General of A.I.R.

*1033. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the appointment of the new Director General of A.I.R. has created dissatisfaction among different service organisations of A.I.R. as reported in several newspapers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

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THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The different service Associations of A.I.R. have expressed conflicting views on the appointment of the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as Director General of A.I.R. in addition to his own duties, with effect from 1st April, 1979. The arrangement is purely temporary and a decision regarding appointment of a regular incumbent to the post will be taken soon.

Projects Approved for Extending Electricity to New Villages in Orissa

*1034. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has approved another Rs. 48 crores for Rural Electrification in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the new projects approved to extend electricity to the new villages in Orissa under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Recently the Rural Electrification Corporation sanctioned 145 rural electrification projects of the various State Electricity Boards for a total loan assistance of Rs. 43.98 crores. During this period the Corporation also approved additional loan assistance amounting to Rs. 5.13 crores in respect of 28 n-going projects which had been approved earlier.

(b) The 145 new rural electrification projects include 18 rural electrification projects involving a loan assistance of Rs. 5.77 crores of Orissa. The details of these Schemes are shown in the statement.

Statement

Details of 18 RE Scheme sanctioned by R.E.C. in Orissa between 3-3-1979 and 31-3-1979.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme Block & District	New villages	Electrified	Total	Pump-sets	Small indus.	Loan amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	R.E. Scheme in Rasulpur blocks of Cuttack distt.	50	43	93	97	..	18.789
2	RE Scheme in Chandbali block of Balasore distt.	205	..	205	64	00	64.620
3	RE Scheme in Sukinda block of Cuttack distt.	56	..	56	150	26	24.083
4	Danagadi block of Cuttack distt.	76	..	76	250	38	19.429
5	RE Scheme in Bhanjannagar block of Ganjam distt.	33	72	105	422	12	13.893
6	RE Scheme in Khurda block of Puri district.	11	600	611	700	..	12.523
7	RE Scheme in Ganjam block of Ganjam distt.	11	683	694	512	1	11.018
8	RE Scheme in Cuttack block of Cuttack distt.	3	296	299	480	8	13.729
9	RE Scheme in Kandrapara block of Cuttack distt.	22	46	68	117	5	7.083
10	RE Scheme in Laphripada block of Sundergarh distt.	51	..	51	150	20	30.662
11	RE Scheme in Rajangpur block of Sundergarh distt.	43	..	43	60	25	21.609
12	RE Scheme in Sarakana block of Mayurbhanj distt.	188	59	247	200	36	60.849
13	RE Scheme in Govindpur block of Sambalpur distt.	64	..	64	160	25	33.070
14	RE Scheme in Kuliana block of Mayurbhanj distt.	136	52	188	130	35	54.020
15	RE Scheme in Golmunda block of Kalahandi distt.	13	..	13	38	7	10.812
16	RE Scheme in Tentulikhund block of Koraput distt.	70	33	103	61	29	44.777
17	RE scheme in Jharigaon block of Koraput distt.	173	..	173	100	27	79.747
18	RE Scheme in Maria block of Kalahandi distt.	149	..	149	100	50	35.926
TOTAL		1354	1884	3238	3791	434	576.579

Adoption of Sophisticated Technology to Improve Productivity

*1035. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted any sophisticated technology to improve productivity, efficiency and cost of operation in the steel plants; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have entered into agreement with the Soviets for the preparation of programmes for introduction of technological improvements/innovations in Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants so as to secure additional production from the existing facilities at minimal cost. Steel Authority of India Limited have similarly commissioned consultants to work out preliminary proposals for the modernisation of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants. Dastur & Co. were commissioned earlier by Indian Iron and Steel Company for working out a scheme for modernisation of their plants at Burnpur and Kufti. Tata Iron and Steel Company have also drawn up a scheme essentially for the modernisation of their plant at Jamshedpur.

Some of the important schemes involving sophisticated or improved technology under execution/consideration through the Research and Development Wing are indicated below:—

(i) Improvements in the preparation of various raw-materials inputs for iron making to improve the quality of iron and steel;

(ii) Experimental coal dust injection in blast furnace at Bhilai in order to reduce coke consumption;

(iii) Introduction of new technologies in the blast furnaces for higher production of hot metal, like higher

blast temperature, high top pressure, use of high flux sinter and introduction of coal dust/oxygen in the blast;

(iv) Reduction in usage of coking coal by use of more non-coking/inferior coals by processes such as partial briquetting of coal charge in coke ovens; preheating of coal charge; production and use of formed coke in blast furnace;

(v) Introduction of twin bath process in one of the existing open hearth furnaces at Bhilai, for increased productivity of steel;

(vi) Installation of an experimental bottom blown oxygen converter at Durgapur Steel Plant for increased productivity;

(vii) Modernisation of hot strip mill at Rourkela Steel Plant to improve the quality of steel and reduce rejections;

(viii) Installation of VOD and VAD facilities for production of steel for cold rolled grain-oriented silicon steel sheets at Rourkela Steel Plant;

(ix) Adoption of desulphurisation process for hot metal at Rourkela (if successful, this will be adopted by all the Steel Plants); and

(x) Development of sponge iron production by use of suitable technology.

Supply of Diesel for Power Generation in Tamil Nadu

*1036. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have given instructions to the Oil Companies in Tamil Nadu not to supply diesel for power generation;

(b) if so, whether the Southern India Mill Association has represented to Government to lift the ban on

supply of diesel for power generation for the captive generating sets in industries; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Southern India Mills Association has represented to the Government for allowing the supply of diesel for operating captive diesel generators of their members to meet the shortage in power supply in Tamil Nadu.

(c) The request has been considered and the oil companies have been advised to supply only such quantities of diesel for power generation as can be spared within the overall product availability and subject to priorities indicated by the State Government concerned.

Use of Industrial Alcohol for Transport

*1037. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seriously thinking of encouraging the use of Industrial Alcohol for Transport in view of recent hike in prices of oil by OPEC;

(b) what is the total production of Industrial Alcohol in the country during 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(c) whether better utilisation of molasses will increase the production of Industrial Alcohol to fit into the economy of Transport requirements; and

(d) the policy and projections of Government on short and long term plans on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The feasibility of the use of

alcohol as fuel in admixture with petrol for transport purposes is being examined.

(b) The total production of alcohol in these three years was as follows:—

1975-76 — 408.19 Million litres (Dec., 75-Nov., 76)

1976-77 — 445.23 Million litres (Dec., 76-Nov., 77)

1977-78 — 500.00 Million litres (Dec., 77-Nov., 78)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have constituted a Committee in the Department of Petroleum, to examine, inter alia, the entire question with regard to the availability of alcohol and its consumption by the chemical industry, the possibility of producing 100 per cent pure alcohol for blending with gasoline, and the technical and logistic aspects involved in blending it with petrol etc. The utilisation of power alcohol as fuel in admixture with petrol will be considered after the findings of the Committee are available.

M/s. Plastic Resins and Chemicals Limited, Tamil Nadu

*1038. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Plastic Resins and Chemicals Limited, Sahupuram, P.O. Arumuganeri, Tamil Nadu is lying closed down for the past 3 years for want of basic raw materials; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to supply the required raw materials to this unit so that it can be revived?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s. Plastic Resins and Chemicals Limited has been closed down since February 1978, but not due to want of basic raw materials.

(b) Does not arise.

Computer Based Power Plant Control System

*1041. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many State Electricity Boards have decided to introduce computer-based power plant control system, known as Data Acquisition System;

(b) the details of collaboration arrangements that the Public Sector Firms, Instrumentation Limited, and Electric Corporation of India Limited, have entered with overseas firms for the manufacture of a data logging and data acquisition systems for power generation and process industries; and

(c) whether systems of this nature can be introduced for projects with a capacity of less than 200 mw also?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Central Electricity Authority have advised the Electricity Boards for the introduction of Data Acquisition System as it would help in storing and retrieving information in sequential form which can be useful for diagnosis of mal-function and enable more efficient and economic operation of large thermal power stations having units of capacity 200 MW and above.

(b) Neither Instrumentation Limited Kota nor Electronic Corporation of India Ltd. have entered into any collaboration with overseas firms for the manufacture of data logging and data acquisition system for power generation. ILK have however entered into collaboration with Electronics Corporation of India, who will provide the computer hardware and ILK will provide the sensing system and software for Data Acquisition System.

(c) As this system is very expensive, it is not recommended for projects having units with a capacity less than 200 MW.

Application for Registration of Traders to sell Steel

*1043. SHRI RAM DENI RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India Ltd., Patna, had invited applications for registering traders for selling steel materials as per the company policy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that eligible applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were to be given preference;

(c) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates applied for registering themselves for selling steel materials;

(d) whether any decision has been taken; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Five applicants have declared themselves as belonging to Scheduled Castes. No applicant has declared himself as belonging to a Scheduled Tribe.

(d) and (e). Since a large number of applications received by the various branches have to be considered, final selection of traders for registration is not yet complete; the selection is likely to be finalised shortly.

Regulations on Audit in Private Sector Firms

*1045. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to impose some kind of regulation on the Audit in private sector firms with a view to bring about efficiency and propriety;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has only private sector companies in mind while referring to private sector firms. The provisions of sub-sections (1-A) and (4-A) of section 227 of the Companies Act read with the Manufacturing & Other Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 1975 and also section 233B of the Act read with the Cost Audit Report (Rules), 1968 framed thereunder are sufficiently regulatory in their effect to bring about efficiency and propriety in audit. However, the question whether or not further measures are necessary to bring about a more comprehensive efficiency cum propriety audit is under consideration and necessary action as warranted will be taken in due course.

Improving the Administration of State Electricity Boards

*1048. **SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to evolve a suitable machinery with a view to improving the administration of the State Electricity Boards for the objective selection of Chairman and members of the boards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) & (b). It was decided at the Conference of Power Ministers of the States held in January 1978, that the States will set up a Machinery for the objective selection of Chairmen and Members of the State Electricity Boards to meet their functional requirements. Expert assistance of the Central Government may be taken for this, if necessary. Accordingly, letters were written to the Chief Ministers/Power Ministers of the States, suggesting the constitution of a Machinery on the pattern of the Bureau of Public Enterprises at the Centre, for the selection of Chairmen/Members and other senior offi-

cers of the State Electricity Boards to meet their functional requirements.

The Standing Committee set up by the Power Ministers Conference, in their meeting held on the 7th April, 1979, *inter alia* agreed that there was need for setting up of a suitable machinery for objective selection of Chairmen/Members of the State Electricity Boards and that selection should be made by the States concerned on merits, expert assistance of the Union Government will be made available, when necessary. The Committee also decided that uniformity in the matter of selection should be maintained by all the Boards and for this purpose, certain guidelines might be drawn up and circulated to the State Governments/State Electricity Boards for obtaining their suggestions/views. On receipt of their views, the matter will be placed before the next Conference of State Ministers of Power for further consideration.

Talks with Qatar for setting up Steel Plant

1049. **SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiation is being made with Qatar, Gulf State for setting up steel plant and supplying iron ore; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). No negotiation is being made with Qatar, Gulf State for setting up a steel plant. However, some preliminary discussions have been held last year by National Mineral Development Corporation with Qatar Steel Company (QASCO) for supply of iron ore pellets and lump ore to them, for use in their direct reduction steel plant on a long-term basis. No final decision has been taken as yet.

Progress in construction of Bongaon Refinery

*1050. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of construction in Bongaigaon Refinery has been delayed due to some technical and constructional difficulties;

(b) if so, what are these difficulties and whether these are now being got over;

(c) what is the time by which the refinery is expected to be ready for production;

(d) what is the full production capacity of the refinery on the basis of the plants and machinery now being acquired; and

(e) when is the refinery expected to produce at full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The construction of various units of the Bongaigaon refinery has been delayed to some extent due to delay in acquisition of land, unusually heavy rainfall in 1977, interrupted power supply, delay in receipt of imported and indigenous equipment, labour problems etc. These difficulties are being got over.

(c) All the units of the refinery are expected to be commissioned by mid 1980.

(d) The full production capacity of the refinery is one million tonnes of crude throughout.

(e) The refinery is expected to produce at full capacity by end 1980.

Rehabilitation of and Compensation to People affected by Kolab Multipurpose Project of Koraput

10001. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of villages, lands, property and the people likely to be affected after the completion of Kolab

multi-purpose project of Koraput district of Orissa;

(b) measures undertaken by Government of Orissa for rehabilitation of and compensation to the affected people;

(c) number of persons to be given land and house below the irrigation project; and

(d) time scheduled fixed for completion of the project and rehabilitation programme.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 149 villages with 22557 acres of land and population of about 51,000 are likely to be affected by the Upper Kolab Project in Koraput district.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa have intimated that compensation as per provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for lands and houses is being paid to the affected persons before they are displaced, and compensation in 24 villages has been paid so far. In addition, the displaced families will be provided with facilities like house site of 30 Decimals, three acres of reclaimed irrigated or six acres of reclaimed unirrigated agricultural land subject to availability, drinking water and schools. They will also be provided with free transport for moving the new settlement colonies from their existing villages and house building materials like timber, bamboo from the nearby forest at reasonable rates to construct new houses.

Out of the 6000 families required to be rehabilitated, 1300 families of 17 villages are being rehabilitated in the first stage in the Command Area of Upper Kolab Project, and steps are being taken to locate more land in the Command Area of this project as well as Potteru & Satiguda projects to resettle the remaining displaced families.

(d) The project is scheduled to be completed by 1982-83 and rehabilitation programme by 1981-82

Non-Observance of Regular Office Hours in Bombay T.V. Centre

10002. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no regular office hours for Bombay T.V. Centre;

(b) whether it is a fact that almost all producers at Bombay T.V. centre never come to office before 11.30 a.m. though office hours are from 10.00 hrs. to 5.00 hrs. and that one of the producers from English Section never comes to office on any Saturday; and

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government the article in the issue of clarity dated 17th March, 1979 under the heading 'no regular office hours for Bombay TV' and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The normal office hours in Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay are 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. However, Engineers, Producers and other staff have to work in shifts from 8 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. daily according to programme requirements. The staff which is not involved in the production shifts or in the field attend office between 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. on working days. The officials put on duty on Sundays or other holidays are given weekly offs or holidays, in lieu, on other week days. A producer from English Section has to attend office on Sundays and in lieu thereof he is allowed Saturday as his weekly off.

(c) The article appearing in the issue of 'Clarity' dated 17-3-1979 has been noticed. Efforts are made to take note of criticism in the Press while formulating future plans of programmes and corrective steps are taken when requested.

Recommendations of Pay Committee Regarding Cameramen

10003. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1968 a Pay Revision Committee was fixed for staff artist of Doordarshan in which Sri Bhawanagari of Films Division was one of the member;

(b) whether this Committee recommended more pay scale for the T.V. Cameramen in comparison with the Films Division due to more workload in T.V.;

(c) also recommended to make staff artist as permanent as in Films Division and whether they found TV media close to film in media, give details; and

(d) if so, why the recommendation of 1968 committee are not full implemented so far, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A Departmental Committee to go into the fee scales of staff artists of AIR working on television side was set up in 1968. Shri J. S. Bhawanagari, the then Chief Adviser (Films) in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting was nominated to represent the Films Division and to place data regarding the staff artists of Films Division before the Committee and to function on it in so far as the fee scales relating to the Films Division were concerned.

(b) No, Sir. The fee scales recommended for TV Cameramen by the Committee were:

Cameramen Grade II—Rs. 325-25-500-EB-30-560

Cameramen Grade I—Rs. 590-30-800

(c) The Committee made no recommendations for making TV staff artists permanent as in the Films Division.

(d) The recommendations made by the committee were accepted and given effect to from 1-3-1968.

Recommendations of Pay Committee Regarding Cameramen

10004. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1968 a pay revision committee was fixed for staff artist cadre in which Sri Bhawanagri was one of the members which recommended for more pay scale to be given to cameraman and considered Doordarshan at par with those in the Film Division;

(b) while Doordarshan is to be an autonomous body, and work load is more on TV cameraman but the work is not changeable department to department if so, why 650/- scale is not given to T.V. Cameramen, give reasons therefor;

(c) what weightage is given to higher age and previous experience of the job while promoting a T.V. Cameraman; and

(d) while maximum age limit is 40 years for recruitment of cameraman Grade-II but why minimum age limit is not fixed for promotion of cameraman, give reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A Departmental Committee to go into the fee scales of staff artists of AIR working on TV side was set up in 1966. Shri J. S. Bhawanagri, who was to represent Films Division and place data regarding staff artists of Films Division before the Committee, expressed certain views which were not accepted by the Committee in its report submitted in March, 1967.

(b) The fee scales for a post is determined on the basis of job requirement, qualifications prescribed, mode of recruitment, the avenue of promotion, organisational hierarchy, the scales prescribed for similar posts in other Government organisations, etc.

(c) and (d). Cameraman Grade II with a minimum of 3 years approved

service in the grade are considered for promotion as Cameraman Grade I in accordance with the availability of vacancies in Cameraman Grade I. The promotion is made on the basis of seniority cum-fitness. Age as such is not given any weightage. 40 years is the maximum age limit prescribed as one of the conditions for eligibility for recruitment as Cameraman in Doordarshan. Doordarshan does not have a system of giving automatic promotions after a fixed number of years of service irrespective of the vacancies in the higher grade. This is in keeping with the general policy followed by the Government for promotion to a large majority of civil posts.

Promotion of Officers Group A of J.C.B.

10005. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: SHRI UGRASEN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a DPC meeting was held on 3rd January, 1979 for promotion of group 'A' officers of JCB;

(b) if so, why the DPC considered and drew-out a panel for a particular section alone of group 'A' officers to the exclusion of other category of officers; and

(c) the reasons for not drawing out a panel for all categories of group 'A' or class I posts vacant or were due to fall vacant on 1st March, 1979 also; and

(d) the reasons for not implementing the decision of DPC meeting so far?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Panels were drawn by the DPC for vacancies in Group 'A' posts as were available on 3-1-1979, the date on which the DPC met.

(c) The vacancies in Group 'A' posts which arose after the last DPC will be filled in accordance with the revised

Recruitment Rules which are being finalised.

(d) The publication of the panels was held up pending approval of the UPSC to the panels. This approval has since been received and the panels have been published on 3-5-79.

Electrification of Villages in Rajasthan during Sixth Five Year Plan

10006. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Rajasthan have recently submitted a scheme to the Centre for electrification of villages in the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No Scheme/Plan for rural electrification of villages in Rajasthan in the Sixth Five Year Plan period has been submitted by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board recently. However, schemes have been submitted by it to Rural Electrification Corporation for sanction from time to time. These schemes are considered by the Corporation for sanction of loan assistance if they are found to be technically feasible and financially viable subject to the availability of the required funds.

Companies Manufacturing Formulations on Loan Licence Basis for IDPL

10007. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the items and names of the companies who have been asked to manufacture formulations on loan licence basis for IDPL; and

(b) what is the detailed unit break up of material cost, conversion cost, packing cost and packing charges paid to such units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Implementation of Condition of Association of Indian Capital deferred by M/s. Pfizer

10008. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of association of Indian capital which was to be implemented by June, 1975 by Pfizer has been deferred;

(b) whether the company has not executed the export bond although it was assured in the House in 1975 that the bond would be executed and would be effective retrospectively;

(c) what is the value of exports, year-wise on the basis of conditions imposed on Pfizer, in respect of Tetracycline and what are their actual exports of Oxytetracycline and its formulations since the grant of expansion licence to them; and

(d) whether Government propose to take action against the company for non-fulfilment of the conditions of industrial licence and misuse of industrial licence?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BHAUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s. Pfizer were allowed time till June, 1978.

(b) The circumstances as to why M/s. Pfizer were not asked to execute an export bond to fulfil the export obligations imposed on the Industrial approvals granted to them for the manufacture of Tetracyclines have been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3947 answered on 20-3-1979.

(c) The value of exports (year-wise) on the part of M/s. Pfizer on the basis of conditions imposed on the Industrial Licences granted to them

for the manufacture of Tetracyclines is furnished in the Annexure. The value of their actual exports of Oxytetracycline and its formulations during the corresponding period is not readily available. It may, however, be mentioned that as per the expansion licence granted to M/s. Pfizer on 13-7-1967 for the manufacture of Tetracycline, they were allowed to

export Tetracycline or other items of Pharmaceuticals for meeting the export obligation except that in first year they were required to export 4 tonnes of Tetracyclines.

(d) Since M/s. Pfizer discharged their export obligation, no further action was called for.

Statement

Sl. No.	Period		Value of exports required to be made by Pfizer on the basis of conditions imposed on the Industrial approval accorded to them for the manufacture of Tetracyclines	
	From	To		
			As per the conditions of approval granted in 1965 for the manufacture of Tetracyclines (from April 1966)	As per the conditions of expansion licence dated 13-7-1967 granted for the manufacture of Tetracycline (w.e.f. Sept., 1969 i.e. when the expansion licence was implemented)
1	2		3	4
1	Apr. 66	-Mar 1967	8,32,400	
2	Apr 67	-Mar 1968	11,49,183	
3	Apr 68	-Mar 1969	12,66,012	
4	Apr 69	-Mar 1970	10,12,025	
5	Apr 70	-Mar 1971	8,46,200	
6	Sept 63	-Aug 1970		56,00,715
7	Sept 70	-Aug 1971		79,96,779
8	Sept 71	-Aug 1972		75,76,193
9	Sept 72	-Aug 1973		95,28,951
10	Sept 73	-Aug 1974		1,12,57,908

Demands of MES Civilian Employees

10008. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 93 on 20th February, 1979 and state:

- (a) whether Government have considered finally the demands No. (a) & (c) in the resolution of MES Civilian

Engineers' Association passed on 19th April, 1978;

(b) if so, the result thereof and whether the concerned have been intimated accordingly; and

(c) if not, the reasons of delay and when they shall be considered?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c).

The demands (a) & (c) of MES Civilian Engineers' Association, as replied on 20th February, 1979, in the Lok Sabha, are as under:

(a) Revise the pay scales of Supdts Gde I from Rs. 550—750 to Rs. 550—590 with retrospective effect.

(c) Scrap the age limit for departmental candidates who wish to appear for the UPSC examination/interviews.

These demands are still under consideration. The Association will be informed as soon as a final decision is arrived at.

While efforts to reach decision soon are being made, it is likely to take some more time as the issues involved require Inter-Ministrial consultation.

Treatment of A.I.R. Producers vis-a-Vis Executives

10010. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the personnel of A.I.R. producers are not treated at par with executive administrators for promotions, pensions and other benefits as a result the personnel belonging to former category suffer in the matter of promotion;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard the interest of such personnel?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Producers in All India Radio belong to the Staff Artists' category and are contract employees. Most of the service benefits applicable to the regular Government servants, except those in regard to Pension, have been made applicable to them. The Producers are entitled to Contributory Provident Fund benefits. Gratuity has also been allowed

to them in addition to Contributory Provident Fund benefits under certain conditions.

Producers of All India Radio are eligible for promotion in terms of the Recruitment Rules applicable to them, just as the regular employees get their promotions on the basis of the Recruitment Rules applicable to them. The fact that the promotion prospects of Producers are limited is engaging the attention of the Government.

News Item Captioned "Fear and insecurity prevail in Dhanbad Coal Belt"

10012. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the columns of *Hindustan Times* of April 9, 1979 where it has been reported that there is fear and insecurity prevailing in Dhanbad coal belt affecting the efficiency and morale of the officers of Bharat Coking Coal Company and also that of the labourers in the area ultimately bringing down the production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) his reactions in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 21-3-1979, some local villagers blocked the road leading to pits 4 & 5 of Bhowra Colliery thereby stopping the transport of coal from pitheads to the colliery siding. In spite of appeals by the management and the local law and order authorities, the obstruction continued. On 23-3-1979, 22 persons, including some workers, who were obstructing police in removal of blockade with the help of the labourers were arrested and subsequently, the same day, a large number of villagers attacked the colliery office and severely beat 5 officers, two of whom had to be imme-

diately hospitalised. The Coal Mines Officers Association of India started an agitation demanding, *inter alia*, adequate protection to their lives and property and did not perform their normal duties from 26-3-1979 morning. After prolonged discussion between the management and the Officers Association, the agitation was called off on 30-8-1979. Blockade of the road leading to the mines continued even thereafter, thus causing severe loss of production.

(c) Necessary steps are being taken in consultation with the State Government to maintain order in the area so that normal production is sustained.

Production of Films on Tribals in N.E. Region

10013. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to produce films on the lives of the tribal people belonging to the North Eastern Region with the special reference to festivals, customs, fineries, typical headgears and dances of the people; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Films Division is producing the following documentary films on the lives of the tribal people belonging to the North Eastern Region;

(1) Life and Culture of People of Meghalaya.

(2) Cultural problems of tribes in Eastern Region.

(3) Mizoram (Life and Culture of Mizos).

(4) North Eastern Council and its development programme.

Financial Contributions by Steel Traders to be invested in Steel Plants

10014. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of STEEL, AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new schemes are under the active consideration of Government whereby financial contributions from steel traders will be accepted to be further invested in steel plants in order to ensure regular supply of steel to them;

(b) if so, the major features of the scheme, and

(c) the progress, if any, made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

Proposal for a Radio Station at Surat

10015. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give Surat City a Radio Broadcasting Station; if not, do Government propose to do so before the end of 1980; and

(b) whether the AIR has any office for collecting reports and news at Surat?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) In the approved Draft Sixth Plan of All India Radio, there is no proposal for setting up a Radio Station at Surat. However some additional proposals, which include one for a Radio Station at Surat, are under consideration at the moment.

(b) A.I.R. has a part-time correspondent at Surat

पेट्रोल और डीजल के विक्रेताओं की कुल संख्या

10016. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय समूचे देश में पेट्रोल और हाई स्पीड डीजल के डीलरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ,

(ख) क्या 1 अप्रैल, 1955 को जूनागढ़ (गुजरात) में पेट्रोल और हाई स्पीड डीजल का विक्रय मूल्य क्रमशः 0.56 रुपए और 0.23 रुपए था और 1 अप्रैल, 1979 को यह मूल्य 4.33 रुपए और 1.56 रुपए थे ;

(ग) डीलरों को 1 अप्रैल, 1955 और 1 अप्रैल, 1979 को पेट्रोल और हाई स्पीड डीजल पर कितना कमीशन मिलता था ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1979 में सौराष्ट्र (गुजरात) के और समूचे देश में पेट्रोल के डीलरों ने पेट्रोल और हाई स्पीड डीजल की बिक्र बन्द कर दी थी और पेट्रोल और हाई स्पीड डीजल की बिक्र पर कमीशन बढ़ाने की अपन। मांग के समर्थन में हड़ताल की थी और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या पेट्रोल और हाई स्पीड डीजल बेचने वाले डीलरों का कमिशन इस बीच बढ़ा दी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख से और यह कितनी बढ़ाई गई है और कब, कितनी और कैसे ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्रजी नन्दा बहुगुणा) (क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की सभी तेल कम्पनियों के पेट्रोल/हाई स्पीड डीजल फुटकर डीलरों की कुल संख्या 31-3-79 को 11,587 थी ।

(ख) दिनांक 1-4-1979 को विशेष रूप से जूनागढ़ में पेट्रोल और हाई-स्पीड

डीजल के फुटकर बिक्री मूल्य इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । दिनांक 1-4-1979 को जूनागढ़ में पेट्रोल और हाई स्पीड डीजल की फुटकर बिक्री मूल्य क्रमशः 4.32 रुपए और 1.56 रुपए प्रति लीटर थे ।

(ग) 1-4-1955 को डीलर की कमीशन की दर पेट्रोल और हाई स्पीड डीजल के लिए क्रमशः 41.80 पए और 17.60 रुपए प्रति किलो लीटर थी । 1-4-1979 को स्लैब प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत लागू दर निम्न प्रकार है

स्लैब (बिक्री किलो लीटर) कमीशन की दर प्रतिवर्ष रुपए ; किलो लिटर

स्पिरिट)	पेट्रोल (मोटर स्पिरिट)
0-480	80
481 से 1080	50
1080 से अधिक	35
(कमीशन की कम से कम दर 50 रुपए प्रति किलो लीटर है)	
हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल (एच० एस० डी)	
0-600	50
601 से 1200	25
1200 से अधिक	20

(घ) अप्रैल, 1979 में पेट्रोल / हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल के डीलरों ने हड़ताल नहीं की थी । डीलरों की प्रमुख मांगें निम्न प्रकार थीं :—

(i) मोटर स्पिरिट और हाई स्पीड तेल पर डीलर की कमीशन दर में बढ़ि

(ii) तेल मूल्य समिति द्वारा स्वीकृत वाष्पीकरण हानि में बढ़ि ।

(iii) लाइसेंस फीस की प्रणाली का पुनर्गठन ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं ।

Barter Deal for Indian Ore for Indonesian Iron

10017. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of the Steel Minister to Indonesia there has been a pact between the Steel Minister of both the countries to barter Indian Ore for Indonesian Iron;

(b) if so, whether it is for specified quantities of iron ore pellets for sponge iron supplies from Indonesia; and

(c) whether the Indonesian Government agreed to set up a Committee of economic Ministers of the two countries to accelerate economic co-operation along with the specific lines spelt out in the memorandum signed by Mr. Patnaik (Minister of India) and Suhud (Minister of Indonesia)?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and Indonesia at Jakarta on 7-3-1979. This, *inter alia*, provides as under:

(i) From 1982 to 1992, Indonesia has agreed to purchase iron ore pellets at the rate of 1.75 MT per annum from the proposed Bailadila Pellet Plant. For the interim period (1979-82) India has offered to supply pellets from the Mandovi Pellet Plant (Goa) at the annual rate of 1 MT per annum, subject to their use being found technically suitable. The technical and commercial terms including prices and appointment of Agent etc. are yet to be finally settled; and

(ii) Subject to the use of sponge iron being established from the point of technical suitability, Indonesia would supply to India a total quantity of about 5.2 MT of sponge iron from their existing facilities at Cilegon beginning from 1979 through to 1990.

(c) Yes, Sir. Both the countries have taken necessary steps to have

ministerial committee to process various provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding.

कुमिनाशी और कीटनाशी औषधियों के बारे में औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो द्वारा किया गया अध्ययन

10018. श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते : क्या पैट्रोलेियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्र यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे सभी कुमिनाशी और कीटनाशी औषधियों के बारे में जो भारत में निर्मित किए जा रहे हैं अथवा जिनके लिए देश में फार्मूलेशन तैयार किए जा रहे हैं, अध्ययन करने के लिए औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो को अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) ब्यूरो को कब तक यह अध्ययन पूरा करने के लिए कहा गया था और क्या ब्यूरो ने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यूरो क्या है ?

पैट्रोलेियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) सरकार ने औद्योगिक लागत एवं ब्यूरो को नवम्बर, 1975 में देश में निर्मित किये जाने वाले 12 मुख्य तकनीकी ग्रेड कीटनाशी औषधों और मुख्य फार्मूलेशनों का लागत/मूल्य अध्ययन करने के लिए कहा था।

(ख) ब्यूरो ने अपनी रिपोर्ट मई, 1977 जुलाई, 1977 अक्टूबर, 1977/फरवरी, 1978 और सितम्बर, 1978 में प्रस्तुत की।

(ग) ब्यूरो की रिपोर्टों में उद्योग के लागत ढाँचे से सम्बन्धित बारे विवरण मूल्य और अन्य सम्बन्धित मामले दिखे गये हैं। इन रिपोर्टों में मूल्यों में कमी के बारे में भी

कुछ सुंजायश की धीर भी इशारा है। सरकार ने उद्योग के साथ बात-चीत की थी जिस के फलस्वरूप 1 नवम्बर, 1977 से निर्माताओं ने बड़ी संख्या में कीटनाशों औषधी के मूल्य 12% तक कम किये थे।

बिजलीघरों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए नये कोयला निक्षेपों की खोज

10019. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए नये बिजली घर स्थापित करने हेतु कोयले की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) देश में नये कोयले निक्षेपों की खोज करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है क्योंकि उसकी जानकारी न होने के कारण छिदवाड़ा जिले में परेच और रायगढ़ जिले में मांड नाडीकचार विद्युत् प्रजनन परियोजनाओं में विलम्ब हो रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला निक्षेप अन्य राज्यों के बिजलीघर के साथ सम्बद्ध कर दिये गये हैं और नई तापीय विद्युत् परियोजनाओं को कोयले की सप्लाई के लिए कोयले का कोई भण्डार प्रारक्षित नहीं है; और

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की वरन्तर कर्मा के लिए भारत सरकार की कोयला सम्बद्ध करने की नीति जिम्मेदार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयशंकर प्रिय) : (क) अगले पांच और दस वर्षों के लिए कोयले की सम्पूर्ण मांग निर्धारित कर ली गई है तथा इसमें देश में ताप बिजली के उत्पादन हेतु कोयले की

अवश्यकता है। अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1978-79 में कोयले की जो जरूरत 32.61 मि० टन है वह 1982-83 में बढ़कर 54 मि० टन (4 मि० टन मिडिलिंग को छोड़कर) तथा 1987-88 में बढ़कर 84 मिलियन टन (6 मिलियन टन मिडिलिंग को छोड़कर) हो जाएगी। विद्यमान खानों का पुनर्निर्माण करने तथा नई खानें खोलने का कई योजनाएं हाथ में ली जा रही हैं ताकि कोयले की इन बढ़ती हुई मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त उत्पादन किया जा सके।

(ख) कोयले की 1982-83 तक की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए 4,00,000 मीटर से अधिक ड्रिलिंग करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी तथा 1987-88 तक की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए 5,00,000 मीटर और ड्रिलिंग करनी होगी। ड्रिलिंग तथा पूर्वखण हेतु आवश्यक कार्यक्रम तैयार कर लिए गए हैं तथा कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से खोज कार्य के लिए ठीक समय से ड्रिलें काम में लगा दी गई हैं। इस प्रकार का खोज कार्य छिदवाड़ा जिले की पेंच कोयला क्षेत्र तथा रायगढ़ जिले में भी किया जा रहा है।

(ग) बिजली घरों के निर्माण के लिए स्थानों का और उनको कोयले की सप्लाई का निर्धारण देश के विभिन्न भागों में बिजली की मांग तथा विभिन्न कोयला क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन की वृद्धि के आधार पर किया जाता है। कोयले की उत्पादन केवल कुछ राज्यों में ही किया जाता है जहां इसके भण्डार हैं इसलिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्थित ताप बिजलीघरों के लिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि उनकी जरूरतें इन स्रोतों से पूरी की जाएं। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में जिन ताप बिजलीघरों के लिए योजना बनाई गई है उन्हें भी अपने तर्कसंगत समुचित स्रोतों से ही कोयला मिलेगा।

(घ) जी नहीं।

News Bulletins Broadcast in Tribal Languages

10020. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any news bulletin is broadcast in any tribal language from any station of A.I.R. ;

(b) if so, in which languages;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal of broadcasting news bulletins in major tribal language from Ranchi, Sambalpur, Bhopal, Cuttack, Siliguri and Gauhati;

(e) if not, why; and

(f) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. News Bulletins in 36 Tribal languages/dialects are broadcast from 8 stations of AIR. Details are given in Annexure.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). No, Sir. Short News bulletins in tribal dialects do not seem to satisfy the informational needs of the tribal people who have necessarily to listen to news bulletins in other major languages.

Statement

Statement showing the names of the Stations which broadcast news bulletins in Tribal languages/dialects.

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Tribal languages/dialects
1	Agartala	Tripuri
2	Aizwal	Mizo
3	Calcutta	Santhali
4	Dibrugarh	Tangsa/Nocte/Arunachal/Assamese/Idu/Adi/Nishi/Apatani/Wanchu.
5	Gauhati	Dimasa/Karbi
6	Imphal	Kabui/Thadou/Mao/Tangkhu.
7	Kohima	Nagamese/Sangtam/Yimchunger/Konyak/Phom/Chang/Kabui Zeliang/Ao/Sema/Lotha/Rengma/Chakhesang/Angami/Kuki
8	Shillong	Mizo/Garo/Khasi/Jaintia.

Journalists participating in Programmes of Delhi Akashvani and Doordarshan

10021. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of journalists who took part in various programmes of Delhi Akashvani and Doordarshan

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from January 1978 to March 1979 and organisations/newspapers they belonged to;

(b) what are the fees paid to each participant in Akashvani and Doordarshan Programmes during the above period;

(c) whether Akashvani and Doordarshan pick up journalists on the basis of their political affiliation; and

(d) whether journalists working in Delhi newspapers are given preference to those working for outside newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT4444/79].

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Import of Aluminium

10022. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are likely to import double the quantity of aluminium during the current year as compared to preceding year;

(b) if so, the quantity of aluminium imported last year and the quantity to be imported during this year; and

(c) the reasons for increase in import and its value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1978-79, 33,000 tonnes of aluminium were imported and a quantity of 75,000 tonnes is proposed to be imported during the current year.

(c) The demand for aluminium during the current year is estimated at 325,000 tonnes as against an estimated indigenous production of 250,000 tonnes. In view of this rise in demand and the fact that the smelters in the country are producing only about 70 per cent of their capacity owing to inadequate supply of power, it has become necessary to import aluminium to a larger extent. The value of imports will depend on the international market price for the metal. It is roughly estimated to be in the region of Rs. 90 crores.

कुकिंग गैस का आयात

10023. श्री सुबराज : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कुकिंग गैस की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए इसका आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या देश में सब जिलों के मुख्यालयों में एक निश्चित अवधि में गैस की सप्लाई की जाएगी; और

(ग) यदि उपयुक्त भ'ग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर सकारात्मक है तो गैस की समस्या के कब तक हल होने की सम्भावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित विचारधाराओं के आधार पर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद उपलब्ध होने पर नए नगरों में एल० पी० जी० के विपणन का प्रचलन चरणबद्ध तरीके से निश्चित किया जाएगा :—

(1) प्रत्याशित उपभोक्ताओं की संख्या,

(2) सप्लाई के स्रोतों से बाजार की दूरी;

(3) परिवहन पद्धति की उपलब्धता;

(4) कार्य संचालन की व्यवहार्यता; तथा

(5) वितरण उपकरणों का अधिकतम उपयोग ।

(ग) वर्ष 1980 से निम्नलिखित संयंत्र प्रारम्भ होने से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की उपलब्धता में सुधार होने की आशा है :—

- (1) बम्बई हाई संयंत्र गैस से एल०जी० पी० जी० अलग करने की सुविधायें;
- (2) मथुरा शोधनशाला;
- (3) कोयालो शोधनशाला में द्वितीय स्तर की शोधन सुविधायें;
- (4) बोगाई गांव शोधनशाला का कोकर यूनिट।

आशा है कि इन संयंत्रों के प्रारम्भ हो जाने से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की उपलब्धता में काफी सुधार हो जाने की आशा है।

Price Preference to IDPL in Tenders

10024. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 per cent price preference is given to IDPL in tenders of Central Government and State Government purchases against small scale units; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No price preference is given to Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) in tenders of Central Government or State Government purchases.

(b) Does not arise.

गुजरात में सन्तालपुर तालुका का विद्युतीकरण

10025. श्री मोती बाई धार० चौबरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सन्तालपुर तालुका के विद्युतीकरण के बारे में गुजरात सरकार ने कोई

योजना केन्द्र को स्वीकृति के लिए भेजी है;

(ख) क्या इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र का विद्युतीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इसे स्वीकृति दी जाएगी; और

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुये उक्त योजना को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) से (ग) गुजरात के सन्तालपुर तालुका की कोई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने स्वीकृत नहीं की है या निगम के पास ऋण स्वीकृति के लिए विचाराधीन नहीं है। गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड।

प्राप्त होगी और यदि जांच करने पर स्कीम तकनीकी तौर पर व्यवहार्य तथा वित्तीय तौर पर जीवनक्षम पाई गई तो निगम द्वारा इस पर विचार किया जाएगा बशर्ते कि धन उपलब्ध हो।

Standards for approval of Films by Censor Board

10026. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the films produced in India are required to be approved by the Censor Board of the Government before these are released for screening in the public;

(b) whether any standards are observed by the Censor Board for examining the suitability of the films; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of films approved and/or rejected by the Censor Board during the years 1977 and 1978?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) All films are required to be certified by the Board of Film Censors before they are released for screening to the

public. For determining the suitability of films for public exhibition, the Board of Film Censors examines all films in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) and the guidelines issued thereunder. Films suitable for unrestricted public exhibition are given 'U' certificates and films, although

not suitable for such exhibition but suitable for public exhibition restricted to adults are given 'A' certificates.

(c) The number of films (both Indian and foreign) certified by the Board during 1977 and 1978 is as follows:

Year	Feature films	Shorts	Total
1977.	749	2156	2905
1978.	758	1918	2676

The number of films (both Indian and foreign) refused certificates during 1977 and 1978 is given below:—

Year	Features	Trailers	Shorts	Total
1977	19	10	1	3
1978.	10	5	2	1

Termination of services of Employees of Neyveli Lignite Corporation during Emergency

10027. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were removed from service during emergency at Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) how many have been re-instated so far; and

(c) what action has been taken to re-instate them on the representations of such terminated individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR MISHRA): (a) The services of 13 officers and 27 workmen were terminated in Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. during 1975-76.

(b) and (c). The services of the 13 officers were terminated with refe-

rence to the contractual terms and the termination was approved by the Board of Directors of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. So far no officer has been reinstated. A panel of the Board has been constituted to review these cases. All the 27 workmen were dismissed for specific proved misconduct after following the prescribed departmental disciplinary procedure. So far, 7 workmen have been taken in as fresh entrants based on Labour Court awards/appeal; four cases have been rejected in appeal by State Government/Labour Court and one case has been dismissed. No dispute was raised in the remaining 15 cases.

Supply of Drugs through Government channel

10028. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the provisions for special packing in regard to drugs sup-

plied for distribution through Government channels;

(b) whether such regulations are of uniform applicability for the drugs supplied through State Government channels; and

(c) cases of action taken on breach of regulations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLIUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979 does not contain any provisions for special pecking in regard to drugs supplies for distribution through Government channels. However, it has come to the notice of the Government that the State Government of Tamil Nadu have issued an order prescribing that all the supplies to Government Institutions should carry distinct logograms.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

तदर्थ आधार पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी

10029. श्री भगत राम : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में इस समय तृतीय श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारी तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1977 में मंत्रालय में नियुक्त सभी तदर्थ कर्मचारियों को अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में खपा कर वर्ष 1978 में नियमित कर लिया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस समय तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस समय तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के प्रति अपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से तदर्थ आधार पर भर्ती पर रोक लगा दी गई है; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगज्जनराम) : (क) इस समय रक्षा मंत्रालय मन्त्रिवालय में 37 तृतीय श्रेणी (अब समूह 'ग') कर्मचारी तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) से (घ). वर्ष 1977 में समूह 'ग' के पदों पर कोई तदर्थ नियुक्ति नहीं की गई थी। रक्षा मंत्रालय में तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को नियमित रूप से रखने का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है।

(ङ) रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से तृतीय श्रेणी पदों की तदर्थ आधार पर भर्ती पर रोक लगाने के बारे में कोई आदेश नहीं है। फिर भी अवर श्रेणी लिपिक के खाली पदों को तदर्थ आधार पर भरते समय रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा भेजे गए उम्मीदवारों की तलना में समूह 'घ' के पात्र कर्मचारियों को वरीयता दी जाती है।

Creation of a new Post to advise High Court Judges to clear Arrears of Cases

10030. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the news-item at page 1 of the Indian Express, New Delhi of 19th April, 1979 and state:

(a) whether a new post is being created to advise the High Court Judges on how to clear the arrears of cases;

(b) whether this move had not found favour in the recent conference of the Chief Justices of the High Courts;

(c) does the Government not feel that this move would affect the independence of the Judiciary at the High Court level;

(d) what views have been conveyed by the various Chief Justices of the High Courts in this regard; and

(e) what will be the sphere of duties of this Adviser in the present set up of the Judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) no, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

A new Post, however, of the rank of Joint Secretary/Director was created in the Department of Justice some time ago to strengthen the Monitoring Cell already functioning in the Department.

Names of Auditors in TISCO

10031 SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in TISCO the same auditors in different names are appointed every alternate year to manipulate account to hide all extravagance; and

(b) whether Government propose to make a probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). It is seen from the published balance-sheets of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (TISCO) for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 that the same two firms of chartered accountants, namely, Ms. A.F. Ferguson & Co., and M/s. S.B. Billimoria & Co., Bombay continued as joint auditors of the company without any break. As there is a permissible practice where there is no material to indicate any motive, the question of probe does not arise.

Regularisation of Short Service Commissioned Officers

10032. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers who joined the Army as Short Service Commissioned officers in the year 1969;

(b) the number out of them whose services were regularised by the end of 15th April, 1979 and also the number of those who were retrenched from service; and

(c) whether Government have received representation from those retrenched officers for regularisation of their services and if so, the facts thereof alongwith the Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The number of officers who joined the Army as Short Service Commissioned Officers in 1969 is 1389.

(b) Out of 1389, 1007 officers have been regularised by end of 15th April, 1979 and 313 officers have been released.

(c) Some representations have been received in the past. It was, however, not possible to accede to their request as those Officers were not graded fit for grant of Permanent Commission.

Oil Co-ordination Committee

10033. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the legal status of oil coordination committee set up by the Ministry of Petroleum in 1975;

(b) the basis of recruitment and service conditions in the organisation;

(c) wherefrom the organisation gets its funds for meeting the various expenses; and

(d) total expenditure incurred so far on this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Oil Coordination Committee (OCC) was set up by a Resolution of the Central Government dated 14-7-1975, pursuant to a recommendation made by the Oil Prices Committee. It is an Oil industry committee consisting of the Chief Executives of the oil companies with Secretary, Department of Petroleum as ex-officio Chairman.

(b) The officers/staff have been mainly drawn from the oil industry/Government although a few posts in the staff category have been directly filled in from out of candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange and those manning such positions are on a purely temporary basis. The service conditions as in force in Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) have been adopted.

(c) As provided in the Government Resolution of 14-7-1975 setting up OCC, the expenditure on this organisation is met from the Cost and Freight Adjustment Account which is one of the accounts maintained by the oil industry as required under the pricing arrangement.

(d) The total expenditure incurred on OCC from 14-7-1975 to 31-3-1979 is Rs. 113,35,835.

Price Rise of Bars and Iron Rods used in Construction

10034. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: CHAUDHUR BRAHM-PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rise in the price of iron rods and bars for used construction purposes;

(b) if so, the reasons for this rise in price;

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to reduce the price of steel bars and rods used for construction purposes;

(d) whether there is any proposal to ban the export of this item; and

(e) whether it is also proposed to allot steel bars to persons building houses at reasonable rates on production of approved building plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Partly due to low availability of this material from the main producers and partly due to heavy pick up in demand as a result of intensification in construction activities both in the public and private sector.

(c) to (e) Government have taken steps to improve the availability of bars and rods. Import of sufficient quantities of bars and rods are being arranged on a crash basis. Export of semis, bars and rods has been totally banned. Distribution procedures have been streamlined and to meet the requirements of the small house builders, Committees will be set up at all the branches of the producers' stockyard for supplying the material at the producers' stockyard prices. As a measure of immediate help, 50,000 tonnes of bars and rods have been earmarked for supply to house builders. As a result of all these measures the prices have already started coming down. Full impact of these measures will, however, be felt in the next few months and it is expected that the market prices will come down further.

**मध्य प्रदेश में गृहमाला निर्माण की कोयला खान
तयारी से संबंधित**

10035. श्री प्रदीप कुमार शर्मा :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में गृहमाला और गृहमाला निर्माण में कोयला खानों की तयारी, खासकर बिजली कोयला खानों की तयारी, 1978 में खान प्रबंधकों को देने के संबंध में किए गए गृहमाला निर्माण

कोयलाखान के महाप्रबन्धक और कोयला मजदूर सभा के बीच उन मांगों के सम्बन्ध में 2 दिसम्बर, 1978, 3 दिसम्बर, 1978 और 23 दिसम्बर, 1978 को समझौता भी हो गया था परन्तु प्रबन्धकों ने उसको अब तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया है।

(a) यदि हां, तो क्या अनेक मजदूर नेताओं ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए मरण भुगत रखा था परन्तु वह भी बेकार रहा; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने उसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए प्रबन्धकों को कोई निदेश जारी किये हैं?

का. मंत्रालय में २२. मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) (क) मध्य प्रदेश कोयला मजदूर सभा याद और प्रबन्ध मण्डल के बीच मांग-पत्र पर चर्चा के लिए नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1978 में कई बैठकें हुई जिसमें, 2, 3 और 17 दिसम्बर, को हुई बैठकें शामिल हैं। प्रबन्ध मण्डल ने स्वीकार किए गए अधिकांश निर्णय लागू कर दिए हैं और जो कुछ बाकी बचे हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही हो रही है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश कोयला मजदूर सभा के पदाधिकारियों ने 14 से 17 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में भूख हड़ताल की थी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

एक मंत्री की नियुक्ति के बारे में समाचार प्रसारण

10036. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने श्री दयानन्द सहाय की मंत्री पद पर नियुक्ति किये जाने का समाचार आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित किया था;

(ख) क्या वास्तव में उन्हें मंत्री मंडल में सम्मिलित करने का निर्णय किया गया था परन्तु यह निर्णय कुछ समय के लिए छोड़ दिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या यह बात सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए आकाशवाणी सावधानी बरतेगी कि भविष्य में ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण समाचार पर प्रसारण से पहले गम्भीरता से ध्यान दिया जाये?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। केवल 25 जनवरी, 1979 के रात्रि 9.00 के बुलेटिन (अंग्रेजी) में, जो एक समाचार एजेंसी के सन्देश पर आधारित था, बाद में गलत पाया गया। जैसे ही गलती का पता लगा, इसकी तत्काल रात्रि के 9.15 के बुलेटिन (उ.) में तथा बाद में अन्य बुलेटिनो में भी ठीक कर दिया गया।

(ग) जी, हां

Production of Pesticides/Insecticides by M/s. Sandoz

10037. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when were M/s. Sandoz given licences for pesticides formulations in the country and how much capital they have brought in our country for this activity;

(b) whether it is a fact that funds earned on other industries by M/s. Sandoz are invested in pesticide/insecticide formulations thus encouraging unauthorised production and sales to the detriment of Indian sector units in this line; and

(c) if so, the details of the measures to be undertaken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) M/s. Sandoz were granted a C.O.B. Licence on 3-7-1971 for making formulations of twelve specified pesticides, for a

total capacity of 194 tonnes in terms of technical material. On 16-2-1972 this licence was amended to include three more items, but within the overall capacity. In addition M/s. Sandoz were given licence on 19.4.1974 for production of Quinalphos as well as its formulations at 200 tonnes/annum capacity. They were also granted permission to produce an additional 500 tonnes/annum of Quinalphos for a period of three years from 28-8-1977.

This Company are manufacturing drugs, pharmaceuticals, basic chemicals agro-chemicals hospital supplies, dyes and textile auxiliaries. All these activities are carried on in their chemical complex at Kolshet, in Maharashtra. According to information furnished by the Company, the total capital brought in as cash for their entire range of activities is Rs. 80 lakhs. In addition, their share capital comprises Rs. 10 lakhs by way of technical know-how and Rs. 60 lakhs of Bone shares.

(b) The Company have informed Government that the funds earned by them are not specifically earmarked for any one product line. However, their funds are also used for financing the working capital requirements of pesticidal formulations. Government have not received any report of unauthorised production and sales of formulations of pesticides by them.

(c) Does not arise.

शहडोल जिले में जमुना कोयला खानों और
घोषन कास्ट खानों में धाग

10038. श्री सुबेन्द्रसिंह : क्या ऊर्जा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जिला शहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश)
में जमुना कोयला खानों और 'एरिया घोषन
कास्ट माइन्स' में कोयले के एक बड़े भंडार में
धाग लग गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो धाग को बुझाने के
लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई और अब तक इसमें
कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई ; और

(ग) धाग के कारण कितनी कीमत का

कोयला जल गया और धाग लगन से पूर्व
कोयले का कितना स्टॉक था ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर
मिश्र) (क) (ख) और (ग). जमुना कोयलारी
में कोयले के ढेर के बिल्कुल नीचे लगभग
1500 टन कोयले का पुरा ना स्टॉक जिसमें
स्वतः गर्मी से धाग सुलग उठी। वहाँ के कोयले
क यह एक सामान्य विशेषता है। कोयला
के प्रबन्धकों ने धाग से प्रभावित स्थल का
अलग-थलग करने तथा पानी छिड़कने का
प्रयत्न करके उसे बुझाने के लिए तत्काल
कार्यवाही की। यह प्रयत्न अभी जारी है।
उस समय वहाँ भूमि पर जमा कोयले
का कुल स्टॉक लगभग 2,60,000 टन था।
धाग से प्रभावित कोयले को बुझाकर जलने
से बचा लिया गया था और उसे बिजलीघरों
को भेज दिया गया था जहाँ उसका
सफलतापूर्वक उपयोग हुआ। इस धाग से
मामूली नुकसान हुआ था।

**Inquiry against Certain Officers of
Navy at Port Blair**

10039. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will
the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE
be pleased to state whether a Central
Bureau of Investigation inquiry is
going on against certain officers of
Navy at Port Blair; if so, the result
thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): CBI regis-
tered in March 1978 a case against a
Lt. Cdr. of the Navy who was then
on deputation to the Andaman &
Nicobar Administration. Investigation
is still in progress.

शाहजहांपुर धातु कपड़ा कारखाने में
कर्मचारियों का जबरदस्ती प्रवेश

10040. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 11 मार्च,
1979 को शाहजहांपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

असुख कपड़ा कारखाने के हजारों कर्मचारियों ने कारखाने में इस गलतफहमी में जबरदस्ती प्रवेश किया था कि उन्हें कारखाने में अतिरिक्त समय में काम करना था और ऐसा वास्तव में कुप्रवृत्ति और निर्णय न लेने के कारण हुआ और यदि हाँ, तो दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ख) सरकार को इसके परिणामस्वरूप क्या हानि हुई और कर्मचारियों द्वारा पर्याप्त कार्य न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में परमाणु ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और अन्तरिक्ष विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह : (क) और (ख) 11 मार्च, 1979 को जबरदस्ती प्रवेश की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। अतः प्रश्न के शेष भाग का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Suspension of certain A.I.R. Officials

10041. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the officials/announcers of the All India Radio, Delhi Station have been suspended in connection with the broadcast giving the impression that Mr. Jayprakash Narayan was dead; and

(b) if so, what are the names of such person and charges against them and other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) and (b). On the 24th March, 1979 an Announcer of All India Radio started the Urdu Majlis programme by playing a tape intended for broadcast in the event of anything unfortunate happening to Shri Jayprakash Narayan who was seriously ill at that time, instead of the scheduled programme contained in another tape. The wrong tape went on for about five minutes before it

was faded out by the Announcer when the error came to light. Considering the gravity of the error, the delinquent Announcer, Smt. Tara Pant and a Transmission Executive on duty at that time, Shri P. C. Kukreti, were suspended. The matter was entrusted to a senior officer to hold a preliminary enquiry and on the basis of the report submitted by the Enquiry officer, Charge-Sheets have been served on both the Announcer and the Transmission Executive for negligence in performance of their duties. The orders of suspension on them have however, been revoked with effect from 21st April, 1979.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project Payment by Iran

10042. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Government in Iran has been sounded to make the due payment for the construction of Kudremukh Iron Ore Project; and

(b) if so, the progress thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes, sir.

(b) According to the agreed procedure, disbursements from the Iranian Credit for the construction of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project are to be made by the Government of Iran on the basis of certification of project expenditure by the Buyer viz. the National Iranian Steel Industries Company (NISIC). The delay in disbursement of credit has been brought to the notice of NISIC as well as their Authorised Representative in Delhi. Personal contacts have also been made with the present Government in Iran and NISIC to obtain further disbursements. The Managing Director, NISIC has also been invited to come to India for a settlement of the outstanding issues. The reaction of the Iranian side is awaited.

Turnover vis-a-vis Strength of Employees of Hindustan Lever Limited

10043. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual turnover of the Hindustan Lever Limited is on an increase while the strength of permanent employees on its register is steadily coming down;

(b) what is the annual turnover of this company during the last five years and what is the number of permanent employees, casual or badali worker and contract labour in the rolls of the company in each year during the last five years; and

(c) whether the Government propose to look into the phenomenon mentioned in para (a) of the question and steps taken to guarantee the interest of the workers and employees?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b) The annual turnover of Hindustan Lever Ltd. increased from Rs. 132.7 crores in 1973 to Rs. 261.5 crores in 1977. The details of turnover of the company over the last five years as given in the company's annual reports are as under:--

Year ending	Turnover (Rs. in crores)
December, 1973 . . .	132.7
December, 1974 . . .	148.6
December, 1975 . . .	206.0
December, 1976 . . .	213.0
December, 1977 . . .	261.5

Information regarding the number of employees of different categories, such as, permanent, casual or Badli, an contract labour on the rolls of the company is not available with the De-

partment of Company Affairs since such information is not required to be furnished by companies under the Companies Act. As reported by the Ministry of labour, that Ministry also do not maintain nor are required to maintain, data on employment in individual establishments. The information is however being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) The Department of Company Affairs have not received any complaints from the workers or employees of the company regarding declining employment as alluded to in part (a) of the question. However, in a later addressed to the then Finance Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan on 7-6-1973, Shri S. M. Banerjee, MP alleged, *inter-alia* that the number of permanent employees of the company had come down despite the substantial progress made by it. An inspection of the company was carried out by the Department of Company Affairs under Section 209 of the Companies Act, and it was found that there had been no reduction in the strength of the permanent employees of the company from 1971 to 1973. The matter relating to employment in the company will be examined after receipt of the information as mentioned in answer to parts (a) and (b) above.

Protest by Fertiliser Planning and Development India Ltd.

10044. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fertiliser Planning and Development India Limited, a public sector organisation, or any of its top executives, protested against the giving of consultancy for the proposed West Coast fertiliser plants to foreign companies; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Post-Budget Prices of Petrol, High Speed Diesel and Kerosene

10045, SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the element of excise duty in the post-budget prices of petrol, high speed diesel and kerosene, with one litre as the base;

(b) the comparable element of excise duty in the prices of the same commodities, in other major developing and developed countries of the world; and

(c) the rationale of wide differences if any?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The following table shows the current selling prices in Delhi of petrol, high speed diesel oil and kerosene oil and the excise duty included therein:—

Product	Rs. Litre		
	Current selling price in Delhi as on 1-4-79	Excise duty included in (2)	3 as % of 2
1	2	3	4
Petrol	4.04	2.703	66.91
High Speed Diesel Oil	1.47	0.494	33.61
Kerosene oil	1.43	0.493	34.48

(b) Information is readily available as on 31-7-77 for petrol & kerosene oil only. This is given below:

Countries	Motor Gasoline		Superior Kerosene	
	Price in US/ Litre	%age of excise duty & tax	Price of US/ Litre	%age of excise duty & tax
1. U.S.A.	17.5	21	16.2	Negligible
2. Canada	18.3	44	12.8	..
3. Brazil	39.9	25	22.0	9
4. France	44.8	61	25.4	15
5. U.K.	31.3	54	15.0	3
6. Australia	18.7	58	17.8	Nil
7. Philippines	22.4	90	15.1	7
8. Pakistan	28.5	56	8.2	74

(c) The taxation structure of each country is governed by its own economic parameters—the state of economy, the size of resources required to be raised by taxation, the per capita income of the people, the distribution structure of wealth in the country, the state and production capacity of the indigenous industry, the foreign exchange position etc.

Suggested action against silent Valley Hydro Electric Project in Kerala

10046. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri H. M. Patel, the Minister of Home urged action against silent Hydro Electric Project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Shri H. M. Patel in September 1978, had suggested for consideration, the setting up of a Thermal Power Station, as an alternative to Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project in Kerala with a view to saving a large part of the few remaining invaluable tropical rain forests of the Western Ghats and with it many rare and endangered species of flora and fauna.

The Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project as revised and submitted by State Authorities in April, 1978, has been techno-economically appraised by Central Electricity Authority. The examination of the Project from environmental angle by the Department of Science & Technology is in progress.

मोनीदिह कोल बाशरी में निर्माण कार्य

10047. श्री राज बाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोनीदिह कोल बाशरी में निर्माण कार्य निर्धारित अवधि में पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और वह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि एम० ए० एम० सी० लिमिटेड के अधिकारियों की लापरवाही निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने में विलम्ब का कारण है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा कराने के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेदवर मिश्र) : (क) ज, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) माइनिंग ऐंड ब्रलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन, दुर्गापुर को दिए गए ठेके के अनुसार मोनीदिह बाशर परियोजना के पूरा होने की तारीख 20-3-1979 थी । किन्तु, मूल निर्धारित कार्यक्रम में 9 महीने का अन्तर आ जाने से अब इस योजना को पूरा करने की तारीख 31-12-1979 निश्चित की गई है । कार्य के पूरा होने में देर के निम्नलिखित कारण बड़े जा सकते हैं :—

- (1) माइनिंग ऐंड ब्रलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन को पोलैण्ड की मैसर्स कोपेक्स (कम्पनी) से ड्राइंग देर से मिली ।
- (2) इस क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति खराब होना ।
- (3) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा ढांचे तैयार करने में हुई देर । हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कारपोरेशन को माइनिंग ऐंड ब्रलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन ने उपठेकेदार नियुक्त किया था ।
- (4) आ० एंड प्र० म० का० द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले उपकरणों की सप्लाई में देर ।

इस परियोजना के पूरा होने में हुई देर की जानकारी उद्योग मंत्रालय तथा मा० ऐंड अ० म० का० को दे दी गई है। उद्योग मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) अपनी संविधिक बैठकों में इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की पुनरीक्षा कर रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था को नियंत्रित करने के लिए बिहार सरकार की सहायता ल जा रह है।

**C.B.I. Probe into Irregularities against
M/s. Associated Journals Limited**

10048. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether C.B.I. has been asked to investigate into charges of alleged irregularities and malpractices against M/s. Associated Journals Limited;

(b) if so, details of these charges; and

(c) progress of CBI investigations into the charges so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). As a result of inspection of M/s. Associated Journals Limited under Section 209 A of the Companies Act, certain irregularities had been observed. It was decided to bring some of these irregularities to the notice of the C.B.I. for such action as may be deemed feasible. No investigation as such has been ordered.

**Publication of certain Amendments to
Statutory Rules**

10050. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which the proposals for the following were received in the Ministry of Law and the dates on which these were cleared and returned to the Ministry of Labour for publication in the Gazette of India; during the Emergency period;

(i) G.S.R.'s 473 and 474 of 17-3-1975 published on pp. 1104 and 1105 of the Gazette of India No. 15 of 12-4-1975; and

(ii) G.S.R.'s 2632 and 2633 of 30-10-1975 published on pp. 3087 and 3088 of the Gazette of India No. 44 of 1-11-1975; and

(b) whether the Ministries concerned are free to publish amendments to statutory rules after approval by the Ministry of Law or they have to publish these in the Government of India Gazette and without taking any action against the spirit of these approved amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(b) This Ministry is required to scrutinize the proposals of the administrative Ministry as contained in the drafts sent by those Ministries only from the legal and Constitutional angles. The question as to when a particular proposal is required to be given effect to and other connected matters are all matters of policy to be decided by the administrative Ministry concerned. As such, it is not incumbent on the administrative Ministry to implement the proposal merely because the draft notification, order, etc., to give effect to the proposal is approved by the Law Ministry.

Statement

Notification No.	Date of receipt and return of the proposal			
	Legislative Deptt.		Official Languages Wing	
	Date of receipt	Date of return	Date of receipt	Date of return
G.S.R. 473 dated 17-3-75	13-1-75	1-2-75	5-2-75	12-2-75
G.S.R. 474 dated 17-3-75	13-1-75	1-2-75	20-2-75	25-2-75
G.S.R. 2632 dated 30-10-75	17-10-75	21-10-75	28-10-75	29-10-75
G.S.R. 2633 dated 30-10-75	17-10-75	21-10-75	28-10-75	29-10-75

Irregularities being done by Kerosene Oil Dealers of Trans Jamuna Area

10051. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHAMED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Members of Parliament have written to Civil Supply Department, Delhi regarding irregularities regularly being done by some kerosene oil dealers of trans Jamuna area; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereof and whether it is a fact that no action is taken against dealers as they maintain close relations with checking staff thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Between January and March, 1979, two complaints were received by the Delhi Administration from two Members of Parliament against kerosene oil dealers in trans-Jamuna area in Delhi.

(b) The Delhi Administration have indicated that in one case the licence of the concerned dealer was suspended and his appeal against suspension order has also been rejected. In the other case also, the allegation has

been proved and further action against the erring dealer is being initiated by that Administration.

फर्टिलाइजर (प्लानिंग एण्ड डवलपमेंट) इंडिया लिमिटेड

10052. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने के कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1978 में एक पी० डी० आई० एल० की 12 बैठकों में से कोई भी बैठक सिन्दरी में नहीं हुई जब कि इसका पंजीकृत कार्यालय सिन्दरी बिहार है, और

(ख) क्या इसका मुख्यालय केवल कागज पर सिन्दरी में रख कर अधिकारियों के यात्रा भत्ता पर भारी धन बरबाद किया जा रहा है।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दा बहगुणा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Hiring Gauhati Premises by the Military Estate Officer

10053. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private premises/houses hired/being hired for office/residential purposes (separately) by the Military Estate Office (MEO) Gauhati and or any other military officer in official capacities, rent paid by it monthly premises-wise, since 1st January, 1978; and

(b) in accordance with the agreements by the Military Estate Officer with the landlord, what is the number of premises month-wise required to be vacated by the above authority since 1st January, 1978, number of cases further extended and name of landlord who has given notice or requested the defence authorities for the vacation of their houses to the MEO, and action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the local military and the Defence Lands & Cantonments authorities and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Increase in Pension of War Widows

10054. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pension for war widows has not been revised inspite of general increase in the prices of essential commodities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9898 on 10th May 1978. As explained therein, the liberalised pensionary awards, which were sanctioned to the war widows, soon after the Indo-Pak conflict of 1971, made substantial improvement over the normal rates. The awards being in the nature of special dispensation are not subject to alteration and also do not qualify for grant of any ad-hoc and other reliefs granted from time to time. Even so, the liberalised pension to war widows continues to be more favourable than normal special family pensionary awards together with reliefs except in certain cases of pre 1971 conflicts. A provision already exists in the orders that where and for so long as the normal rates happen to be more favourable, the higher entitlement would be payable.

Checking of Wealth/Property of D.E.S.U. Inspectors Posted at Lawrence Road Area

10055. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to check the wealth/properties collected by the DESU Inspectors who were posted in Lawrence Area during the last five years;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has reported that there is no complaint against any Inspector posted in Lawrence Road District Office of DESU for the last five years about possession of wealth/properties disproportionate to their known source of income. In view of this, DESU does not have any proposal to check the properties of these Inspectors.

Action on Letters to the Editor by Information Officers attached to Ministries

10056. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Information Officers attached to Ministries are duty bound to read letters of Editors published in newspapers containing grievances against government office and send them to concerned Secretaries for necessary action;

(b) whether the Secretaries are duty bound to send proper replies to the aggrieved persons; and

(c) the details guidelines, if any laid down for the same?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). As a part of its feed-back service, the Press Information Bureau prepares Press reviews which take into account relevant contents of the 'Letters to the Editor' columns also. The purpose is to keep abreast of emerging trends of opinion but not to prepare a catalogue of individual grievances. The reviews are seen by officials of the Ministries concerned and, where necessary, corrective action is taken. These are no special guidelines on the subject but it is one of the functions of Press Information Bureau officers to prepare Press reviews and to study them carefully.

संज्ञालय में पेट्रोल पर होने वाले व्यय में कमी

10057. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकारों के मंत्रालयों/विभागों और सरकारी उपक्रमों के स्वामित्व में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत कारें हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने पेट्रोल पर होने वाले व्यय पर नियंत्रण करने अथवा उसमें कमी करने के लिए वर्ष 1978-79 के 1059 LS-4.

दौरान कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार पेट्रोल पर होने वाले व्यय में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुये अध्यादेश जारी करके अथवा विधेयक लाकर पेट्रोल पर होने वाले व्यय का सीमा निर्धारित करेगा ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) निजी रूप से रखी गई कारों (मोटर गाड़ियों) की तुलना में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के मंत्रालय/विभाग तथा सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा रखी गई गाड़ियों की सही सही प्रतिशतता के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्या कि इस प्रकार के आंकड़े रखे नहीं जाते।

(ख) सरकार का यह इरादा है कि पेट्रोल की खपत में समस्त रूप से कमी की जाये। मार्च, 1979 में केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों तथा राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र प्रशासित प्रदेशों का ध्यान पेट्रोल की खपत में तीव्र वृद्धि की ओर आकृष्ट किया था और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि उनके नियंत्रण में आने वाले विभागों, सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठानों के सम्बन्ध में 1978-79 की खपत की तुलना में 1979-80 के दौरान पेट्रोल की खपत में 15 प्रतिशत की बचत करें।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) में जो कुछ कहा गया है उसके अतिरिक्त पेट्रोल की खपत में बचत मुख्यतः जनता के सहयोग द्वारा ही की जा सकती है। अतः एक अध्यादेश जारी करके या एक विधेयक लाकर पेट्रोल पर व्यय के लिए एक सीमा निश्चित करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता।

आपातकाल के दौरान सेवा से निकाले गए कर्मचारी

10058. श्री लहानू शिखरा कोम : क्या उप-अधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपातकाल के दौरान देश में

आयुष्य कारखानों से कितने कर्मचारी सेवा से निकाले गए;

(ख) उनकी राज्यवार, संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) इस बीच कितने कर्मचारियों को बहाल कर दिया गया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय और परमाणु ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, विज्ञान तथा औद्योगिक और अन्तरिक्ष विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) 534।

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल	44
महाराष्ट्र	169
मध्य प्रदेश	172
उत्तर प्रदेश	113
तमिलनाडु	33
संघ शासित राज्य	
चंडीगढ़	3
	534

(ग) 292

Price Freeze on Drugs

10059. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price freeze on drugs since March 29, 1978 when Government announced acceptance of the recommendations of the Hathi Committee has been lifted and a revised price control order with retrospective effect from March 31 last has been notified; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, embodying the new Drug Pricing Policy (forming part of the Statement on New Drugs Policy issued on March 29, 1978), has replaced the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, with effect from March 31, 1979.

(b) A copy of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, has already been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on April 24, 1979. In the case of cat. I & II formulations, leader prices to be notified under para 12 of the Order, would operate as the ceiling sale prices for all the manufacturers of such formulations. In pursuance of this provision, leader prices for various packs/strengths of Cat. I & II formulations have been notified on April 2, 1979. The manufacturers whose prices are above the leader prices are obliged to bring down their prices to the leader level whereas the manufacturers whose prices are below the leader level cannot increase their prices without prior approval of the Government.

In the case of Cat. III formulations, the existing prices as fixed under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, would continue to be in force until altered by the Government. In respect of formulations not specified in the Third Schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, manufacturers have the freedom to revise their prices under intimation to the Government. However, the profits earned on such formulations would also count towards the ceiling profit retainable by the manufacturer under the norms laid down in the Fifth Schedule of the Order.

SC/ST Employees of Military Farm

10060. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage has been reserved for SC/ST employees working as storekeepers in Military Farm for their promotion from LDSK to UDSK;

(b) how many SC/ST employees working as LDSK in Military Farm have been promoted as UDSK against the reservation;

(c) how many SC/ST LDKs working in Military Farm have been denied promotion to UDSK grade against their reserved quota, who they are and on what grounds they have been denied;

(d) how many numbers of Group 'D' staff working in Military Farm are under suspension for more than 15 months; and

(e) what are the reasons for prolonged suspension and what action has been taken by the administration to finalise the issue till today giving reasons for abnormal delay?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) (i) For Scheduled Castes 15 per cent.

(ii) For Scheduled Tribes 7 1/2 per cent.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

भाषाधी समाचार पत्रों को जारी किये गये विज्ञापनों के अंग्रेजी पाठ की सफाई

10061. श्री अर्जुन सिंह बरोरिया :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय भाषाधी समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापनों को अंग्रेजी में भेजता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों द्वारा उन विभिन्न ढंग से अनुवाद किये जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अनुवाद कार्य में एकरूपता बनाये रखने के लिये निदेशालय में क्या प्रबंध किये गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सभी सजावटी विज्ञापन, विज्ञापन

और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा सम्बन्धित समाचारपत्रों की भाषाओं में रिलीज किए जाते हैं। समय की कमी और कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण, बहुत से वर्गीकृत विज्ञापन भाषा पत्रों को अंग्रेजी में रिलीज किए जाते हैं। अनुवाद करते समय, छोटे परिवर्तन हो सकते हैं। परन्तु इनसे भाव पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता क्योंकि वर्गीकृत विज्ञापन तथ्यों पर आधारित होते हैं। तथापि, हिन्दी पत्रों को केवल हिन्दी में ही यथा सम्भव अधिकतम विज्ञापन रिलीज करने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं और नियम के रूप में यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि सब लोक सेवा आयोग के सभी वर्गीकृत-सजावटी विज्ञापन हिन्दी पत्रों को हिन्दी में ही रिलीज किए जाएं।

Distribution of L.P. Gas

10062. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest estimates the availability of LP Gas is expected to reach the level of 883000 tonnes per day by 1981-82 and if so, full facts thereof;

(b) how many domestic consumers are likely to be benefited therefrom;

(c) whether LP Gas is likely to be provided in new cities also and if so, details; and

(d) whether any rational policy for equitable distribution of the LP Gas has been worked out for the purpose and if so, facts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Availability of LPG is expected to improve considerably from around 1980 and reach about 8.8 lakh tonnes per year with the commissioning of:

(i) Facilities for separation of LPG from Bombay High Associated Gas;

(ii) Mathura Refinery;

(iii) Secondary Processing Facilities at Koyali Refinery gas;

(iv) Coker Unit of Bongaigaon Refinery.

(b) An additional enrolment of about 28.00 lakhs customers may be possible when the expected additional availability fully materialises.

(c) With the anticipated availability of additional LPG from around 1980 it will be possible to extend marketing of LPG to more locations in a phased manner based on the following consideration:

(i) Anticipated customer potential;

(ii) Nearness of market from source of supply;

(iii) Maximum utilisation of distribution equipment and

(iv) Viability of operations.

(d) Yes, Sir. A plan for equitable distribution of the product throughout the country has been drawn on the following consideration.

(i) LPG availability through the years;

(ii) Source of supply;

(iii) Potential demand in various states

(iv) Logistics of supply, and

(v) Viability of operations.

Supply of Kerosene and High Speed Diesel by Soviet Union

10063. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has suggested a renegotiation of prices at which it supplies

kerosene and high speed diesel to India in view of the spurt in open market prices of these commodities; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the arguments placed by Indian Government in this regard and the reaction of Soviet Union thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Our contract with USSR for the supply of Kerosene and High Speed Diesel provides that the prices would be determined on the basis of the average posted price at the Ras Tanura Port of Saudi Arabia. Oil Companies have stopped the posting of the above two products at Ras Tanura after 20-3-79. Consequently the USSR Trade Organisation have suggested renegotiation of the pricing basis in the contract. Negotiation in this regard are presently under way and it would not be desirable to disclose any further details at this stage.

अनपारा और कोटा में तापीय बिजली घरों की स्थापना

10064. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंगरीली कोयला खानों से कोयला प्राप्त करके अनपारा और कोटा में तापीय बिजली घर स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये दोनों स्थान कोयला खान क्षेत्रों से बहुत दूर हैं ;

(ग) क्या सिंगरीली (मध्य प्रदेश का क्षेत्र) के निकट तापीय बिजलीघर की स्थापना की मध्य प्रदेश की मांग की अनदेखी करके उत्तर प्रदेश में एक के बाद एक तापीय संयंत्रों की स्थापना की मंजूरी दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो इस दोहरी नीति या बर्ताव के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश की आवश्यकताओं को नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Reduction in Prices of Erythromycin Stearate

10065. **SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that price of Erythromycin, Stearate has been reduced by Government, if so, on what basis;

(b) name of the intermediate for the production of this drug, its import price, customs duty and the source of import prices; and

(c) whether any cost cum-technical study has been conducted for this

product; if so, its nature vis-a-vis nature of cost study for other drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Consequent to reduction in the duty of customs on Tioc, a penultimate used in the manufacture of Erythromycin Stearate from 75 per cent to 25 per cent with effect from 1st of March, 1979, Government have reduced the price of Erythromycin Stearate from Rs. 1300/- per kg. to Rs. 1006/- per kg. with effect from 30th March, 1979.

(b) As already indicated in the reply to part (a) Tioc is the penultimate intermediate which is used in the manufacture of Erythromycin Stearate. Details of import price of Tioc as available with the Government are as follows:—

Year	Weighted average import price (c.i.f.) as reported by D.G.H.S
1977—78.	Rs. 621.32
1978—79 (April to Dec.)	Rs. 583.44

2. The source-wise details of import of Tioc as available for the last three months are as follows:—

Name of the Party	Month of clearance by Asstt. Drug Controller Bombay	Quantity	C.I.F. Price	Source
1	2	3	4	5
1. Themis	January, 79	2 Tonnes	\$82.8 Kg	Medimpex
2. Chemifine	January, 79	500 Kgs.	\$80 „	Italy
3. Themis.	February, 79	2 Tonnes	\$82.8 „	Medimpex
4. Bombay Paxwell	February, 79	505 Kgs.	\$84 „	Italy
5. Chemifine	March, 79	992 Kgs.	\$80 „	Italy

(c) Since the reduction in price effected on 30th March, 1979 was only to the extent of reduction in the duty of customs, and other elements of cost like cost of utilities, conversion cost etc. were not modified, no cost study for the purpose was considered necessary. At the instance of the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers, however, the Bureau of Industrial Costs and prices have in hand the cost-cum-technical study of Erythromycin Stearate, for which the needed data have been called for since mid 1978 from Themis the organised sector major producer of this bulk drug.

बिहार के प्रसारण केन्द्रों से कुछ क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रसारित कार्यक्रम

10066. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के उन प्रसारण केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ से संघाली, मुण्डा, ओरवि, होइ, मगही, भोजपुरी, मैथिली, अंगिका में, अलग-अलग वार्ता संगीत नाटक, समाचार आदि के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाते हैं और प्रत्येक स्थानीय भाषा को प्रति सप्ताह कितना समय दिया जाता है और क्या यह सच है कि इन भाषाओं के लिए अलग-अलग उद्घोषक नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या कुछ प्रसारण केन्द्रों पर उल्लिखित कुछ भाषाओं में उद्घोषकों के रिक्त पदों की पूर्ति नहीं की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन प्रसारण केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ से ब्रज-भाषा हिरयाणवी, अवधी, बेंसवाड़ी, भोजपुरी आदि स्थानीय भाषाओं में अलग-अलग कथन, संगीत, नाटक, समाचार आदि के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाते हैं और हर

भाषा को प्रति सप्ताह कितना समय दिया जाता है और जिन के लिए स्वतंत्र उद्घोषक नियुक्त किए गए हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण भाटनगी) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Foreign and Indian Companies Governed by M.R.T.P. Act

10067. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies, both foreign and Indian producing to meet less than 30 percent of the demand of products are being governed by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(b) whether Proprietary and Partnership Firms producing more than 70 percent of the demand potential have not been brought under the purview of MRTP Act; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b) In the context of production of goods, Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, applies to every undertaking in India which, by itself or together with its interconnected undertakings, produces, supplies, distributes or otherwise controls not less than one-third of the total goods of any description that are produced, supplied or distributed in India or any substantial part thereof, in accordance with the provisions laid down in section 2(d) of the Act, and also has total assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore as specified in Section 20(b) of the Act. Both Indian and foreign companies as well as pro-

prietary concerns and partnership firms are all governed by the Act, if they come within the twin criteria of both production and assets as referred to above.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of Long-wall Equipment for Boosting Coal Production

10068. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of long-wall equipment required for boosting coal production is being held up because of controversy between the Coal Department and the Ministry of Industry; and if so;

(b) whether the 34 projects costing about Rs. 500 crores which have already been sanctioned by Government would also be delayed in execution; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to resolve this controversy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Vehicles at Panagar Depot

10069. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many vehicles (military) were used to station at Panagar Vehicle Depot in West Bengal during the year 1973 last and what is the number of such vehicles stationed at the same depot presently;

(b) is there any body building units for vehicles or not if so, how many vehicle bodies were built up in the year 1973 last and what is the number of bodies being built up annually at present;

(c) what is the total man power employed in these body building and

repair units and how many of them are permanently absorbed and how many of them engaged casually;

(d) is there any auction centre to sell the condemned vehicles (Military) at Panagar;

(e) whether Government are Planning to shift the vehicle body building units and the auction centre to some where else out side West Bengal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) As on 31 Dec. 1973, 5241 military vehicles were held by Vehicles Depot Panagar. At present there are 3064 Vehicles.

(b) No permanent body building cell was established at the Vehicle Depot. During 1973, 90 bodies were built. There is no body building activity in the Depot at present.

(c) On an average 60 personnel had been provided for body building commitment from within the authorised manpower of the depot. All these employees are borne on the permanent establishment of the depot. No casual employee was engaged for the purpose.

(d) The discarded vehicles are auctioned in Panagar Depot as per auction programme issued by DGS&D New Delhi from time to time.

(e) and (f): No, Sir.

सैंसर बोर्ड के पास स्वीकृति हेतु पड़ी हिन्दी फिल्में

10070. श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सैंसर बोर्ड के पास स्वीकृति हेतु कितनी हिन्दी फिल्में पड़ी हुई हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके निर्माताओं और निर्देशकों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) इन फिल्मों को सेंसर बोर्ड के पास पड़े रहने के तथ्य और कारण क्या है;

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री

(ग) सेंसर बोर्ड के पास इन फिल्मों के पड़े रहने के कारण सरकार को राजस्व की कितनी हानि हो रही है; और

(घ) सरकार कब तक उनको जांच की अनुमति दे देगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) (क) और (ख): 26-4 79 की स्थिति के अनुसार फिल्म सेंसर

बोर्ड के पास स्वीकृति के लिए पड़ी फिल्मों के नाम, उनके प्रोड्यूसरों के नामों और प्रमाण-पत्र देने की वर्तमान स्थिति, सहित, दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण मंगल है। उससे यह देखा जायेगा कि प्रमाण-पत्र के लिए हाल ही में प्राप्त फिल्मों के अलावा, अन्य फिल्मों के बारे में निर्णय प्रोड्यूसरों द्वारा प्रिंट प्रस्तुत न करने के कारण बाकी पड़ा है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रमाण-पत्र के लिए पड़ी फिल्मों से सरकार को कोई हानि नहीं होती। तथापि, प्रमाण-पत्र के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई फिल्मों को शीघ्रता से निपटाया जाता है और वे तभी पड़ी रहती हैं जब प्रोड्यूसर प्रक्रिया की अपेक्षाएं पूरी नहीं करते हैं।

विवरण

संख्या	फिल्म का नाम	आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त करने की तारीख	प्रोड्यूसर का नाम	वर्तमान स्थिति	कैफियत
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	दिलेर	—	के० के० आर्गेनाइजेशन, 4, दूसरा तल, एयर- कंडीशण्ड मार्केट, तारदेव, बम्बई।	आवेदक की फिल्म के कटे हुए भाग प्रस्तुत करने हैं।	
2	सुरक्षा	—	गोपी इंटरप्राइसिस, 22, हिन्दी प्रचार सभा स्ट्रीट, मद्रास-17	आवेदक को अंतिम रगिन प्रिंट बोर्ड को दिखानी है।	
3	शहर से दूर	24-10-73	के० जी० खान, 3 पीपुल्स कोऑपरे- टिव सोसायटी, 24 वीं रोड, बांद्रा, बम्बई।	तदेव	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	जातिम	14-12-76	श्री रामसिंह, 65/ 18113, टैगोर नगर, बिक्रोली (पूर्व) बम्बई-57	आवेदक के पास जांच के लिए फिल्म के प्रिंट तैयार नहीं हैं।	
5	चेतना दो रात्रे पार (संशोधित)	27-5-78	श्री एस० वारिस, 9 ममता बिल्डिंग, 183 वाटर फील्ड रोड, बांद्रा, बम्बई-50	आवेदक ने अभी काटे गए भाग प्रस्तुत नहीं किए हैं।	
6	तीन चेहरे	18-11-78	श्री एस०ए० पटेल और दीपक कपूर, 105 बी० पी० रोड, मुकुंद मेशन, ग्राऊंड फ्लोर, बम्बई-4	तदेव	
7	राजकुमारी	6-3-79	प्रोड्यूसर्स यूनिट, 137 फेमस सिने बिल्डिंग, महालक्ष्मी, बम्बई-11	आवेदक को फिल्म की रील-बार लम्बाई प्रस्तुत करनी है।	
8	मदीने की गलियां (उर्दू)	3-4-79	स्पेक्ट्रम आर्ट्स, रूप- तारा स्टूडियो, दादर बम्बई।	आवेदक के पास जांच के लिए फिल्म का प्रिंट तैयार नहीं है।	
9	इकरार	6-4-79	श्री गिरिश पी० जानी मणि बिला, नेहरू रोड, बिले पाले (ईस्ट), बम्बई।	आवेदक ने जांच के लिए फिल्म के प्रिंट अभी जमा नहीं करवाए हैं।	
10	मुकाबला	16-4-79	राजा एव देसाई, 3 सुदामा निवास, 16 बी० रोड, खार, बम्बई-52	आवेदक ने जांच के लिए फिल्म के प्रिंट अभी जमा नहीं करवाए हैं।	
11	नूरी	16-4-79	यशराज फिल्म्स, राज कमल स्टूडियो, पारेल, बम्बई-12	फिल्म की जांच की जा रही है।	1-5-79 को प्रमाण- पत्र जारी किया गया।

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	गुरु हो जा शुरू	17-4-79	निर्मल सिंह चड्ढा, न० 4, मिड समर, 94-बी, लिफ्ट रोड, 2 सांताक्रुज (वेस्ट), बम्बई	आवेदक ने जांच के लिए फिल्म के प्रिंट अभी जमा नहीं कर- वाए हैं।	
13.	जुमाना	19-4-79	श्री देवेण घोष, श्री लोकनाथ चित्र मंदिर, 10 यूनीक एपार्टमेंट आफ ए टर्नर रोड, बान्द्रा, बम्बई-50	फिल्म की अभी जांच की जानी है।	प्रमाण-पत्र 1-5-79 को जारी कर दिया गया था।
14	कुरान और ईमान	20-4-79	लिबर्टी मोवीज इंटर- नेशनल, 115 दादा साहेब फाल्के रोड, दादर, बम्बई-14	फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड फिल्म की जांच कर रहा है।	

Shortage of Coal faced by Foundries in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra

10071. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKARRAO MANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that for shortage of coal about 30 to 40 foundries are not working in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra and thousands of workers are unemployed

(b) how many sugar factories are suffering losses due to shortage of coal; and

(c) by what way Government will solve this problem and meet the losses of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Bulk Drug offered by Companies for Distribution through C.P.C.

10072. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-

CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies have offered bulk drugs for distribution through C.P.C. at Government fixed prices;

(b) names of companies, name of bulk drugs, quantity offered, date of offer and what action has been taken on these offers; and

(c) whether it is a fact that on the one hand indigenous production of canalised bulk drugs at Government fixed prices is not being distributed whereas on the other large imports are arranged; if so, reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) During 1977-78, 5 indigenous producers and during 1978-79, 9 indigenous producers offered bulk drugs for distribution through CPC at Government fixed prices.

(b) A Statement giving the required information for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 is attached.

(c) Imports have been arranged only in cases of those canalised bulk drugs whose indigenous production is

not sufficient to meet the demand of the drug industry in the country.

Statement

Name of the Company	Name of Item	Qty. Offered	Date of Offer	Action taken by CPC or qty. allocated
1	2	3	4	5
1977-78				
Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda.	Erythromycin	2400	29-4-77	3860
	Estolate Erythromycin Stearate	1000	.	Nil
Thenus Pharma, Bombay	Ery. Estolate	.	..	3241
	Ery. Stearate	.	.	13375
Boehringer Knoll Ltd., Bombay.	Chloramphenicol Powder	..		30055
Dev-Se-Chem., Calcutta	Do.	60000		93830
Bayer India, Bombay	Chloroquin Phosphate	9 MT per year	25-4-77	
1978-79				
M/s. Bayer India Ltd., Bombay	Chloroquin Di-Phosphate	12 tonnes per year	30-12-77	
M/s. Ranbaxy Labs. Ltd., N. Delhi.	Do.	About 3 tonnes	27-3-78	
M/s. Mermaid Chemicals, Bombay.	Indomethacin	250 kgs. per month	29-6-78	
H.A.L.	Streptomycin Sulphate	32.5 MT	Partly on 14-6-78. Partly on 14-2-79.	

1	2	3	4	5
I.D.P.L	Staeptomyl Sulphate	12 MT	17.6.78	Allocation made 12.370 MT
Boehringer Knoll Ltd., Bombay.	Chloramphenicol Powder	15-18 MTs Subject to granting of Indus- trial licen- ce for ex- pansion.	13-2-78	Allocation orders issued for full quantity.
Dey-Se-Chem, Calcutta	Do. 3	Production of Chlo- rampheni- col Powder depends upon sup- ply of L. Basc.		AOs issued based on pre- vious years alloca- tions.
Themis Pharma, Bombay	Erythromycin Stearate	20 MT	19-5-78	Allocation orders issued for 20.502 MTs. No imports.
M/s. Chemicals Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratory Bombay.	Trimethoprim	1.5 MT	6-10-78	Ministry advised CPC under intimation to CIPLA to cover the quantity of Trimetho- prim offered by CIPLA by issuing allocation or- ders at the price approv- ed for CPC.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices

10073. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Hindi Officers, Hindi Translator Grade I and Hindi Translator Grade II in the proper Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate Offices;

(b) the number of posts, out of them, reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and a number of employees belonging to these categories working there;

(c) if there is no employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Presidential Orders regarding reservations are applicable if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

L.P. Gas Agencies in Districts of Almora, Nainital and Pithoragarh

10074. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies in the districts of Almora, Nainital and Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of gas connections sanctioned so far in each of these districts;

(c) whether Government are aware of the acute fuel shortage and high cost of fuel in these districts; and

(d) what steps are being taken to provide more cooking gas connections to the people of Almora and Pithoragarh districts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Presently, there is one cooking gas distributorship operating in Nainital district. There are no cooking gas distributorships operating in the districts of Almora and Pithoragarh.

(b) The present number of cooking gas consumers with the existing distributorship at Nainital is about 2,800.

(c) All efforts are made to supply kerosene oil and cooking gas, which are used as domestic fuel, according to allocation of these products. These products are to be sold at officially-fixed prices. The prices of these product have been recently increased following imposition of additional excise duties in the last Central Budget. The State Governments have been advised to take steps for ensuring equitable distribution of available products and for taking stern action against elements indulging in black-marketing and other mal-practices.

(d) The Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) have appointed one Indane (cooking gas) distributor at Ranikhet in district Almora and it is likely to be commissioned shortly. There are no proposals at present to set up cooking gas agencies in Pithoragarh district during the year 1979-80. However, with the anticipated large-scale availability of cooking gas in the country from 1980 onwards, it may be possible to increase the number of customers in the existing areas and to extend marketing of cooking gas in due course to the uncovered areas based on the following:

(i) Anticipated customer potential;

(ii) Nearness of the market from the source of supply;

(iii) Availability of safe/convenient mode of transport;

(iv) Maximum utilisation of distribution equipment; and

(v) Viability in operations.

Capital outlay for Coal India Limited

10075. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative capital outlay in Coal India Limited;

(b) the cumulative losses therein; and

(c) the authorised share capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Cumulative capital outlay in Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries as on 31-3-1979 is:—

	In Rs. Crores.
Loan	Rs. 431.11
Equity	Rs. 682.26
Total:	Rs. 1113.37

(b) The cumulative loss up to 31-3-1979 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 450 crores (Provisional).

(c) Authorised share capital of Coal India Limited—Rs. 750.00 crores.

पूँजी निवेश तथा व्यापार कम्पनियाँ

10076. श्री राम बिलास पासवान:

श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन:

क्या बिबि, म्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन प्राइवेट और सार्वजनिक बैंकिंग कम्पनियों की संख्या क्या है जो इस समय देश में पूँजी निवेश और व्यापार कार्य कर रही हैं ;

(ख) उन्होंने प्रत्येक व्यवसायी परीक्षा रूप में अन्य किन कम्पनियों में पूँजी निवेश किया है तथा प्रत्येक क्षेत्री में पूँजी निवेश की राशि क्या है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक औद्योगिक गृह में इन कम्पनियों द्वारा किये गये पूँजी निवेश का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिजि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) 31-3-1978 तक, कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत 8,789 वैयक्तिक कम्पनियाँ, निवेश व्यापार तथा बैंकिंग व्यापार में संलग्न थीं। इनमें 7,479 प्रिवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियाँ तथा 1,310 पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियाँ सम्मिलित थीं।

(ख) और (ग) 8,789 को सत्या में कम्पनियों से सम्बन्धित सूचना संग्रह तथा संकलन करना अन्यायिक समय उपयोगी कार्य होगा। इस प्रकार लगाया गया समय, श्रम तथा व्यय इसके परिणामों के समतुल्य नहीं होगा।

Power Generation Capacity of D.V.C.

10077. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is total generating capacity of D.V.C.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Corporation is generating much less energy than its capacity; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total installed capacity of the Corporation is 1241.5 MW comprising 104 MW hydel and 1137.5 MW thermal. In addition, the construction of

6th Unit of the Chandrapur Thermal Power Station (120 MW) has been completed but this will go into commercial operation shortly.

(b) At present the DVC system is meeting a peak load of between 750 MW and 850 MW daily, generating between 15—17 million units a day. The DVC is thus able to meet the demand of Railway traction, Coal and Steel fully. As an example of improved generation in 1978-79, 5453 m.u. were generated as against 5167 m.u. in 1977-78.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Panagarh Military Base into Cantonment

10078. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to convert big Panagarh Military Base to Panagarh Cantonment;

(b) if so, the facts of the case in details; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to notify Panagarh military base as a cantonment under the Cantonments Act. An area of approximately 9400 acres is held by the Defence forces at Panagarh and is being administered as a military station. Conservancy arrangements, supply of water and electricity and maintenance of roads are being undertaken by the military authorities. The question of declaring the Panagarh area as a cantonment will be considered when the need arises.

Quantum of Hydel Power and Thermal Power separately in April, 1979

10079. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH:

SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of electricity to big industries was discontinued from 7th to 15th April, 1979 and the loss in crores of rupees caused by it in terms of production;

(b) the quantum of hydel power and thermal power separately generated in April, 1979 and the percentage to which the requirements were met; and

(c) whether Government will take prompt action to augment power generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) According to the information received from Govt. of West Bengal, the State Government issued a power control order under which all industries having power supply at 3.3 KV and above were not allowed to use power for five days from 10th April to 14th April, 1979. It is not possible to assess the loss in industrial production due to power shortage alone.

(b) The total gross energy generation in the country from thermal (including nuclear) and hydel sources during April, 1979 was about 4960 million units and 4030 million units respectively. During the month of April, 1979 the anticipated energy requirement of the country was met to the extent of about 90 per cent.

(c) A massive programme for addition of about 18,500 MW of new generating capacity in the country, during the Sixth Plan period, has been taken up. During the years 1977-78 and 1978-79, a total of about 5,000 MW of new generating capacity has been added. Continuous efforts are also

being made to maximise generation from the existing installed capacity.

Expenditure on State Assembly Elections

10080. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 126 on 21st June, 1977 regarding Expenditure on Lok Sabha Elections and state:

(a) what was the total expenditure incurred for holding the State Assembly elections and the elections of the Union Territories in each State and Union Territory;

(b) give the broad details of total expenditure of about Rs. 30 crores spent on Lok Sabha elections in 1977;

(c) how much income the Government received on account of forfeiting the security deposits in Lok Sabha and in each State and Union Territory elections; and

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to reduce the expenditure on holding elections of Lok Sabha and State Assemblies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b) Two statements showing the required information are enclosed.

(c) Information regarding the amount realised by Government by way of forfeiture of security deposits in Lok Sabha Elections and in each State and Union Territory elections, is not available at present. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No specific proposal for reducing government expenditure on elections are under consideration. However, the Central Government and the State Governments exercise adequate checks to ensure that expenditure is incurred on elections only to the minimum extent necessary.

Statement

¶ [Part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 10080 for 8-5-1979 in Lok Sabha refers.]

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Election held in	Expenditure incurred
1	Andhra Pradesh	February, 78	2,30,00,000 Approx.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	February, 78	12,03,283
3	Assam	February, 78	42,08,000
4	Goa, Daman and Diu	June, 77	5,44,510
5	Bihar	June, 77	4,71,79,386
6	Haryana	June, 77	20,46,485
7	Himachal Pradesh	June, 77	16,77,820
8	Jammu & Kashmir	June, 77	20,70,500
9	Karnataka	February, 78	1,10,00,000 Approx.
10	Kerala*	March, 77	63,67,600
11	Madhya Pradesh	June, 77	90,82,555
12	Maharashtra	February, 78	7,28,85,364
13	Meghalaya	February, 78	8,28,400 Approx.
14	Nagaland	November, 77	15,47,000
15	Orissa	June, 77	1,60,25,000
16	Pondicherry	June, 77	3,62,000
17	Punjab	June, 77	18,92,230
18	Rajasthan	June, 77	1,52,97,376
19	Tamil Nadu	June, 77	2,08,21,000
20	Tripura	December, 77	19,07,400
21	Uttar Pradesh	June, 77	2,83,94,948
22	West Bengal	June, 77	2,80,00,000 Approx.
23	Delhi@	June, 77	18,49,004
24	Mizoram	May, 78	12,87,337

*In Kerala, General Elections were held simultaneously to Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly.

@ Figures indicates expenditure in simultaneous elections to the Metropolitan Council and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Statement

Name of the State/Union Territory	Expenditure on preparation of electoral rolls	Expenditure on conduct of elections	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,02,35,000	1,95,60,000	2,97,95,000
2. Assam	20,44,902	145,95,852	66,40,754
3. Bihar	94,36,909	4,74,42,000	5,68,78,909
4. Gujarat	18,00,000	1,30,00,000	1,48,00,000
5. Haryana	6,07,112	5,29,944	11,37,056
6. Himachal Pradesh	3,92,587	10,59,318	14,51,905
7. Jammu & Kashmir	7,28,255	14,04,776	21,33,031
8. Karnataka	6,50,616	86,59,408	93,10,024
9. Kerala*	60,91,700	66,43,500	1,27,35,200
10. Madhya Pradesh	57,44,152	90,00,000	1,47,44,152
11. Maharashtra	1,27,02,134	1,38,75,499	2,65,77,633
12. Manipur	2,14,000	5,45,000	7,59,000
13. Meghalaya	46,209	6,18,200	6,64,409
14. Nagaland	31,600	12,96,000	13,27,600
15. Orissa	53,73,000	1,42,37,000	1,96,10,000
16. Punjab	14,10,000	5,74,000	19,84,000
17. Rajasthan	27,85,553	1,70,26,006	1,98,11,559
18. Sikkim	2,55,474	Nil@	2,55,474
19. Tamil Nadu	6,41,000	1,50,47,000	1,56,88,000
20. Tripura	2,89,000	18,12,400	21,01,400
21. Uttar Pradesh	72,73,000	2,74,51,898	3,47,24,898
22. West Bengal	3,79,373	2,02,50,423	2,06,29,796
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,22,000	1,28,000	2,50,000
24. Arunachal Pradesh	15,437	1,66,068	1,81,505
25. Chandigarh	2,49,73	1,50,386	4,00,359
26. D. & N. Haveli	18,417	25,885	44,302
27. Delhi	9,97,430	14,27,121	24,24,551
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	16,293	1,19,333	1,35,626
29. Lakshadweep	6,800	94,570	1,01,370
30. Mizoram	3,34,210	3,71,050	7,05,260
31. Pondicherry	10,200	1,74,200	1,84,400
TOTAL	7,09,02,336	22,72,84,837	29,81,87,173

*In Kerala, General Elections to Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly were held simultaneously.

@Candidate was returned unopposed in Sikkim.

Documentary on Tobacco habits and oral

10081. **SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has released a colour documentary on Tobacco Habits and Oral;

(b) whether Government are aware that this displays the hazards of smoking bidis, chuttas, cigars but keeps quiet about the hazards of smoking cigarettes; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir, A colour documentary film titled "Tobacco Habits and Oral Cancer" donated by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, was released by the Films Division on All India circuits on October 27, 1978.

(b) and (c) There is no research to indicate that the habit of cigarette smoking is connected with mouth cancer and therefore cigarette smoking was not specifically mentioned as a cause of mouth cancer in the film. However, the film emphasises that no matter what tobacco habits one has, it makes one more vulnerable to oral cancer.

Officers holding top position in All India Radio

10082. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain top position in A.I.R. and Doordarshan are being temporarily held by one or more senior bureaucrats;

(b) if so, full fact thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that such a state of affair has caused feelings of dissatisfaction and con-

cern among the experienced staff at lower levels; and

(d) if so, how are Government redressing such a grievance?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is temporarily holding the additional charge of the posts of Directors General, All India Radio and Doordarshan with effect from 1st April, 1979 pending regular arrangements.

(b) to (d) Different categories of Staff Associations of AIR have expressed conflicting views about the above arrangement. The arrangement is purely temporary, and a final decision in regard to filling up of these posts will be taken soon.

Shortage of 'Scoline' and 'Anti epileptic drugs'

10083. **SHRI ANANT DAVE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the acute shortage of 'Scoline' and 'Anti-epileptic' drugs presently being imported by some companies in India; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken and proposed to be taken to make available of such important drugs for the benefits of the masses?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) As regards Scoline, an important muscle relaxant, on receipt of reports about shortage of the item the matter was taken up with its manufacturer M/s. Glaxo Laboratories: who reported that Scoline is produced only against specific orders from institutions guaranteeing stringent storage conditions required for storing this drug. The company have also confirmed that requirement of any hospital who

gives undertaking concerning availability of requisite storage conditions and also allows manufacturing lead time of about 12 weeks.

2 The following are the major antiepileptic drugs used in the country:

1. Phenotion Sodium
2. Ethosuximide (Zarontin)
3. Carbanazepine (Tegretol)
4. Troxidone
5. Phenobarbitone.

No general or acute shortage of formulations based on these drugs have been reported. Reports of shortage of patent or proprietary (branded) formulations like Dilantin Kapseals manufactured by M/s. Parke Davis, have, however, been received from time to time, but equivalent alternative preparations have been available in the market.

In regard to Dilantin Kapseals, M/s Parke Davis have intimated that the shortage was due to non-availability of raw materials required for producing these Kapseals. They have since procured the raw material and increased supplies from this manufacturer have started flowing into the market.

Import of Alcohol by individual industries

10084. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: With the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to, state:

(a) how much quantity of alcohol individual industries were allowed to import for their industries during the last ten years and at what cost;

(b) what were the reasons for importing these quantities of alcohol by individual industries, and what were their uses; and

(c) what were the percentage of alcohol when received at airport in individual cases and what were the

purity percentages when received at the factory point for consumption?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c) The time and labour involved in collecting this information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

विटामिन बी 1 और विटामिन बी 2 की आवश्यकता

10085. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय विटामिन बी 1, बी 2 की कितनी आवश्यकता है और क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में विटामिन बी 1 और बी 2 का वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना होता है; और

(ग) इन की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) 1978-79 से 1983-84 की योजना अवधि के लिए औषध एवं भेषज उद्योग के सभी पहलुओं के लिए लक्ष्य और कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अप्रैल, 1978 को औषध एवं भेषज पर एक कार्यकारी दल गठित किया गया था । कार्यकारी दल ने वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए विटामिन बी 1 और बी 2 की आवश्यकता का क्रमशः 118 मी० टन तथा 33 मी० टन अनुमान लगाया है ।

(ख) 1978-79 के दौरान विटामिन बी 1 और बी 2 का वास्तविक उत्पादन क्रमशः 2928 मी० टन तथा 6.45 मी० टन था ।

(ग) विटामिन 1 बी और विटामिन बी 2 का स्वदेशी उत्पादन आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जायेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर जिले में बांग बांध का निर्माण

10086. श्री छबिराम अर्जल :

श्री लुभाइ आहूजा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के जिला बिलासपुर में सिंचाई और पन बिजली पैदा करने के लिए बनाये जा रहे बांग बांध के निर्माण के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये परियोजना प्रतिवेदन को मंजूरी दे दी है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और क्या प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी जायेगी;

(ग) क्या बांग बांध का निर्माण 4-5 वर्षों में पूरा होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय जल आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने यह अनुभव किया है कि जब तक बांध पूरा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम की 2000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता तथा मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड की 1000/1200 मेगावाट क्षमता की प्रस्तावित योजना जो कोरबा में हसदेव नदी के पश्चिम तट पर स्थापित की जा रही है जल की सप्लाई न होने से बहुत गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित होगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख) योजना आयोग की सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियन्त्रण और बहुदेशीय परियोजना तकनीकी समिति ने 26 अगस्त, 1977 को हुई अपनी बैठक में मध्य प्रदेश की

हसदेव-बांगी बहुदेशीय परियोजना पर विचार किया था परन्तु कोयला भंडार के जलप्लावित हो जाने के संबंध में प्रश्नों का समाधान हो जाने तक उसने इसका अनुमोदन आस्थगत कर दिया था । इन प्रश्नों के सभी पहलुओं पर अब केन्द्र सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है और हाल में स्वीकृति दे दी है । परियोजना के लिए योजना आयोग को स्वीकृति शीघ्र ही दे दिए जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, परियोजना के शुरू होने की तिथि से सम्पूर्ण परियोजना 9 वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर पूरी कर देने की योजना है ।

(घ) 1100 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वाले कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के प्रथम चरण को पहले ही स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और वह राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम के द्वारा निर्माणाधीन है । परियोजना के प्रथम चरण की शीतलन प्रणाली की जल की आवश्यकताएं दर्रा में हसदेव नदी पर बने वर्तमान बराज से पूरी की जा सकती है । यद्यपि शीतलन प्रयोजनों के लिए 1100 मेगावाट की आवश्यकता हेतु पर्याप्त जलागार है फिर भी एहतियात के तौर पर तथा वर्ष के शुष्क महीनों के दौरान अन्तर्वाह की सम्पूर्ति करने के लिए शीतलन टावरें प्रतिष्ठापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है । कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में 2100 मेगावाट की क्षमता के चरम प्रतिष्ठापन की संकल्पना है । कोरबा चरण-दो की शीतलन प्रणाली की जल की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए बांगी बांध का निर्माण आवश्यक होगा ।

जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के कोरबा पश्चिम ताप विद्युत केन्द्र विस्तार (2 × 210 मेगावाट) का संबंध है, इस स्कीम का अनुमोदन इस शर्त के साथ दिया गया है

कि बांगी बांध परियोजना को स्वीकृति मिल जाए। बांध कतिपय न्यूनतम ऊंचाई तक पहुंच जाने के बाद इस प्रस्तावित विद्युत केन्द्र के लिए पानी दिया जा सकता है और बांगी बांध के पूरा होने तक का इन्तजार इसके लिए नहीं करना होगा।

Setting up of Fertilizers Plants in West Bengal

10087. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of higher demand for Fertilizers in West Bengal there has been any proposal for setting up a new fertilizers plant there under Government's consideration; and

(b) if so, fund allotted grant or assistance sanctioned to the State Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A large-sized fertilizer plant is already in operation at Durgapur in West Bengal. In addition, another large sized fertilizer plant is under construction at Haldia. During the Sixth plan period, emphasis is being laid on setting up of new fertilizer projects based on gas as feedstock. In view of this, there is, at present, no proposal to set up a new fertilizer plant in West Bengal.

It is pointed out, however, that the fertilizer needs of the entire country are assessed and finalised in the Six Monthly Zonal Conferences held every year with the representatives of all the State Governments/Union Territories and the representatives of the manufacturers. Supply of fertilizers is made in terms of the supply plan drawn up after these conferences, and orders are issued under the Essential Commodities Act requiring each manufacturer to distribute specified quantities of fertilizers in specified areas. To the

extent the domestic supplies fall short of the requirements in an area, the imported fertilizers of the Central Fertilizer Pool are made available to meet the gap. It is, thus, ensured that the fertilizer needs of the farmers throughout the country are met adequately and in time, irrespective of whether the indigenous production in a particular area is adequate or not.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Import of Sponge Iron for Mini Steel Plant

10088. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import two lakh tonnes of sponge iron during 1979-80 for the mini-steel plants;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with Indonesia for import of 5.2 million tonnes sponge iron over the next 11 years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARLA MUNDA): (a) to (c). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and Indonesia at Jakarta on 7-3-1979 which, inter alia, provides for supply of about 5.2 million tonnes of sponge iron from their existing facilities at Cilegon, during the period from 1979 to 1990. The quantity indicated for the year 1979 is 2.50 lakh tonnes. However, the supplies are subject to necessary technical and commercial terms including price being settled by both parties. Negotiations for this purposes are on.

Rocket Propellant manufacturing Plant in Jharkhand

10089. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news published in Fortnight (April 10—April 25, 1979) from New Delhi stating that for the manufacture of rocket propellant at the plant in Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh, the Ministry is buying the outmoded batch process technology from a French firm for Rs. 6 crores in foreign exchange;

(b) whether it is a fact that the same batch process technology was sold to the French firm by an American firm around 1940;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more advanced process is available now for use in the Itarsi plant;

(d) whether the advanced process would have cost the same price as the obsolete technology from a French firm; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information available with Government of India, the batch graining process technology was purchased by a French firm from an American firm in early 1950.

(c) A continuous graining process technology is also available, but both the batch graining process and continuous graining process technologies were considered technically acceptable.

(d) No, Sir. Based on the offers received on 29-1-1979—the last date fixed for opening of the tenders for the plant in question, the continuous graining process technology would have cost more than the batch graining process technology, on the basis of total cost based on 10 years operation. For the reasons stated against (c) above, the batch graining process for Ball Powder Plant cannot be regarded as obsolete.

(e) In view of (d) above, this does not arise.

Seventy First Report of Law Commission

10090. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI RAMKANWAR BERWA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 71st Report of the Law Commission regarding Hindu Marriage Act which was laid on the Table of the House on 7th May, 1978 has been sent to the States for their opinion;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the States; and

(c) what action is being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir, The 71st Report of the Law Commission was submitted to Government and the same was laid on the Table of the Houses of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 12-5-78/11-5-78 respectively.

(b) The views and comments of the State Governments and Union Territories received so far are in general agreement with the Report.

(c) The Report is being processed further by the Government.

Convention of Scientific Workers of Defence at Agra

10091. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a convention of scientific workers of Defence held in Agra in December, 1978;

(b) whether the copy of the report of the convention was received by the Ministry; and

(c) if so, what action has so far been taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Firstly the misapprehensions in their mind about their career prospects on account of introduction of new Defence Research and Development Service (DRDS) rules have been clarified and Scientific Adviser has personally granted interview to them. Secondly, action has been initiated to provide some more opening to the junior scientists in the DRDS. Thirdly, action initiated even earlier than the receipt of representation, is being progressed to rationalise and improve the Non-gazetted Cadre both for Scientists and Technicians. All R&D Establishments and Associations/Unions as well as JCM Third Level members are being consulted for their views.

Supply of Gas Cylinder, to Jullundur

10092. CHOWDHURY BALBIR SINGH;
SHRI IQBAL SINGH
DHILION:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that people of Jullundur are suffering a lot on account of non supply of gas to the consumers;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the gas cylinder is not supplied even after three months' waiting; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Due to limited availability of product from Gujarat Refinery, many markets in Northern India including Jullundur are having a backlog of refill supply.

(b) The Jullundur market which was having a backlog of 25 to 26 days during January/February, 1979 is, according to the report given by Oil Companies, currently running a backlog of around 15 days.

(c) With the ameliorative steps taken, the refill supply position has improved and it is expected that it will attain normalcy shortly.

Premature refund of fixed deposits by East India Hotels

10093. SHRI PIUS TURKEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have come to know that the East India Hotels Ltd. are arbitrarily refunding deposits taken from the public before the expiry of the contractual periods; if so, facts;

(b) if so, in how many cases this Company has adopted this practice and whether any complaints have also been received during the last two years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that after refunding the old deposits prematurely, the Company is also accepting fixed deposits at lower rates of interest; and

(d) if so, the details and what action has been taken by the Government for such type of violation of the Company Deposit Rules by this Company and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c) On an enquiry from Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, Calcutta the East India Hotels Ltd. has revealed that it has made premature refunds of deposits amounting to about Rs. 951 lakhs in about 30,000 cases during the year ending 31st March, 1979 to bring down the deposits within the limits prescribed in Companies (Acceptance of

Deposits) Rules, 1975 as amended in March, 1978. Besides, the Company has also revealed that according to the conditions of acceptance of deposits received against advertisements issued in February, 1975 and April, 1975 the Company had the option to repay the deposits before maturity. The exact amount and number of deposits refunded and fresh deposits accepted during the year ending 31st March, 1979 will be known to Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, Calcutta on receipt of return of deposits as on 31st March, 1979 which is due by 30 June, 1979.

Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, Calcutta has reported that in April, 1978, East India Hotels Limited issued an advertisement inviting fresh deposits as well as for renewal of existing deposits in which the rates of interest offered on renewal of existing deposits were higher by one per cent than the corresponding rates of interest on fresh deposits for different periods. However, the rates of interest varying from 12 per cent to 14 per cent offered in the advertisement issued in April, 1978 for fresh deposits are less than the rates of interest varying from 13 per cent to 16 per cent allowed on deposits accepted before issuing this advertisement.

(d) Does not arise, in view of what has been stated against (a), (b) and (c) above. The matter will, however, be examined at length after receipt of full particulars and the requisite return of deposits from the Company.

However, in July, 1977, prosecution had been sanctioned against this Company and its officers for violation of the provisions of section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956. Before however, the prosecution could be launched, the Company filed a petition under section 633(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 before the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta and that Court passed an *ad interim* injunction restraining the Registrar of Companies from launching any prosecution for

violations of the provisions of section 58A *ibid.* July, 1978, the Hon'ble High Court passed an order granting relief to the Company and its Directors. The Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, Calcutta has intimated on 18th April, 1979 that an appeal filed by him against the above order had not been heard.

Companies of Birla Groups

10094. SHRI VIJAY FIMMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the companies under the control/ownership of the Birla Group members, the nature of business carried on and the assets of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial years, 1977/78 or calendar year 1978;

(b) how much funds and of which financial institutions have been lent to or invested in each of these companies;

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the Birla Group in each of these companies as also the total paid up capital in each of these companies; and

(d) what action has been taken against each defaulting company for non compliance of Company Law Regulations in respect of submission of company balance sheets within a statutorily defined period after end of financial year?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of the Birla Group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertaking to which section 20 (a) of the Act ap-

plies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of Birla or (ii) are interconnected with such companies. Statement 1 annexed gives the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies as per registrations under section 26 upto 31-12-78 and the value of assets of each company during the years 1972, 1975, 1976 and 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4445/79.] The balance sheets containing information on the assets for the calendar year 1978 are not available in respect of all the companies.

(b) Statement 2 annexed gives the details of investments by financial institution in the equity share of the companies in question as on 1-2-75 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4445/79.]

(c) Statement 3 annexed shows the value of total paid-up capital of each the companies and corresponding total value of equity share capital held by various individual who appear to belong to the Birla family and the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4445/79.] The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) Balance sheets of companies under the M.R.T.P. Act are obtained directly from the companies by an Order notified in the Gazette in August, 1978. In the present case all the companies have furnished copies of balance sheets for 1976 as well as 1977, except for two companies. One of these was under a lock out since March, 1978 and the

accounts for 1977 could not be audited so far. The other company being a small company with assets of less than Rs. 30,000 in 1976 has been requested to expedite the balance sheet for 1977, after drawing its attention to the penal provisions of section 49 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969.

Proposed investment for expansion of units by West Bengal Drug Companies

10095. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three West Bengal drug companies have proposed to an investment of Rs. 40 crores for the expansion of these units; and

(ii) if so, what are the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Doxycycline in IDPL

10096. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether trial production of Doxycycline has already commenced in IDPL and if not, when it is expected to commence;

(b) what were the terms of Pharmafin agreement for the production of Doxycycline and how the commencement of production has been delayed;

(c) whether it is a fact that IDPL's cost of production of Doxycycline with Pharmafin technology would be twice the landed cost of imported drug in the country; and

(d) whether Government prepared to give ind. licence for production of this drug to totally Indian sector com-

panies with or without import of foreign technology. If not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Trial runs of Doxycycline in Pilot Plant were started from 16th February, 1979 and trials at the main plant have been started from the end of March, 1979 and are in progress.

(b) As per the agreement with M/s Farmafin the trial runs of Doxycycline were to start in January, 1979 but on account of strike by the workers of the Hyderabad plant of IDPL from 17-10-1978 to 10-12-1978, the erection work of the plant could not be completed. Therefore, the trials were deferred to March, 1979 as agreed to by the Collaborator.

(c) IDPL's cost of production could be worked out after the production has been established.

(d) The matter is receiving attention of the Government.

Gap between Power Generation and Power Consumption

10097. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent months the position regarding power generation has improved significantly;

(b) whether the gap between the power generation and power consumption is disturbing the country; and

(c) if so, steps Government have taken to boost the power generation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) While energy generation has increased about 12 per cent during the year 1978-79 over the year 1977-78, for the country as a whole, the power availability against the demand has been a matter of concern to us in State like West Bengal. The Centre has been advising the States from time to time in expedite commis-

sioning of on-going projects and maximise generation from the existing power stations. While the Centre will always try to help to the extent possible in tiding over a difficult situation in a short period by getting assistance from neighbouring systems, the concerned States will have to gear up their machinery for increasing the generation from within their system by better operation and maintenance of the power stations.

Policy to advance development loans to News Agencies

10098. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHE-RIEF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has adopted any policy to advance development loans to all the four Indian news agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI LAL K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Government have granted developmental loans totalling Rs. 55.25 lakhs to the four news agencies for acquiring tele-printers as detailed below.

Press Trust of India	Rs. 17.00 lakhs
United News of India	Rs. 21.25 lakhs
Hindusthan Samachar	Rs. 8.50 lakhs
Samachar Bharati	Rs. 8.50 lakhs

The loans carrying interest at the rate of 10½ per cent per annum are repayable in nine years from the date of release and if the principal and interest thereon is repaid as per the terms of release the rate of interest will be reduced to 8 per cent per annum. Out of Rs. 8.5 lakhs to Samachar Bharati, an amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs together with interest thereon has been adjusted towards the recovery of two previous loans to the agency.

Establishment of Hydro-Electric power station in Dhule District of Maharashtra

10099. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribunal on Narmada River dispute has suggested that 12 thousand MCFT water may be made available for irrigation and generation of electricity to the Dhule district in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, whether in the light of these findings Government propose to establish hydro-electric power station in this backward district of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) According to the report of the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal, Maharashtra has been allocated 0.25 MAF i.e. 10890 MCFT of water for consumption use out of the 75 per cent utilisable dependable flow of 28 MAF. The catchment area in Maharashtra in Narmada basin lies in Dhule District.

(b) The State authorities have intimated that field investigation for the preparation of a Master Plan for utilized the allotted water in Dhule District for irrigation and hydro power generation, are in progress.

जयपुर में दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के लिए स्टूडियो का निर्माण

10100. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयपुर में दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के तैयार करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने स्टूडियो निर्माण के लिए स्थान उपलब्ध कराया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जयपुर शहर में दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगे

। और वहाँ पर कार्यक्रम कब तक तैयार होनि शुरू हो जायेंगे ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्र श्री लाल कृष्ण धाडवाणी) : (क) जी, हाँ । राज्य सरकार ने लगभग 11 लाख रुपये की लागत पर भूमि देने की पेशकश की है ।

(ख) स्टूडियो के छठी योजना अवधि (1978-79) के दौरान तैयार हो कर चालू हो जाने की आशा है ।

Strengthening of AIR Dharwar Station

10101. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the increase in the number of listeners from long distance, would the Government consider the Strengthening of AIR Dharwar station, so that it can be heard from a greater distance clearly; and

(b) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI LAL K ADVANI): (a) A proposal to upgrade the power of the transmitter at Dharwar station from 10 KW MW to 200 KW has been included in the Sixth Plan which would extend the primary service area of A.I.R. Dharwar and increase the day time coverage. However, its actual implementation is subject to availability of funds

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Drilling Operation in Tripura

10102. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

What progress has so far been made about the oil drilling operation in Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Four well have so far been drilled on the

Baramura structure in Tripura. Presently drilling is in progress in one more well at Baramura Structure and in one well on Gujalia Structure. Although there was some gas in the shallow horizons in two of the wells drilled on the Baramura Structure, the field as a whole has so far not proved gas bearing.

Acquisition of Controlling Interest of M/s. Dumex by M/s. Pfizer

10103. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 4765 on 29th August, 1978 regarding change of name from Dumex to Pfizer and state:

(a) how was controlling interest acquired by M/s. Pfizer in M/s. Dumex in July, 1960;

(b) was the necessary permission for acquiring the shares obtained in consultation with the Administrative Ministry;

(c) was M/s. Pfizer registered as one of the companies in India in those days, if so, the details of the property they had in India;

(d) what were the items produced or distributed by M/s. Pfizer in India; and

(e) had they severed relations with any Indian company at that time, if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra, as at 30th November, 1958, the total paid-up capital of M/s Dumex Private Limited amounted to Rs. 69.90 lakhs divided into 30,000 7½ per cent redeemable cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 39,900 equity (ordinary) shares of Rs. 100 each all fully paid up. M/s Pfizer Corporation, Panama (who were subsidiary of M/s Chas Pfizer & Co. Inc., New York, USA)

held 30,000 equity (ordinary) shares in M/s. Dumex Pvt. Ltd. and of the balance 9,900 equity shares, 4996 shares were held by East Asiatic Company (India) Private Ltd. and the rest by some non-residents. The 30,000 7½ per cent redeemable cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up were held by East Asiatic Company (India) Private Ltd. As per return of allotment filed with the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra on 30th June, 1960, additional 25,100 equity shares of Rs. 100 each were allotted to M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama for cash on 22-6-1960. Out of the 30,000 preference shares held by the East Asiatic Company (India) Private Ltd. 15,000 preference shares were redeemed on 31st May, 1960. Hence, East Asiatic Company (India) Private Ltd. were left with only 15,000 preference shares with a value of Rs. 15 lakhs only. Thus, M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama acquired controlling interest in Dumex Private Ltd.

Approval under Section 372(4) of the Companies Act, 1966 was not required for the acquisition of the equity shares of M/s. Dumex Private Ltd. by M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama, the latter not being incorporated as a company in India at the relevant time

(c) No, Sir. The question of details of property held by M/s. Pfizer Corporation in India at that time did not, therefore, arise.

(d) As a result of acquisition of controlling interest by M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama, the name of M/s Dumex Private Ltd. was changed to Pfizer Private Ltd. with effect 1.6.1961 when a fresh certificate of incorporation was issued. The industrial licence and registration certificate held in the name of M/s. Dumex Private Ltd. were also endorsed in the name of M/s Pfizer Private Ltd. In view of this question of any items being produced or distributed by M/s-

Pfizer in or prior to July 1960 did not arise, as per information received from Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

(e) 4996 equity (ordinary) shares of M/s Dumex Private Limited held by East Asiatic Company (India) Private Ltd., Bombay, as referred to in part (a), were transferred to M/s Pfizer Corporation, Panama on 27.1.1961. The balance of 15,000 redeemable preference shares held by the East Asiatic Company (India) Private Ltd. were redeemed on 2-1-1961. The connection of this Indian-incorporated company with M/s Dumex Private Ltd. was thus severed in 1961.

Increase in Publication of Obscene Literature

10104. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether publication and circulation of obscene literature including monthlies/fortnightlies and weeklies have abnormally increased;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps for curbing such publications eroding cultural basis of national life;

(d) whether Government propose to stop giving advertisements to such magazines after giving them necessary warning; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI LAL K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) It is not possible to say that publication and circulation of obscene literature has abnormally increased, as no separate statistics are maintained on such literature. As a matter of fact Newspapers, books and printing presses' is a subject included in List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Executive powers in this regard is exercised by the State Governments through their enforcement agencies. Adequate legal provisions also exist in

the Indian Penal Code to deal with obscene and objectionable publications. The responsibility of enforcing these provisions again vest with the State Governments.

(c) to (e) In the Advertisement policy of the Central Government, there is already a provision to the effect that advertisements will not be issued to newspapers and periodicals which offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals. Government are of the view that the existing laws of the land are sufficient to deal with such matters. Moreover, the Press Council which has come into being will also exercise its moral authority over the Press on such matters.

Protest from A.I.R. Staff on Suspension of Announcer of J.P.'s Death

10105. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio Staff at various Stations including at Trivandrum protested on the issue of the Suspension of All India Radio announcer in connection with erroneous announcement about the death of J.P.;

(b) if so, details therein; and

(c) his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) On the 24th March, 1979, an Announcer of All India Radio started the Urdu Majlis Programme by playing a tape intended for broadcast in the event of anything unfortunate happening to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan who was seriously ill at that time, instead of the scheduled programme contained in another tape. The wrong tape went on for about five minutes before it was faded out by the Announcer when the error came to light. Considering the gravity of the error, the delinquent Announcer and a Transmission Executive on duty at

that time, were suspended. The matter was entrusted to a senior officer to hold a preliminary enquiry and on the basis of the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer, Charge-sheets have been served on both the Announcer and the Transmission Executive for negligence in performance of their duties. The orders of suspension on them have, however, been revoked with effect from 21st April, 1979.

Some Staff Artists led by Akashvani Artists Association (unrecognised) at Delhi Station protested against the suspension of the Announcer. Ranchi Unit of the Association also passed a resolution protesting against the suspension of the Announcer. The Government is not aware of protest demonstration of staff artists at any other station.

Phases of Construction and Production of Salem Steel Plant

10106. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set up for the different phases of construction and production in respect of the Salem Steel Plant;

(b) progress made so far;

(c) whether the targets fixed for 1978 have been achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the consultants in December, 1974, envisaged that the first stage of the project would be completed in 54 months. However, the DPR was approved, after examination, only in March, 1977 and sanction accorded for the implementation of the first stage of the project, for the establishment of facilities to produce

32,000 tonnes of cold rolled stainless steel sheets and strips per year. This is scheduled for completion in September, 1981.

(b) The progress made so far is as under:—

(i) All lands required for the plant and township have been acquired;

(ii) All the infra structure facilities have been completed;

(iii) Messrs. Peugeot Loire of France have been appointed as know-how advisers;

(iv) Orders for the main plant equipment comprising 85 per cent of the total requirement, has been finalised;

(v) Civil and structural works on the auxiliary buildings and facilities, have been largely completed;

(vi) Civil and structural works for the cold rolling mill building are in progress. Construction of external water supply system is in progress; and

(vii) Personnel required for operating the plant are being recruited and trained in India and abroad.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान एयरो नाटिक्स लि०, कासपुर, द्वारा रोक आदेशों का उल्लंघन किया जाना

10107. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 22 फरवरी, 1979 को दिए गए रोक आदेश को, जिसके अन्तर्गत कर्मचारी यूनियन के दो पदाधिकारियों को अपने काम पर हाजिर होने से न रोकने के लिए कहा गया था ;

बा हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लि० कानपुर में प्रबन्धकों द्वारा 23 फरवरी, 1979 से लागू कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या न्यायालय के आदेशों का पहले भी इसी प्रकार उल्लंघन किया जाता रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो न्यायालयों के निर्णयों का पालन करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

रक्षा मंत्रालय में श्री परमाणु ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा अन्तरिक्ष विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (प्र० शेर सिंह): (क) से (ग) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड कानपुर की कर्मचारी यूनियन के दो पदाधिकारियों के बारे में 22 फरवरी 1979 को दिए गए स्थगन आदेश को लागू करने में अभी आगे कानूनी कार्रवाई होनी बाकी है । अतः यह मामला अभी न्यायाधीन है ।

Canalising Agency for Import of Aluminium

10108. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether it is a fact that differences between his Ministry and the Ministry of Commerce over the canalising agency for import of aluminium have resulted in dislocation of the import plan; if so, whether it has resulted in shortage and higher prices for aluminium and what steps have been taken by the Government to meet the shortage and to arrest the rising prices.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): No, Sir.

The Bharat Aluminium Company Limited has been importing aluminium since the middle of 1977 to supple-

ment indigenous production. Government have decided that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation will be the canalising agency for import. The quantity of metal in the pipeline, which is about 21,000 tonnes, against orders already placed by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited will arrive according to the delivery schedule and there will be no dislocation in the intervening period till MMTC finalises its import plan. The price of imported metal is matched with that of the indigenously produced metal by suitable adjustments in the duties leviable and hence the consumer does not have to pay a higher price for the imported metal.

Existence of Mica in Bankura District West Bengal

10109. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information regarding the existence of mica in Bankura District West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government are interested to take necessary steps for extracting mica on a large scale basis; and

(c) if not, why not and what is the intention of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) Yes, Sir. Only minor occurrences of mica have been reported from Bankura district of West Bengal.

(b) and (c) These occurrences do not merit exploitation on a large scale by the Government.

Representation for increase in Pension by Secretary, Association of the Reservist Armed Forces

10110. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any representation from the Secretary, Association of the Reservist Armed Forces, regarding increase in the rate of their pension;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some reservists are getting Rs. 10 per month, and some of them are either unemployed or working as a daily-wage workers in the various departments of Government; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter and how much time it will take to solve the problem of the such poor and helpless persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SERVICE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE

(PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, representations from individuals as well as through various Ex-Servicemen Associations were received and replied to.

(b) Reservists transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-1-1973 but on or after 1-4-1968, received a pension @Rs. 15/- per month, while those transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-4-1968 receive a pension ranging from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 12/- per month. In addition to pension, the above two categories of reservists are also entitled to receive an *ad-hoc* increase of Rs. 15/-, *ad-hoc* relief of Rs. 15/- and periodic relief of Rs. 35/- per month. Thus, their total pensionary emoluments range from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 80/- per month.

Consequent on the improvements made in the pensionary rates of service personnel w.e.f. 1 January, 1973 on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the rate of pension of reservists, who have been transferred to pension establishment on or after 1-1-1973, has also been raised to Rs. 50/- per month. In addition to pension, a periodic relief of Rs. 35/- per month is also admissible to them at present, thus making the total to Rs. 85/- per

month.

No records are maintained regarding number of reservists re-employed or working on daily wage basis.

(c) Government have already considered their case and provided reliefs as mentioned in reply to part (b).

महाराष्ट्र में तापीय बिजलीघरों द्वारा उत्पादित बिजली की मात्रा

10111. श्री केशवराव घोंडगे : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के वर्तमान तापीय बिजलीघरों में वर्ष भर में पैदा की गई बिजली की मात्रा कितनी है ;

(ख) तापीय बिजलीघरों के नाम क्या हैं उनमें से प्रत्येक बिजलीघर को विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और वर्ष 1977-78 1978-79 और 1979-80 में उनमें उत्पादित बिजली की वर्ष-वार मात्रा कितनी है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनको पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए क्या विशेष उपाय किये हैं और तत्संबंधी व्यय क्या है ?

(क) ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन): (क) और (ख) महाराष्ट्र में ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के नाम, उनकी क्षमता, वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान हुआ ऊर्जा उत्पादन तथा 1979-80 के दौरान ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लक्ष्य संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र ने ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों का कार्य-निष्पादन सन्तोषप्रद है। तथापि, यूनिटों की वार्षिक क्षमताओं की प्रतिशत योजना तैयार करके और प्रत्येक वर्ष को कम करके तथा विद्युत केन्द्रों के कार्य निष्पादन को सतत मानोटरिंग के जरिए ताप विद्युत उत्पादन तथा उनकी संयोजित उपलब्ध में सुधार करने के लिए बोर्ड द्वारा सतत प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

विवरण

महाराष्ट्र में ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के नाम, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान उनका ऊर्जा उत्पादन तथा 1979-80 के दौरान ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लक्ष्य को दिखाने वाला विवरण

ताप विद्युत केन्द्र का नाम	क्षमता (मेगावाट)	ऊर्जा उत्पादन (मिलियन यूनिट)		1979-80 के दौरान ऊर्जा उत्पादन का लक्ष्य (मिलि- यन यूनिट) (अनन्तिम)
		1977-78	1978-79 (अनन्तिम)	
तारापुर	420	2075	2287	2100
दाम्बे	330	2197	2347	1980
नासिक	280	1545	1428	1450
नासिक विस्तार	420	—	—	300
कोराडी (यूनिट सं० 1 से 4)	480	2622	2740	2800
कोराडी (यूनिट सं० 5)	200	—	71	610
खापरखेडा	90	399	395	400
पारस	92.5	519	489	494
भुसावळ	62.5	358	401	399
भुसावळ विस्तार	210	—	—	250
पारस'	60	438	463	462
चोभा	40	266	232	344
बल्लारशा	18	123	117	

टिप्पणी : नासिक विस्तार की 210 मेगावाट की यूनिट सं० 1 26-4-1979 को चालू कर दी गई है। 210 मेगावाट की यूनिट सं० 2 के 1979-80 के दौरान चालू होने की संभावना है।

स्टेशन निदेशकों की नियुक्ति

10112. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों पर एक ही संवर्ग में दो स्टेशन निदेशक तथा एक निदेशक तथा एक उप-निदेशक तैनात करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या एक उप-निदेशक का कार्य एक सहायक निदेशक नहीं कर सकता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त नियुक्तियों स्टेशन निदेशकों के लिए अनावश्यक अतिरिक्त पद बनाने के लिए की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके स्थान पर विभिन्न भागों में उप-मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर नियुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) (क) और (ख): मुख्य दूरदर्शन केंद्रों में कार्यक्रमों की योजना तथा निर्माण में 1500-2000 रुपये के वेतनमानों में निदेशकों की सहायता करने के लिए 1100-1600 रुपये के वेतन मान में उप निदेशक (कार्यक्रम) दिए गए हैं। कुछ केंद्रों में दोनों अधिकारी एक ही ब्रेड के हैं क्योंकि इस समय उच्च ब्रेड के पर्याप्त अधिकारी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। दूरदर्शन में कार्यक्रम योजना तथा परीक्षण का काम इस प्रकार का है कि सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक से ऊंचे स्तर का अधिकारी जरूरी समझा जाता है।

(ग) और (घ): जी नहीं, वित्त मंत्रालय के स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट द्वारा सिफरिश किए गए स्टाफिंग पैटर्न के अनुसार बंद बनाए गए हैं। दूरदर्शन में उपमुख्य प्रोड्यूसर की श्रेणी का कोई स्टाफ नहीं है ना ही स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट ने इस श्रेणी में किसी स्टाफ की सिफरिश की है।

Sale of Iron Ore compared to Brazilian Ore

10113. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Brazilian Iron Ore is selling at competitive price to other countries which has reduced demand for Indian ore;

(b) is it also a fact that India is importing steel from other countries at a cost of huge sum; and

(c) if so, what are the constraints against installing another Steel Plant in India preferably in Assam where not only gas but also high grade coal is available in plenty and there will be great demand for steel in view of the development projects being undertaken in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cost of Imported and Indigenous Crude

10114. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of the imported crude and of the indigenous crude;

(b) what is the price charged for the imported crude and the indigenous crude; and

(c) what are the reasons for the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) During 1979-80 crude oil is expected to be imported at an average FOB rate of Rs. 971.10 per tonne. This is based on current rates. The current prices of indigenous crude oil are as under:—

On-shore crude oil. Rs. 305.41 per M.T.

Off-shore crude oil—Rs. 433.65 per M.T.

These rates are inclusive of royalty and Oil Development Cess.

(b) Crude Oil as such is not sold in the country. It is processed in refineries and products obtained therefrom are sold in the market.

(c) The prices of imported crude oil are not fixed by us. The prices of indigenous crude oil have been determined on the recommendations of the Oil Price Committee.

Functions of Department of Film Festival

10115. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a separate department in the Ministry for Film Festival;

(b) if so, what are the functions of this department; and

(c) whether the officials of the department are responsible to the need of the department or the Secretary of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir, Directorate of Film Festivals which is an Attached Office of the Ministry;

(b) The functions of the Directorate of Film Festivals are:—

(i) Planning and organising of the National Film Festival;

(ii) Arranging festivals of foreign films in India and festival of Indian films abroad under bilateral Cultural Exchange Programmes and by special arrangements with foreign countries;

(iii) India's participation in selected International Film Festivals, processing of invitations and requests, selection of films with the help of Panels of Consultants, foreign exchange clearances, sanctions for sending delegations to participate in such festivals; and

(iv) Organising International Film Festivals in India and other specialised film festivals.

(c) Film Festival Directorate being a part of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the officials are responsive to its objects.

Proposal to Start a Television Centre at Cuttack

10116. **SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to start a Television Centre at Cuttack; and

(b) if so, when and what is the amount provided for this?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b): It is proposed to set up a 10 KW TV Transmitter at Cuttack during the Sixth

Plan period (1978—83) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.3 crores. The Base Production Centre at Cuttack which now feeds the TV Transmitter at Sambalpur will feed the proposed Cuttack Transmitter also.

Availability of Bombay High Gas to Gujarat

10117. **SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:**
SHRI DHARMASINHBHA PATEL:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) as to when the Bombay High gas is expected to be available to Gujarat;

(b) whether any preliminary estimates have been worked out by ONGC indicating the quantity of natural gas and associated gas that would be available to Gujarat;

(c) if yes, when is the work for laying of pipeline likely to start and completed; and

(d) in view of (c) above, is it not quite necessary to communicate also the Centre's decision about the time-schedule of completion of pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The offshore gas would be supplied to Gujarat when the economic uses of gas develop in that State. As per the present estimate, the requirement of gas for economic uses in Gujarat would primarily come up around 1982—83 when the fertilizer units are likely to be set up there.

(b) Earlier the Working Group set up on utilisation of off-shore gas in Gujarat and which included a representative of the Government of Gujarat, had estimated the requirement of Gujarat to be approximately 3.81 million cubic metres per day.

However, in view of the likely increased availability of gas, a Working group has been constituted on 19th

March, 1979 to recommend *inter-alia* the most economic and optimum utilisation of offshore gas keeping in view the production programme of crude oil/associated and free gas. The Working Group would also examine the most optimal transportation of gas and the location of onshore landing of offshore gas, etc. The Working Group has been asked to submit its report within a period of 2 months. On receipt of the report, a view will be taken by the Government regarding utilisation of offshore gas for various purposes.

(c) A firm assessment of gas supplies is being made by ONGC and a clear picture is likely to emerge by May/June 1979. On knowing the precise estimates of gas supplies, a review of the sizing and route of the pipeline will be made by ONGC and thereafter a report will be submitted to Government. On receipt of this report, a view on the economics, location, time schedule of completion etc. of the pipeline to Gujarat would be taken by Government. The time schedule of completion will, however, be so framed as to synchronise with the development of economic uses of gas in Gujarat.

(d) As indicated in reply to part (c) above, the time schedule of completion of the pipeline will be so framed as to synchronise with the development of economic uses of gas in Gujarat which as per the present indications could arise around 1982-83 for the two fertilizer units.

Reported Proposal to Sell Medical Formulations under Generic Names

10118. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seriously considering a proposal to compel drug companies to sell medical formulations under generic names rather than trade names and publish a list of essential drugs to be made available at a low cost:

(b) if so, furnish details of the proposal and action taken/proposed in this regard;

(c) whether Government are aware of the findings of the expert's committee appointed by WHO into the deteriorating health situation in the developing countries regarding wastage caused by useless or ineffective drugs and multiplicity of formulation by multi-national companies to the disadvantage of the health care programme; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various valuable suggestions made therein and steps taken/proposed for close screening of imported drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b): The decisions of the Government concerning abolition of brand names on drugs are contained in paragraphs 71-1 to 71-6 and 98 to 102 of the statement on new Drug Policy which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1978. Government have already issued instructions with effect from 16th March, 1979 under sub-section (i) of section 23 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1968 to the Registrar of Trade Marks directing him not to register any trade mark (except for exports) in respect of the following drugs, single ingredient dosage of which shall be marketed only under generic names:—

1. Analgin
2. Aspirin
3. Chlorpromazine
4. Ferrous Sulphate
5. Piperazine and its salts such as adipate, citrate and phosphate
6. New Single ingredient drugs when first introduced in India.

The implementation of remaining decisions requires the amendment of Rules made under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 etc, action on which has also been initiated.

The Third Schedule to the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 which has come into effect on 31st March, 1979, sets out, *inter alia*, list of Cat. I & II formulations which would in future, carry a mark-up not exceeding 40 per cent and 55 per cent respectively. Such formulation are, therefore, expected to become available to the consumer at comparatively cheaper prices.

In pursuance of paragraph 12 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979, Government have notified leader prices for various strengths/packs of category I and II formulations effective from the 2nd April, 1979. Those of the manufacturers whose prices are higher than the notified leader prices are required to bring them down to the level of leader prices. On other hand, manufacturers whose prices are lower than the leader prices shall not increase their prices without prior approval of Government to increase their prices.

(c) and (d): Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Enquiry by Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission into representative bodies of Sugar Factories

10119. SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-

SHEKAR MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representative bodies of sugar factories face an enquiry by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission following what has been described as an abrupt and unjustified increase in price of sugar that has hit consumers throughout the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that seeking an inquiry, the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements has alleged that but for artificial bodies, higher stocks at the end of February, 1979 would have been available in the market; and

(c) whether any comments regarding the appointment of such a Commission have also been obtained by the Government and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b): Yes Sir. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has issued a Notice of enquiry on the 4th April, 1979 to (i) M/s. Indian Sugar Mills Association, (ii) M/s. National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited and (iii) the Steering Committee for Sugar Releases through its six members, on the basis of an application filed before it by the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Practices Agreements under Section 10(a)(iii) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

In its application under Section 10(a)(iii) of the M.R.T.P. Act to the M.R.T.P. Commission, the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Practices has alleged that the sugar factories which are members of the Indian Sugar Mills Association and the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited have entered into an agreement which provides *inter-alia* for monthly release of quotas for sale and distribution of sugar in the market by the member factories as fixed by a Steering Committee appointed under the said agreement to implement the provisions of the said agreement, which came into force from the 1st March, 1979. The Steering Committee for Sugar Releases, comprising three representatives each of the two associations referred to above, has been empowered to make monthly allocations of sugar for sale by each mill. It has further been

alleged by Registrar Restrictive Trade Agreements that as a result of this agreement the member sugar mills do not have any option to sell and distribute sugar on their own except on payment of heavy pecuniary penalty. It has also been alleged that the Steering Committee released 4.25 lakh tonnes of sugar for the month of March, 1979 and 4.75 lakh tonnes for the month of April, 1979 (subsequently increased by 40,000 tonnes on 21-3-1979 and 50,000 tonnes on 4-4-1979) as against the off-take of 6.29 lakh tonnes of sugar in the month of February, 1979. As a result of the restricted quantity of sugar released to the market, it has been alleged that the prices of sugar went up abruptly during the month of March, 1979.

(c) No, Sir. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is a permanent body established in 1970 under Section 5 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. Therefore, the question of obtaining comments regarding the appointment of such a Commission, and the reactions of the Government thereon, does not arise.

Recommendations of Salt-based Chemicals

10120. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on the salt-based chemicals has recommended the establishment of Super salt chemical complex at Vedaranyam and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) when this recommendation will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee has recommended that a large marine chemicals complex may be set up in Vedaranyam by the State Government in the Joint Sector, in collaboration, if necessary, with Hindustani Salts Limited.

(b) The Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers has been in touch with Tamil Nadu Government regarding the salt-cum-bittern based chemical complex. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation are examining the feasibility of setting up the project.

New Deposits of Gold

10121. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vigorous search is on for new deposits of gold as the existing reserves of this metal are fast shrinking;

(b) if so, whether this has become necessitated as according to the Geologists the life of the Kolar Gold field is only 10 to 15 years and that of the mine at Hutti will be producing gold for about just 18 years;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have examined the Geologists report;

(d) if so, what is the reaction; and

(e) what steps are being taken to search the Gold fields in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. At the present rate of depletion and on the basis of presently known reserves, the Kolar Gold Mines are estimated to work for 15-18 years and the Hutti Gold Mines for 18 years.

(c) There is no Geologists' report the life of the Gold Fields as such. However, the Geological Survey of India had prepared a comprehensive national scheme for gold exploration covering the entire country; which has been revised jointly by the geologists of Geological Survey of India and Bharat Gold Mines Limited in 1977.

(d) and (e): During the current field season (1978-79) the Geological

Survey of India propose to investigate the potentiality of the known gold occurrences in Mallappakonda and Chigargunta falling in the southern Kolar Schist belt in Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh. Geological Survey of India have also commenced an intensive time bound programme in collaboration with other agencies like Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, to explore the northern part of the Kolar Schist belt. Exploration will also be continued in Hutti and Gadag gold fields and in Mangalur Schist belt, Gulbarga district, Karnataka. Further, as a part of the co-ordinated programme between Geological Survey of India and Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., a few areas have been identified as meriting attention. These are: (i) southern and northern extension of Yappamana Mine in Ramgiri Gold field in Andhra Pradesh; (ii) southern and northern extension of Kolar Field in Andhra Pradesh; (iii) Western and southern extension of Hutti Gold Field in Karnataka; (iv) Hosur, Champion Reef block in Gadag gold field in Karnataka; (v) Anjanhalli mine in Karnataka; (vi) other areas including Telkoy, Keonjhar district, Orissa; (vii) Kolar in Nagpur district, Maharashtra; and (viii) Sonapet in Ranchi district, Bihar.

Effect of Power breakdown on building activity in Delhi

10122. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction activities have come to standstill in Delhi due to frequent breakdowns in power supply to the house builders;

(b) whether the Shalimar Bagh and Pitampura are worst affected areas; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons thereof and what remedial measures are being taken to regulate the power supply?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Though there have been a few occasions when there was breakdown in power supply, the construction activities have not been affected.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Pay Scale of Employees working in Hindi Language Magazines

10123. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is discrimination in the pay scales, designation and other service conditions of the employees working in the Editorial wing of Hindi and other Indian languages magazines;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in order to bring uniformity in this regard; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the recommendations made by the Magazine sub-committee?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No such discrimination exists amongst the staff working for the journals brought out by the Publications Divisions of this Ministry;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such sub-committee for the journals published by the Publications Division.

International Commission for Study of Communication Problem

10124. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) details of the discussions of the 5th Session of UNESCO appointed International Commission for study of communication problems held recently in Delhi;

(b) the specific problems concerning the country's problems discussed therein; and

(c) outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c): The International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems was set up by the UNESCO for examining in depth (a) the increasing importance attached to communication as a social phenomenon and the interest in the development of communication media, (b) the impact and implication of technological progress in the field of communication, (c) examination of international news flow to eliminate political, economic and cultural dominance and dependence in matters of communication and (d) the increasing role of communication in fostering international understanding of major world problems and making appropriate recommendations/suggestions in this regard.

The Commission held its 5th meeting in Delhi in March last. Apart from considering its own Agenda, two Round Tables on Communication and Development and Impact of Future Technological Developments were held under the aegis of the Commission with Indian participants to assist the Commission in their deliberations.

Fresh public issues by Gwalior Rayons

10125. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gwalior Rayons has been directed by Government to make fresh public issues; and

(b) if so, what are the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a)

and (b): Yes Sir. The proposal of M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co., Limited under Section 21 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for effecting substantial expansion by the manufacture of polynosic staple fibre for a capacity of 36,500 tonnes per annum, at Harihar, in the State of Karnataka, was approved by the Government subject *inter-alia* to the condition that the applicant company will issue fresh equity capital of the face value of Rs. 2 crores to the Indian public, excluding the Birla Group with a view to diluting the Birla Group holding in the company. The company has been allowed time upto 31-5-1979 for fulfilling this condition. Accordingly, the company has already submitted an application on the 24th February, 1979, under the Capital Issues Control Act to the Controller of Capital Issues for making a fresh issue of capital of the face value of Rs. 2 crores to the Indian public at a price of Rs. 42 per share. The company's application for public issue is being processed by the Controller of Capital Issues. Pending approval of the Controller of Capital Issues, the Company has requested for suitable extension of time beyond 31st May, 1979, for completing the issue of fresh equity.

Alloy Steel Plant facing crisis

10126. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Alloy Steel Plant is facing a crisis due to the shortage of raw material Molybdenic oxide;

(b) whether the company had apprised the M.M.T.C. last year about its requirements;

(c) if so, the details of the requirements placed with M.M.T.C. and quantity of imports made by them; and

(d) the rates of the material during the last year and at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, has recently experienced shortage of Molybdenic Oxide affecting to a certain extent, the production of certain types of Moly bearing steels.

(b) and (c): Last year, Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, approached Minerals and Metals Trading Corpo-

1978

1st & 2nd Quarters

3rd & 4th Quarters

1979

1st Quarter

2nd Quarter

Against the global tender issued by Alloy Steels Plant, the traders quoted in January, 1979 US \$ 41,000 per tonne of Molybdenic Oxide (CIF). Producers have not quoted.

ration for permission for direct import of 130 tonnes of Molybdenic Oxide at a C.I.F. Value of about Rs. 130 lakhs. Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur was granted a licence for import of Molybdenic Oxide at a C.I.F. value of Rs. 100 lakhs.

(d) The prices (FOB) quoted by the producers during 1978 and 1979 were as under:

US \$ 10,912.77 per tonne

US \$ 12,680.00 per tonne

US \$ 16,620.00 per tonne

Not quoted

Utilisation of fertilizer Plants

10127. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Union Minister has expressed his anxiety over the low capacity utilisation of fertilizer plants and has suggested a thorough study of deficiencies in design and equipment of these plants;

(b) if so, whether any proposals have been suggested by him;

(c) if so, what steps are being considered by his Ministry during the current year in this regard;

(d) whether three day seminar sponsored by the fertiliser association of India was also held in New Delhi in January, 1979; and

(e) if so, what steps the Minister has suggested them to implement above suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers has stressed the need to improve the capacity utilisation of the fertilizer industry in order to realize the maximum production from the investment already made.

(b) and (c): Most of the bottlenecks affecting production in various fertilizer units have been clearly identified and various modification/improvement measures have already been taken up for implementation. These include renovation, debottlenecking, replacements and renewals, creation of captive power generation facilities, changeover in feedstock, etc. Further, as a result of improved maintenance practices adopted by many plants, the production loss on account of mechanical breakdowns has come down and the capacity utilisation has improved from 69 per cent in 1977-78 to 71.3 per cent 1978-79 in respect of nitrogen.

(d) and (e): Yes, Sir. A three day Seminar was organised by the Ferti-

lizer Association of India from the 30th November, 1978 to 2nd December, 1978. The problems discussed in the Seminar included a variety of items like power interruptions and voltage fluctuations, non-availability of spare parts and equipments in time, the quality of equipments, quality of raw materials, maintenance practices, etc. A suggestion was also made at the Seminar to chalk out a time bound programme to rehabilitate and revamp sick plants to attain higher capacity utilisation. As already indicated above, Government is seized of the various limitations affecting optimum utilisation of fertilizer capacity in the country. Measures for modification/improvement, as suggested in the Seminar, are already under implementation, as enumerated in reply to parts (b) and (c) above.

Promotion Channel for Doordarshan Cameramen

10128. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) why timely (after 5 years or 7 years) promotion channel is not introduced in the category of Doordarshan Cameramen while they are expert of both film and electronic camera work;

(b) the camera work does not change department to department more over work load is more on TV Cameraman and Doordarshan is to be made an autonomous body but why not 650/- scale is given to cameraman;

(c) why not informed about what weightage is given to higher age and previous experience of the job while promoting a cameraman Grade-II; and

(d) while maximum age limit for the recruitment of TV Cameraman is 40 years but why not minimum age limit is fixed for promotion of cameraman of TV; give reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Promotions in Government departments, by and large, are linked with the number of vacancies that become available in the higher grades. Doordarshan also follows a similar procedure in respect of Cameramen.

(b) The fee scale for a post is determined on the basis of job requirements, qualifications prescribed, mode of recruitment, avenue of promotions, organisational hierarchy, scale prescribed for similar posts in other Government organisations, etc.

(c) Cameraman Gr. II with a minimum of 3 years of service in the grade are considered for promotion as Cameraman Gr. I in accordance with the availability of vacancies in that category. Promotions are made on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. Age, as such, is not given any weightage.

(d) 40 years is the maximum age limit prescribed as one of the conditions for eligibility for recruitment as Cameraman in Doordarshan. Doordarshan does not have a system giving automatic promotion after a fixed number of years of service irrespective of the vacancies in the higher grade. This is in keeping with the general policy followed by Government for promotion to a large majority of civil posts.

अपराधियों का पता लगाने के बारे में अनुसंधान

10129. श्री कपुर्मुज: क्या उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अपराधियों का पता लगाने के बारे में रक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुसंधान तथा प्रकाश विभाग में वैज्ञानिक व्यक्तियों पर कुछ अनुसंधान किया गया है; और

(ज) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

फ्लोर असिस्टेंट की फ्लोर मैनेजर के रूप में नियुक्ति

10130. श्री सचीन्द्र लाल सिन्हा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने का कृपया करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन में किसी फ्लोर असिस्टेंट को फ्लोर मैनेजर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में कितने फ्लोर असिस्टेंट को फ्लोर मैनेजर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया और उनको किस वर्ष में फ्लोर मैनेजर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है और तत्सम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) वर्ष 1975 से 1979 तक उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली में कितने फ्लोर असिस्टेंट अस्थायी फ्लोर मैनेजर के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या वर्ष 1976 में किसी अस्थायी फ्लोर मैनेजर का चयन किया गया था जिसको अब तक नियुक्ति पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है; और

(ङ) क्या इस फ्लोर मैनेजर को नियुक्त किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) विज्ञापन के माध्यम से खुली प्रतियोगिता में चयन के आधार पर 15 फ्लोर असिस्टेंटों को फ्लोर मैनेजर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। उनकी वर्तमान नियुक्ति के व्यौरे और वह वर्ष जिसमें नियुक्त किए गए थे नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

क्रम सं०	केन्द्र/उपग्रह केन्द्र	1965	1970	1971	1973	1975	1976	योग
1.	दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली	2	1	—	—	—	—	5
2.	जलन्धर	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
3.	बम्बई	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
4.	सबनऊ	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
5.	हैदराबाद	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
6.	कलकत्ता	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	कुल	2	1	3	1	4	4	15

(ग) और (घ) कोई नहीं, तथापि 1976 से पहले एक फ्लोर असिस्टेंट फ्लोर मैनेजर के काम की देखभाल करता था। वह फ्लोर मैनेजर के रूप में नियुक्त नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि वह खुली प्रतियोगिता में मैरिट सूची में बहुत नीचे था।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। कोई रिक्ति उपलब्ध नहीं है और पैनल भी समाप्त हो चुका है।

Theft Cases in Ordnance Factory Ambarnath

10131. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 92 on 20th February, 1979 and state:

(a) whether the enquiries have been concluded by now in the alleged complaint of theft of some materials and irregularities in disposal of seized property by police;

(b) whether it is a fact that the complaint was lodged one year before;

(c) what action has been taken by Government in view of the enquiries and against whom; and

(d) if enquiries are not still concluded the reasons for delay and when they are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) Enquiries made with reference to the alleged complaint of theft received in April, 1978, have revealed that the material disposed of by the Police authorities did not belong to the Ordnance Factory. Earlier in reply to the unstarred Question No. 92 dated 20th February 1979, it was stated that the disposal of seized

material by the Police authorities concerns the State Government.

(c) and (d) do not arise.

Panel of Consultants on the Film "Veer Savarkarji"

10113. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to reply given to unstarred Question No. 1122 on 27th February, 1979 regarding Production of Documentary on Veer Savarkarji and state:

(a) whether the panel of Consultants have been appointed for the production of the film on "Veer Savarkarji";

(b) if so, the names of the Consultants or subject specialists; and

(c) when they are expected to give their final say?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Expert Classification Committee in regard to Glass Blowers

10133. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 1121 on 27th February, 1979 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received the recommendations from the Expert Classification Committee in regard to Glass Blowers in ordnance factories;

(b) when the committee was expected to submit the same; and

(c) if the recommendations are received by the Government, what actions have been taken in respect of the same?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Expert

Classification Committee in regard to industrial jobs has since been received. The Committee's report on non-industrial jobs which will inter-alia cover the job of Glass Blowers is likely to be available during May 1979. The delay in the finalisation of report by the Committee has been mainly due to the large number of industrial and non-industrial categories which were required to be evaluated.

**Promotion to U.D.C. through
Departmental Examination**

10134. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission which is in practice in other Departments of the Government of India qualified U.D.Cs. working in the Chief Administrative Office of his Ministry are to be promoted through Departmental Examinations;

(b) if so, the number of such examinations held after the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether as a result of direct recruitment of Assistants against the recommendation of the Commission the U.D.Cs. are being adversely affected; and

(d) if so, remedial measures proposed to be taken to safeguard their interest?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) Promotion of UDCs to the grade of Assistant in Armed Forces Headquarters is governed by the provisions of AFHQ Civil Service Rules which do not provide for Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for such promotion. In the Central Secretariat Service also, on whose pattern the Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service Rules have been framed,

the provision for Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for promotion to the grade of Assistant has been discontinued.

(c) and (d) During the period following the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission, till the 30th April, 1979, the number of persons recruited against the direct recruitment quota of Assistants, which is 50 per cent, has been much less than what it should have been and as such, it cannot be said that UDCs have been adversely affected.

**Job Assessment for Scientists working
in DRDS/DGI**

10135. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Committee set up four years back for job assessment and other allied matter for scientists working in DRDS/DGI of his Ministry has not submitted its report;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and details of the subjects assigned to the committee;

(c) whether as a result of delay in submitting the report the senior scientists are much agitated with regard to their personnel policy; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto and remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) No separate Committee has been set up exclusively for job assessment and other allied matters for scientists working in DRDS/DGI; However, an Expert Classification Committee was constituted by a Resolution of the Government dated 3-10-1974 to study and evaluate the job content of workshop posts industrial, non-industrial including non-gazetted posts and scientific posts carrying similar

responsibilities in various Defence Establishments, including Army, Navy and Air Force. The Committee is required to correlate the evaluation to suitable grades as laid down by the Third Pay Commission and consider the feasibility of introducing any new trade/grade within the frame work of pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission or amalgamation of any of the posts carrying similar duties/responsibilities.

The Committee has since submitted its report on industrial jobs. The Committee's report on non-industrial jobs is expected during May, 1979.

The delay in finalisation of the report of the Committee has been mainly due to large number of jobs which were required to be evaluated.

(c) Government have no information about such agitation.

(d) Does not arise.

Kopili Power Project in Assam

10136. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Kopili Project in Assam is proceeding according to schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor,

(c) the total power expected to be produced; and

(d) when the project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Work on the Kopili Project is proceeding according to schedule.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d)

Date of commissioning

Kopili Power Station

Unit I — 50 MW 1980-81

Unit VI — 50 MW 1981-82

Khondong Power Station

Unit I — 25 MW 1981-82

Unit II — 25 MW 1982-83

There is provision for additional 100 MW in the second phase.

Implementation of Recommendations of Third Pay Commission

10187. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in respect of Transmission Executives and Programme Executives of All India Radio are yet to be implemented;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that the delay in the acceptance and implementation of the report has adversely affected the efficiency and morale of the staff;

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing the recommendations in respect of the above-mentioned staff; and

(d) when it is proposed to be done now?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) The Third Pay Commission's recommendations in regard to the revision of the pay scales of the posts of Programme Executives and Transmission Executives were accepted and implemented. The Commission, however, recommended introduction of Selection Grade in the cadre of Transmission Executive in the scale of Rs. 500—25—750—EB—30—900 and placement of certain percentage of posts of Programme Executives in the senior scale of Rs. 700—40—900—EB—40—1100—50—1300. After examining these recommendations, 25 per cent of the posts in the cadre of Transmission Executives and 20 per cent in the cadre of Programme Executives have since been placed in the Selection

Grades in the above mentioned scales with effect from 1-8-76 i.e. the date stipulated by the Ministry of Finance for introduction of Selection Grades in the various cadres under the Government. The question of eligibility for appointment to these grades is under consideration. The Government is aware of the anxiety of the staff in regard to appointments in the Selection Grades of these two cadres being made as early as possible and is taking suitable steps for early implementation of Government's decision in this behalf.

राजस्थान में पेट्रोलियम कम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना

10138. श्री अतुर्भुज : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र से राज्य में पेट्रोलियम कम्प्लेक्स स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य की मांग पर कब विचार किया जायेगा;

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दा बकुगुणा) :
(क) हाल ही में गत अवधि में राजस्थान सरकार से इस प्रकार का कोई निवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ?

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Provision for Construction of Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri

10139. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that as per original schedule of expenditure provision Rs. 7 crores were to be spent in 1976-77 and Rs. 18 crores and Rs. 24.90 crores were to be spent in 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively for the construction of aluminium plant at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra;

(b) when this schedule of expenditure was fixed and whether financial resources were taken into consideration by the Government or not; and

(c) what makes Government say now that due to financial constraints the project cannot be taken now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reasons for delay in Construction of Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri

10140. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Maharashtra in consultation with Government of India had proposed to have the foundation stone of Ratnagiri Aluminium Project laid on 2nd October, 1974 at the hands of the then Prime Minister;

(b) whether printed invitation cards of this function were distributed; and

(c) why the construction is delayed and if delay is due to financial constraints when these constraints were first noticed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) The then Chief Minister of Maharashtra had requested the then Prime Minister to lay the foundation stone of the Project on 2-10-1974.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Soon after the project was sanctioned in April, 1974, it was found that owing to financial constraints it was not possible to allocate the funds that would have to be steadily assured over the construction period (of 5-6 years) once the construction was taken up. Hence the project was not taken up for implementation.

Material purchased by Government of Maharashtra to establish Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri

10141. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the purpose of establishing Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri Government of Maharashtra purchased material and equipment such as Aluminium and Zinc ingots, switch gear, insulators etc. worth Rs. 83.45 lakhs;

(b) whether these purchases were made with or without the consent of Government of India; and

(c) is it a fact that Government of Maharashtra spent additional amount of Rs. 7.51 lakhs on creations of infrastructure for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

गुजरात के जूनागढ़, राजकोट और जामनगर जिले के विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या

10142. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात (सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश) में जामनगर जिले में जाम जोधपुर, लालपुर आदि तलका और राजकोट जिले में धारोजी, उपलेटा, जाम कन्दरना और जूनागढ़ जिले में तलुका मंगराज, पोरबन्दर राणावाव भानवदर और वंथली में कितने गांवों में अब तक, तलुकावार, बिजली लगाई जा चुकी है और वर्ष 1979-80 में कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई और शेष गांवों में कब तक बिजली लगाई जाएगी;

(ख) उपरोक्त जिलों के प्रत्येक तालुके में ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी

है जिनके सम्बन्ध में विद्युतीकरण योजनाएँ ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम और उनके मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन हैं, गुजरात सरकार/गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड ने ये योजनाएँ कब भेजी थीं;

(ग) इन योजनाओं को मंजूरी कब तक हो जाएगी; और

(घ) मंजूरशुदा योजनाओं के लिए किस प्रकार का और कितनी सहायता दी जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Production of Ingot in Mini Steel Plants

10143. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the mini-steel plants of the country are increasing their production in recent years; and

(b) if so, whether the production of ingot steel in the mini-plants in the first nine months of the financial year upto December, 1978 was 1.21 million tonnes as against the total annual production of 9.95 lakh tonnes in 1976-77 and 1.13 million tonnes in 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) Yes, Sir, Mini-steel plants (licensed for producing steel ingots) have increased their production in recent years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Production of Lignite in the Kutch Mines

10144. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether lignite may be a substi-

tute of coal which is now falling far below the nation's demand; and

(b) if so, whether the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (G.M.D.C.) has a scheme to double the production in its Kutch mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. Lignite, which is inferior to bituminous coal in respect of calorific value can be used as a fuel for generation of power and production of briquettes; it has also its use in the production of urea. However, coal production is being stepped up and looking to the limited reserves of lignite available in India, it is difficult to substitute it in place of coal.

(b) The lignite deposits in Gujarat are managed by the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation which is entirely under the administrative control of the Government of Gujarat.

विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए इस्पात का आबंटन

10145. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्र. यह बात का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में चल रही विद्युत परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में इस्पात आबंटन नीति का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 में मांग की तुलना में इन विद्युत परियोजनाओं की वस्तुतः मिली मात्रा में इस्पात आबंटित किया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिये राउड्स, टोर स्टील तथा फ्लैट प्रदा करने में काफ़ी कठिनाई हो रही है; और

(घ) वर्ष 1979-80 के पहले छः महीनों के भीतर उक्त आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये मंत्रालय के प्रस्ताव का ब्योरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुन्डा) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश महित देश की विद्युत परियोजनाओं की इस्पात की आवश्यकताओं का सम्बन्ध वार्य केन्द्र य विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया जाता है और केन्द्र य विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा जिन आबंटनों की सिफारिश की जात है उनके यथासम्भव अधिसाधिक मात्रा में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूर्ति क. जात है ।

(ख) जानकारी प्राप्त क. जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख द जायेग ।

(ग) यह सच है कि इस समय इस्पात की कुछ श्रेणियों की कमी है जिनमें गोल-छड़, टोर स्टील और चपटे उत्पाद शामिल हैं, जिनका मध्य प्रदेश की विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए आवश्यकता है ।

(घ) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों (विद्युत परियोजनायें भी शामिल हैं) की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति देशीय उत्पादन तथा आयात से करने के प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं । जहाँ तक विद्युत परियोजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के साथ तालमेल रखा जा रहा है ।

Tribal Employees in different Undertakings of Ministry

10146. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number and percentage of Tribal employees in class I, II, III and IV categories in different undertakings of his Ministry;

(b) what is the percentage of reservation for tribals;

(c) what is the number of back log vacancies; and

(d) what steps are being taken to fill those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Dealerships of Petrol and Petroleum Products to Tribal People

10147. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number and percentage of the tribals whom the dealership of petrol, diesel, kerosene, Indane gas, fertilizer respectively has been offered;

(b) is there any reservation in giving the licence and dealership of the above mentioned products to the scheduled tribes; and

(c) if so, the percentage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the present Government policy guidelines issued to the public sector oil companies and fertilizer companies, 25 per cent of all dealerships/agencies are to be awarded to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Reservations for S.C. and S.T. in the cadre of Staff Artists of A.I.R. and Doordarshan

10148. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reservation is made in the recruitment of Scheduled Caste candidates in the cadre of Staff Artists in All India Radio and Doordarshan;

(b) if so, what is the strength of these candidates on these two media;

(c) is their representations according to the reservation quota, and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The orders of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are made applicable to the various categories of Staff Artists' posts except those of Musicians and Instrumentalists

(b) In All India Radio, the number of Scheduled Castes Staff Artists was 72, as on 31st December, 1977. In Doordarshan, the number of Scheduled Caste Staff Artists is 45.

(c) and (d) In All India Radio the orders of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were made applicable to certain categories of Staff Artists posts in November, 1970. Later in September 1976, these orders were extended to all the Staff Artists posts except to posts of Musicians and Instrumentalists. At present, the overall representation of Scheduled Castes candidates is not in proportion to the reservation quota as the orders regarding reservation do not apply to all the categories of Staff Artists and also because the orders were made applicable from September, 1976 only.

In Doordarshan, the orders of reservation to all the Staff Artists' posts except these falling in the categories of Musicians and Instrumentalists have been made applicable in December, 1978 only. Prior to that, the reservation orders were applicable to limited categories of posts only.

Policy regarding transfer of Officers in A.I.R. and T.V. Stations

10149. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a uniform policy is not being applied to the transfers of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and others in the AIR and TV stations;

(b) whether it is a fact that the officers from Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been forced to carry-out the transfers frequently and others are yet sticking to their's places even after remaining to 6 years at the same places;

(c) whether some officers have been transferred even to very high altitudes at the age of 45 years; while the rules do not permit any posting thereafter the age of 40 years; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this sort of discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Only one officer belonging to Scheduled Caste community was posted at Leh, a high altitude station at his own option, after he was 45 years of age. He has since been posted to two years at Leh.

(d) Does not arise.

Representation of S.C. and S.T. in Senior Administrative Officers Cadre

10150. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that in the cadre of Senior Administrative Officers in AIR and TV there is no representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in it; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps that are being taken to fill up the backlog of the reservation quota?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) It was only in late 1974 that the orders of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotion within Group 'B' posts were issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have not yet become available in the zone of consideration for promotion to the posts of Senior Administrative Officer. In view of this, at present, there is no representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the posts of Senior Administrative Officer.

Installed capacity of Power Plants in Delhi

10151. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that installed capacity of Delhi power plants including Badli, is 500 MWs as against the total demand of 480 MW;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these power plants rarely produce more than 60 per cent of their capacity resulting in frequent breakdowns and no-current complaints by lakhs in a year; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the challenge in the coming summer?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total derated capacity of power stations installed in Delhi is about 830 MW as against its peak demand of about 470 MW.

(b) The performance of Indraprastha and Rajghat Thermal Power Stations is satisfactory. The plant load factors for these stations during

1978-79 were about 66 per cent and 56 per cent respectively. The performance of the first three generating units, having a total capacity of 300 MW, at Badarpur has improved considerably in the last three months achieving a load factor during this period of about 55 per cent.

(c) The normal peak requirements of Delhi can be met fully from the generation from Indraprastha and Badarpur Thermal Power Stations. However, in the event of simultaneous outages of a number of generating units at these stations, the demand of Delhi can be met by import of power from the Northern Regional Electrical grid.

कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक द्वारा दूरदर्शन में किया गया कार्य विश्लेषण

10152. श्री रतन लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक द्वारा दूरदर्शन में कार्य विश्लेषण करने के क्या आश्चित्य है ;

(ख) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक की दूरदर्शन से संबंधित सफाईशों को कार्यान्वित करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि वर्गीज समिति की सिफारिशों को लागू किये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात को देखने हुए कि कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक में दूरदर्शन विशेषज्ञता वाले कोई सदस्य नहीं था, एकक की सिफारिशों को त्रयन्वित किए जाने में रोकेंगी और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहावाणी) : (क) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण यूनिट ने मुख्य दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में, जहाँ स्टाफ तदर्थ आधार पर दिया गया था स्टाफ देने के लिए मानक निर्धारित करने के लिए अध्ययन किया ।

(ख) सब मिलाकर वर्गीज समिति की सिफारिशें समूचे रूप से दूरदर्शन के शिखे, विशेषकर उसकी स्वायत्तता देने के सन्दर्भ में

सम्बन्धित हैं जबकि कर्मचारी निरीक्षण यूनिट की सिफारिशें प्रत्येक पद के काम के बारे में विचार करते हुए दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में दिए जाने वाले स्टाफ की संख्या से संबंधित है । दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में एक समान पैटर्न पर पर्याप्त स्टाफ देने की दृष्टि से सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ।

(ग) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण यूनिट ने प्राक्कलन समिति (64वीं रिपोर्ट, 1973-74) द्वारा की गई इस सिफारिश की दूरदर्शन के पूरे स्टाफिंग पैटर्न और स्टाफ सम्बन्धी स्थिति की कर्मचारी निरीक्षण यूनिट, जिसके साथ दूरदर्शन के क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञ भी सम्मिलित किए जाएं, द्वारा जांच की जानी चाहिए, के अनुसरण में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्टाफ संरचना आवश्यकताओं की जांच की । कर्मचारी निरीक्षण यूनिट ने विशेषज्ञों के साथ परामर्श के अध्ययन किया । उसकी रिपोर्ट को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है । रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्रोडक्शन कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कमी

10153. श्री रतन लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन के भिन्न-भिन्न केन्द्रों पर प्रोडक्शन कर्मचारियों (कैमरामैन, प्रोड्यूसर, माउण्ड रिकार्डर, एडिटर, ट्राफीमैन आदि जैसे स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट) की संख्या में काफी कमी की गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस से कार्यक्रम की गुणवत्ता तथा संख्या पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पारेषण की अवधि कम न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहावाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Shortfall in Coal Production against the Target

10154. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA.
SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI A. R. BADRI-
NARAYAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 million tonnes shortfall in target of coal is feared during the current year;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this;

(c) whether last year when production target was scaled down from 113 million tonnes to 106 million tonnes the Minister had asserted that despite all odds, the revised production target would be attained;

(d) if so, whether this could not be achieved;

(e) whether the biggest shortfall in production is estimated in the case of Coal India Limited only;

(f) if so, how much and what are the main reasons for this; and

(g) steps that are being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) The demand for coal assessed some time back for the year 1979-80 was 118.9 million tonnes to meet which the target of production was set at 118 million tonnes for the coal industry, the balance having to be met from stocks of coal. The level of production in 1979-80 would depend upon the adequate and timely availability of inputs such as power, explosives diesel steel and cement as well as the maintenance of industrial peace and law and order in the coalfields. In view of the uncertainty regarding these factors, it is not possible to form an estimate of the likely production of

coal during 1979-80 so early in the year.

(c) and (d) When the production estimates were revised from 113 to 106 million tonnes last year it was expected that this revised target would be achieved. However, the constraints on production and despatches restricted output to 102 m.t. of coal. Even this level of production resulted in addition to pit head stocks of 5 million tonnes of coal from November, 1978 to March 1979. Also on account of the accumulation of stocks, coal reserves to the extent of about 4-5 million tonnes were exposed in open cast mines but were not mined.

(e) and (f) The extent of shortfall in coal production during 1979-80 in Coal India and other coal companies would depend upon the situation regarding availability of inputs referred to in parts (a) and (b).

(g) The steps being taken for increasing production are as follows:—

(i) Close coordination is being done to improve the position of inputs like power and explosives. Import of explosives has also been arranged.

(ii) Short gestation projects have been identified to yield production quickly.

(iii) Construction/development of mines is being speeded up to increase production from new and reconstruction mines.

Prices of Category I and II Formulations under New Policy

10155. SHRI MOTIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of Category I and II formulations will go up when they are determined in accordance with the new policy laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government will not have any control on approving prices of individual manufacturers under Category I, II and IV and this would result in foreign companies introducing new preparations without industrial licences; and

(c) are Government trying to implement those portions of new pricing policy which are favourable to foreign companies under the pressure of such companies; if not, how?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In pursuance of Paragraph 12 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, Government have notified leader prices for various strengths/packs of Category I & II formulations effective from April 2, 1979. Those of the manufacturers whose prices are higher than the notified leader prices are required to bring down their prices to the level of leader prices. On the other hand, manufacturers whose prices are lower than the leader prices shall not increase their prices without prior approval of the Government. Revision of the leader prices will also require prior approval of the Government. Thus, there is no likelihood of any increase in the prices of Category I & II formulations in the near future as a result of the implementation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, which, in turn, is based on the new Drug Pricing Policy.

(b) It is not true that Government would have no control on approving the prices of individual manufacturers in respect of Category I & II and the price exempt category of formulations. Government have taken specific powers under para 15(a) of the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1979, to revise the retail price of any formulation including the formulations not specified in the Third Schedule of the Order in such manner as to contain the pre-tax return on sales turnover of the manufacturer within the ceiling

stipulated in the Fifth Schedule of the Order.

In case, any company including a foreign company which is required to obtain a licence or any other authorisation under the ID&R Act, introduces without valid authority, a new preparation, it is liable to be prosecuted under the ID&R Act, 1951. The fact that such unit enjoys any exemption from obtaining price approval from the Government would not mitigate its responsibility under the said Act.

(c) No. Sir.

Indomethacin Formulations produced by Steril Laboratories costlier than Manufactured by Public Sector Unit

10156: **SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Indomethacin formulations of 26 mg. and other strengths manufactured by Steril Laboratories Bombay are more than 50 per cent costly to the consumer than those manufactured by public sector unit IDPL;

(b) what are the basis in detail for justification of the exploitation of the consumer by M/s. Steril Laboratories;

(c) whether Government are willing to direct M/s. Steril Laboratories Bombay to reduce its prices; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s. Steril Laboratories manufacture Indomethacin Capsules in 25 mg. strength and 50 mg. strength whereas IDPL manufacturers these capsules in 25 mg. strength only. The price of 10's strip of Indomethacin Capsules (each capsule contains 25 mg. of Indomethacin) of IDPL is Rs. 2.25 as against the comparative price of Rs. 3.75 of Steril Labs. It is, therefore, true that

Indomethacin Capsules of Steril are costly as compared to IDPL's

(b) Small scale Units having annual sales turnover not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs were exempted from the purview of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. M/s. Steril Laboratories claim to have a turnover of less than Rs. 50 lakhs in formulations and, therefore, no approval of price for Indomethacin Capsules was taken by the Company from the Government nor was such an approval essential. The exemption indicated above has been continued under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, also in favour of small scale units subject to their following leader prices for Cat. I & II formulations.

(c) and (d) under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, as long as they qualify for exemption from price control the unit would not be required to obtain price approval for Indomethacin formulations which would fall in Category III. Government have, however, taken powers under Paragraph 15, thereof to reduce the price of any formulations whether appearing in the Third Schedule of the DPCO, 1979 or not in case the pre-tax return exceeds the relevant limit specified in the Fifth Schedule to the said Order. Government would not hesitate to reduce the price of their Indomethacin based formulations in case it is found on receipt of details from this company under DPCO, 1979 that their profitability exceeds the specified limits.

Border Road Construction Project in Meghalaya

10157. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals for the Border Road Construction Projects in the Meghalaya State; and

(b) whether any new road construction projects are under consideration on the Bangladesh Border and its details?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Seven roads in Meghalaya are being constructed and improved under various Central Schemes. Out of these, three roads in Meghalaya are being constructed by the Border Roads Organisation and three by the State PWD, on agency basis, on behalf of Ministry of Shipping & Transport (Roads Wing). The remaining one road is yet to be taken over by the Border Roads Organisation from the State PWD for improvement.

(b) No, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश को मिट्टी के तेल का सप्लाई

10158. श्री दलपत सिंह परस्ते : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978 की पहली दो तिमाहियों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा मांगी गई मिट्टी के तेल जैसी आवश्यक वस्तु की मात्रा क्या है और इसकी कितनी मात्रा वस्तुतः सप्लाई की गई ;

(ख) पूरी तरह से इस मांग को पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राज्य में इस वस्तु के मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार इसके मूल्य को किस प्रकार कम करने का है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) वर्ष 1978 के पहली दो तिमाहियों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल के वास्तविक विक्रम

के आंकड़े तथा उनकी 1977 की पहली दो तिमाहियों के साथ तुलना निम्न प्रकार है :-

(आंकड़े मी० टन में)

तिमाही	वर्ष 1978 की तिमाही के लिए वास्तविक बिक्री	वर्ष 1977 की तिमाही के लिए वास्तविक बिक्री	वर्ष 1977 की तुलना में वर्ष 1978 की तिमाही के लिए बिक्री में विभिन्नताओं की प्रतिशतता
जनवरी-मार्च	44,845	42,651	(+) 5.1
अप्रैल-जून	43,490	41,783	(+) 4.1
कुल योग	88,335	84,434	(+) 4.6

(ग) मिट्टी के तेल की उपभोक्ताओं को बिक्री सरकारी तौर पर निर्धारित मूल्यों पर की जाती है। पिछले केन्द्रीय बजट में लगाये गये अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क के कारण इस उत्पाद के मूल्यों में हाल ही में वृद्धि की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे उपलब्ध उत्पाद के समान वितरण को सुनिश्चित करें और काला बाजार तथा अन्य कादाचार करने वाले तत्वों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करें। इसके साथ ही आक्टन के अनुसार मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये गये हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश को कोयले तथा सॉफ्ट कोक की सप्लाई

10159. श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ने : वय.
ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -
(क) मध्य प्रदेश को कोयला तथा सॉफ्ट

कोक जैसी अनिवार्य वस्तुओं की किन्ती मात्रा में आवश्यकता है और वर्ष 1978 की पहली दो तिमाहियों में उसको वास्तव में उन किन्ती मात्रा में सप्लाई की गयी,

(ख) आवश्यकता को पूर्णतः पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उस राज्य में इन वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ गयी हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो सरकार का विचार कीमतें किस प्रकार घटाने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) (क) मध्य प्रदेश को 1978-79 की पहली और दूसरी तिमाही में कोयले और सॉफ्ट कोक के प्रेषण का कार्यक्रम तथा वास्तविक प्रेषण निम्नलिखित रहा:—

	कार्यक्रम	प्रेषण	पूर्ति का प्रतिशत (000 टनों में)
कोयला			
पहली तिमाही	2094.2	1663.5	79.4
दूसरी तिमाही	2068.1	1750.3	84.6
सॉफ्ट कोक			
पहली तिमाही	7.0	5.1	73.0
दूसरी तिमाही	7.0	7.7	110.0

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के पहले सात महीनों में कोयले के उत्पादन और दुलाई पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा जिसके कारण ये बिजली की भारी कमी तथा बिजली की सप्लाई में अस्थिरता, विस्फोटक पदार्थों की कमी, बड़ी तादाद में कामगारों की अनुपस्थिति, श्रमिक अशांति, रेलवे स्टाफ का आन्दोलन तथा अभूतपूर्व वर्षा और बाढ़।

(ग) खान मुहाना कीमतें सांविधिक रूप से निश्चिन की जाती हैं तथा 1975 के बाद से उनमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी ऐसी सूचनाएँ मिली हैं कि उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक कीमत पर कोयला खरीदना पड़ा।

(घ) सरकार ने उत्पादन तथा इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन तथा सप्लाई बढ़ाने के उपाय शुरू किए हैं ताकि मांग पूरी की जा सके और इनकी कीमतों पर नियंत्रण किया जा सके। राज्य सरकारें भी इन वस्तुओं की छुदरा कीमतें अपने स्वयं के कोयला नियंत्रण आदेशों के अधीन नियत करती हैं।

Requirements of Kerosene of Karnataka State

10160. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of Karnataka State of essential commodity like kerosene oil and the actual allocations made during the year 1978;

(b) the reasons for not meeting the full requirement of the State in this regard;

(c) whether it is in the knowledge of Government that the price of this commodity in the State is rising; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to bring the price down?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The figures of actual sales of kerosene for

Karnataka State for the year 1978 and how the sales compare with those of the year 1977 are given below:—

(Figures in Metric tonne)

Actual sales in 1978	Actual sales in 1977	Percentage Variation in sales of 1978 over 1977
2,10,362	1,85,174	(+) 13.6

(b) From the figures given above, it will be seen that the sales in Karnataka during 1978 have been more than the actual sales of the year 1977 by 13.6 per cent.

(c) Kerosene is to be sold to the consumers at the officially-fixed prices. The price of this product has recently been increased following the imposition of additional excise duties in the last Union Budget.

(d) All efforts are made to supply kerosene as per allocations. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to take steps for ensuring equitable distribution of the available product and for taking stern action against elements indulging in black-marketing and other malpractices.

Requirements of Coal of Karnataka State

10161. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of Karnataka State of essential commodities like coal and soft coke and the actual allocations made during the year 1978;

(b) the reasons for not meeting the full requirement of the State in this regard;

(c) whether it is in the knowledge of Government that the prices of these commodities in the State are rising; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to bring these prices down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The total coal requirement of different consumers is not compiled on a State-wise basis. In the case of major consumers like cement plants, steel works, sugar mills, paper, textiles and other industries in Karnataka, the demand for coal as recommended by the central sponsoring authorities are known and the allocation are made accordingly. The supplies which take place from SCCL and Coal India Ltd. are about 80 per cent of the movement programmes which provide for a cushion over and above the actual requirements. As far as the requirements of the small scale industries, brick burners and domestic consumers using essential commodities like coal and soft coke, the allocations are made as per the recommendations made by the State Governments within the quotas for rail movement fixed by the Railways. The materialisation is of the order of 30 to 40 per cent of the sponsored demand. The coal companies make good the shortfalls in rail allocations by releasing coal by road movement as may be requested by the consumers or the State Government.

(b) A prolonged strike in SCCL in the first quarter of 1978-79, unprecedented rains, floods, power interruptions etc. in Bengal, Bihar which effected coal production and rail movement upto October, 1978 have been mainly responsible for inadequate supplies of coal to the State from November, 1978 onwards, the production has improved, but rail transport particularly emanating from the Bengal Bihar coal fields continues to be less than the requirements. The coal companies are releasing coal and soft coke by road from out of the stocks which have been increasing from November, 1978 onwards. The long distance from the coalfields to consumers in Karnataka and shortage of diesel and trucks of late have been affecting road despatches also.

(c) The pithead prices are statutorily fixed and have remained unchanged since August, 1975. However, there have been increases in cesses and duties as well as freights thereby increasing the prices of coal at destination. There are also reports that due to scarcity of coal, the small consumers having lower priorities for movement are forced to purchase coal at much higher prices. Malpractices in the sale of coal has to be checked and penalized by the State Government concerned.

(d) The Government has initiated measures to increase production and supplies of these commodities so that the demand is adequately met and prices remain under control. The State Governments also fixed the retail sale prices of these essential commodities under their own coal control orders.

Non-Production of P.V.C. Materials

10162. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that as a result of non-production of P.V.C. material, several fabricating units in the small scale sector are also forced to remain idle;

(b) whether Government intends to take over M/s. Plastic Resins and Chemicals Limited, Sahapuram (Tamil Nadu) and take such other steps as necessary for restarting production of P.V.C. materials; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Small Scale Units engaged in manufacture of PVC products have been representing about the non-availability of the resin as per their requirement.

(b) and (c). No final decision has yet been taken about the various proposals for the revival of M/s. Plastic Resins and Chemicals Limited.

Fertiliser Factory at Kakinada

10163. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving any assistance to start a fertiliser factory at Kakinada; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) M/s. Nagarjuna Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited, a company promoted by M/s. Shaw Wallace were allowed in 1978 to take up a project for setting up a fuel oil based fertiliser plant with an annual capacity for the production of 2,28,000 tonnes of Nitrogen, 81,600 tonnes of P2O5 and 69,700 tonnes of K2O for implementation, on the company confirming that the financial arrangements had been satisfactorily tried up. Pending finalisation of the promoters' agreement, the company has not been able to tie up fully the financial arrangements and obtain assistance from the financing institutions. The project is in the joint sector promoted by the State Government and M/s. Shaw Wallace and it would be for the promoter/promoters to arrange for the required funds. While there is no financial participation by the Central Government in the project, the Government of India would render such other assistance as would be required to enable the project to be proceeded with.

Aid for Steel Plant by U.K.

10165. SHRI P. A. SANGMA:
SHRI CHATURBHUI
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state: . . .

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. Government have offered Rs. 100 million aid to India for setting up a steel plant for one of the public sector projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The Government of U.K. have indicated that in principle British aid around £100 million might be available for establishing a new coastal steel plant. This would of course be subject to a satisfactory and detailed project report and investment decision being taken. Discussions have been held with a British Team who are expected to formulate and send shortly their proposals on the subject.

Purchase of Chieftain Tanks

10166 DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK.
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI H.
SHUKLA:
PROFESSOR SAMAR
GUHA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.
PATIL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports published in the Times of India dated 10th April, 1979 wherein it has been stated that Britain is trying to sell the latest version of its Chieftain Tanks to India after the cancellation of the order of 1300 such tanks by Iran, and

(b) if so, what are the facts in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration to purchase the latest version of the Chieftain tanks from Britain.

Changes in Drug Policy

10167. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some changes effected in the drug policy formulated by Government in March, 1978; and

(b) what is the amount of profits and know-how repatriated from India by U.S drug firms during April—December, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in Production of Drugs

10168. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in production of drugs in the year 1978-79 as compared to the production in the years 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(b) whether restriction imposed on the export of certain drugs will be revoked as a result of this increase in production and the amount of foreign

exchange likely to be earned as result of increase in export?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The year 1978-79 having just ended, the total production figures for the Drug Industry are not available.

(b) Restrictions relating to export of individual drugs can be relaxed only when their indigenous production exceeds domestic demand.

Sharp increase in prices of non-ferrous metals canalised through MMTC

10169. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sharp increase in the prices of imported non-ferrous metals canalised through MMTC announced recently had created serious situation for the consuming industries specially the small sector, if so, what was Government reaction to the same; and

(b) the comparative import figures of copper, zinc, lead, tin and nickel during 1977 and 1978 with reasons if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The sale prices of non-ferrous metals imported by MMTC for January to June, 1979 are given in the statement below:—

(In Rupees per tonne.)

Commodity	Jan-Feb., 79	March, 79	April-June, 79
Elect. Copper W.B./Ingots	25750	34000	34000
Elect. H.G. Zinc	11250	12250	12250
Pig lead (99.99%)	10300	14100	14100
Nickel (a) Sq/Cathodes/Pellets	51000	51000	55500
Tin	170000	182500	182500

Increase in prices of the above metals has been necessitated because of increased procurement price. Some representations have been received from the consuming units against the increase in price of copper. In order to give relief to affected units, it has been announced in the Import Policy for the current year that import of brass scrap and zinc or zinc alloy scrap would be allowed under the OGL. A policy decision has also been taken to allow the State Small Industries Corporations and other designated State agencies to purchase non-ferrous metals on the high seas from canalising agencies for distribution to small-scale units with a view to bringing such units on par with big users.

(b) Comparative figures of non-ferrous metals imported during 1977 and 1978 are as under:—

		(In M/Ts)	
Sl No.	Commodity	1977	1978
1.	Copper	16,928	62,761
2.	Zinc	64,830	53,419
3.	Lead	50,038	29,271
4.	Tin	2,198	2,709
5.	Nickel	4,284	5,922

The reasons for variations in the quantum of import in respect of these metals are as under:—

1. Copper: Increased demand on account of growth of industrial requirement, relaxation of copper control Order.

2. Zinc: Reduced import due to higher availability of indigenous production.

3. Lead: Reduced import due to higher inventory at the beginning of the year.

4. Tin: Increase in requirement of industries.

5. Nickel: Higher industrial demand.

Estimated requirements of P.V.C. material

10170. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirements of PVC material during the year 1978-79 and the estimated production of the material during the year;

(b) if production fell short of the requirement, reasons for the same, and

(c) whether Government intends to make good the shortfall by importing the PVC material or whether they would take urgent measures to step up production of the material to meet the country's needs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The estimated requirement of PVC during the year 1978-79 was of the order of 70,000 tonnes and the estimated production of the material was about 55,000 tonnes;

(b) The shortfall has been mainly due to the increased demand and the closure of M/s Plastic Resins and Chemicals Limited, Sahapuram, since February, 1978.

(c) Apart from the import of the material by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation, its import on Open General License has also been permitted. Steps are also being taken to augment the indigenous production.

Production of Steel by Electric Arc Furnaces

10171. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of steel by the electric arc furnaces during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) whether it is true that the production of integrated plants has gone

down while it has gone up in case of arc furnaces; and

(c) if so, whether the arc furnace production has gone up because of the drop in production of the integrated steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) The production of steel by the electric arc furnaces during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (excluding production of ingots by casting units as a measure of diversification permitted to them) was as follows:—

1976-77	—995 million tonnes.
1977-78	—1.134 million tonnes
1978-79 (upto Feb. '79)	—1.508 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The production of arc furnaces has gone up mainly because of the fiscal and other measures taken by the Government for their revival, during the last 2 years.

Price of Electric Arc Furnace Ingot

10172. **SHRI K LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the prevailing market price of electric arc furnace ingot per metric tonne;

(b) the price ruled for arc furnace ingot during the same periods in 1976, 1977 and 1978; and

(c) the reasons if any, for the increase in price now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) There is no statutory control over the price of ingots produced by electric arc furnaces. The prices prevailing in the market are not being monitored and they vary from area to area and from time to time. However, according to information available, the price of ingots produced by

electric arc furnaces is presently varying between Rs. 2700 and Rs. 3000 per tonne.

(b) Definite information about the ruling prices in 1976, 1977 and 1978 is not available.

(c) Various factors are likely to have played a part in pushing up the prices such as upsurge in the demand, rising costs of inputs and higher profit taking by the electric arc furnaces.

Inauguration of Petro Chemical Complex, Baroda

10173. **SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:**

SHRI CHIMAN BHAI II. SHUKLA:

SHRI G M BANATWALLA:
DR BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN.

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Buz dated the 14th April, 1979 under the heading "Rs. 40 lakhs burnt to inaugurate Petro-Complex" by the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Ltd. which has already been commissioned long ago,

(b) if so what are the facts;

(c) whether Government propose to inquire into the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. V. B/ L 'UNA): (a) Such a press report has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) About Rs. 4.50 lakhs were spent on the inauguration of the Olefins Complex of the IPCL which has been commissioned only recently. Rs. 6.31 lakhs were also spent on an

exhibition, a symposium and publicity, not directly connected with the inaugural function.

(c) and (d) No enquiry is considered necessary because the expenditure is within reasonable limits.

Increase in Steel Price in March-April, 1979

10174. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Iron and its products have increased by Rs 100/- to 150/- per quintal during the period March and April, 1979 in the country;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof, and

(c) what steps Government has taken that Iron products are supplied to the consumers at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) and (b) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Members are referring to the increase in prices of pig iron. The Joint Plant Committee base prices of pig iron was increased by Rs. 100/- per tonne only with effect from 6th/7th April, '79 by way of a developmental surcharge mainly to generate additional resource for the steel industry which are essential for creating new capacities.

(c) To help the consumers to get their requirements of pig iron at Joint Plant Committee prices the facilities of despatches in rake loads has been extended to a group of consumers also subject to certain

conditions like selection of common destination, nomination of a single agency for making suitable financial arrangements and undertaking not to re-sell the material etc. Supplies have also been stepped up to small Scale Industries Corporations from whom the small scale units are expected to procure their requirements.

Surajpur₂ Hydel Installation of the Gandak Project

10175. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Surajpur₂ Hydel installation of the Gandak Project has started generating electricity,

(b) if so, the details of the total production of electricity; and

(c) how far India will be benefited and how much power will be used by India?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)

The erection of all the three generating units has been completed, and testing and trial running of two of these units have been completed.

(b) The power house has an installation of 3x5 1 of bulb type generating units.

(c) The understanding under the Agreement between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India regarding this Project is that for a period of 15 years after obtaining the ownership and management of the Power House, the Nepal Government would be generating secondary power to the full extent possible and supplying it to the Government of India on payment of its actual cost of production.

Creation of special cells in Department of Petroleum for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

10176. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have issued any instructions regarding creating special cells in the Department of Petroleum and Chemicals to ensure adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the public sector undertaking under its control; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) According to the instructions issued by this Ministry, two Cells, one in Indian Oil Corporation on behalf of Department of Petroleum and other in Fertilizers Corporation of India on behalf of Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers have been established. These cells are in the nature of administrative units and function as part of the respective Undertakings under the over all supervision of this Ministry.

The Cell in Indian Oil Corporation is headed by a Senior Officer of the rank of Dy. Manager who is assisted by a Personnel Officer and one Senior Clerk. The Cell also has the benefit of overall supervision and guidance of the Adviser (Personnel) in the Chairman's Office.

The Special Cell in FCI is manned by a Committee consisting of a Chairman and three other members. The Committee is assisted by a Stenographer.

Value of Bulk Drugs and Formulations produced by M/s Pfizer and Dumex

10177. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of bulk drugs and formulations produced by M/s. Pfizer and Dumex during the last three years;

(b) what is the import content in each of the bulk drugs manufactured by these companies and what is the ex-factory value production of bulk drugs;

(c) what are the bulk drugs and formulations which these companies are producing in excess of their licensed capacity and the extent of such excess productions;

(d) whether it is a fact that D.G.T.D. had asked for details of ex-factory value of production of several bulk drugs from these companies and whether the information was furnished; and

(e) what are the reasons for such a move and the results achieved thereby?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The name of M/s. Dumex was changed to M/s Pfizer in July, 1961. The requisite information in respect of M/s. Pfizer to the extent available, is furnished in the Statement annexed.

The remaining information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

(c) M/s. Pfizer have been found to be producing bulk drugs viz. Tetracyclines, Chlorpropamide, Barminth and Protein Hydrolysate in excess of capacities. The information relating to the licensed capacity of each of the bulk drugs and production thereof by M/s. Pfizer during the years 1976 & '77 is furnished in the Statement referred to in reply to part (a) above. Information in respect of 1978 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Similar information in regard to formulation, is not available because the Industrial Approval accorded to M/s. Pfizer for the manufacture of formulations do not specify item-wise annual capacities. However, this issue forms the part of the exercise relating to the consolidation of the Industrial Licences.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) All the drug manufacturing units (including M/s. Pfizer) who are

borne on the book of D.G.T.D. are required to furnish monthly production return for each item in terms of quantities and value, being manufactured by them to the Directorate General of Technical Development for statistical purposes. M/s. Pfizer were, however, not submitting figures relating to ex-factory value of production of bulk drugs in their production return. This formed the basis of asking M/s. Pfizer to furnish the details of ex-factory value of production of each bulk drug in their monthly production return.

Statement

Name	Unit	Licensed capacity	Production (Value in Rs./lakhs)			
			1976		1977	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Bulk Drugs :

Chlorpropamide	Tonnes	6.5	7.98	11.36	7.988	
PAS & its Salts	"	110	106.51	66.57	97.686	Not available
Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide	"	80	56.84	87.16	34.004	
Tetracyclines	"	14	46.26	443.85	49.828	
Banminth	"	0.3	0.375	2.64	0.203	
Protein Hydrolysate	"	110	239.70	53.79	231.593	

Formulations

Injectables

			Qty.	Qty.	
Liquid Parenterals	Litres	Not fixed	162,778	1,81,711	N.A.
Dry Pills	No. in Million		22.20	11.56	
Tablets & Capsules	No. in Million		705.54	640.71	
Liquid	Litres		5,36,695	4,71,352	
Solids	Kilograms		5,83,381	5,59,510	
Ointments	Kilograms		88,909	84,793	

Drug and non-Drug items manufactured by M/s Pfizer

10173. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the drug and non-drug items manufactured by M/s Pfizer during the last three years together with the quantities manufactured, the value of each of the items and the particulars of approvals obtained from Government in each case;

(b) what are the conditions of their original licences and expansion licences, if any, whether all these have been fulfilled;

(c) whether an application from M/s Pfizer for the manufacture of Oxytetracycline was rejected; if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) what are the other items of bulk drugs and formulations for which this company is licensed and the capacities approved for production and actual production of these items during the last three years; and

(e) the complaints received against the production of non-drug items and the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The requisite details of drug items manufactured by M/s Pfizer during the years 1976 & 1977 have been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 10177 being answered today.

As regards their activity other than drugs, M/s. Pfizer, as per their Annual Report for the years 1976 & 1977, have manufactured Feed Supplements, production of which is as under:—

1976	— 172.6 tonnes
1977	— 287.0 tonnes

The other requisite details, which are as follows, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(i) Quantity and value of drug items manufactured by M/s Pfizer during the year 1978.

(ii) The quantity of non-drug items manufactured by M/s. Pfizer during the year 1978.

(iii) The value of each of the non-drug items manufactured by M/s. Pfizer during the years 1976, 1977 & 1978.

(iv) The particulars of approvals obtained by M/s. Pfizer from the Government for their above said activities

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) Yes, Sir. An application from M/s. Pfizer for effecting Substantial Expansion in the manufacture of Oxytetracycline was rejected by the Government in 1972 keeping in view the then national demand and supply position of Tetracyclines and certain other considerations of public interest.

(d) As stated in reply to part (a) above.

(e) Complaints were received concerning "Protinex" which the company has been manufacturing under a manufacturing licence issued under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. The matter was examined in consultation with the Law Ministry who advised that no action could be taken in this regard. While the Law Ministry's advice has been accepted, provision has been made in the Drug (Price Control) Order 1979 whereby such items, which are manufactured under a licence issued under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940, could be brought under price control.

आगामी वर्ष के दौरान इस्पात की भारी कमी होने की सम्भावना

10179. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण रावडेय :
जी सीएम राय :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 30 मार्च, 1979 के "इकानामिक टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि आगामी वर्ष के दौरान भारत द्वारा इस्पात की भारी कमी का सामना करने की आशंका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अगले वर्ष के लिए इस्पात की खपत के बारे में प्राक्कलनों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) देश में कितनी मात्रा में इस्पात का उत्पादन किया गया है और कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जाएगा; और

(घ) इसका आयात करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी कड़िया मुन्डा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सेल ने अनुमान लगाया है कि वर्ष 1979-80 में इस्पात की मांग 96.18 लाख टन होगी ।

(ग) और (घ) अस्थायी अनुमान के अनुसार देशीय स्रोतों से लगभग 85 लाख टन इस्पात उपलब्ध होगा । फिर भी, उत्पादन की स्थिति की सतत समीक्षा की जाती है और मांग की पूर्ति में जो कमी रहे, बाएनी उसे आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा

Government Advertisements to Newspapers

10180. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government advertisements are given to those newspapers alone in which Government and the party in power are interested, ignoring those newspapers which do not toe their policies; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and the number of those papers and magazines to which advertisements have not been given so far separate figures may be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. All newspapers, which fulfil the minimum requirements of circulation, regularity of publication and print area, as laid down in the policy, are empaneled by the DAVP on request and advertisements are released according to publicity requirements and availability of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

Release of Advertisements to Newspapers by DAVP

10181. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.A.V.P. has released advertisements to those newspapers who have given incorrect paid circulation; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons and the number and particulars of those newspapers and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH): (a) DAVP releases advertisements to newspapers which meet the minimum requirements of circulation, regularity of publication and print

area as laid down in the Advertising Policy. For establishing their circulation, newspapers have to produce a certificate from A B C (Audit Bureau of Circulation) or a Chartered Accountant's certificate. Wherever there are doubts about the circulation claimed by any newspaper or periodical, a reference is made to Registrar of Newspapers for India for verification. Where the circulation is declared as "unestablished" by Registrar of Newspapers for India, DAVP immediately stops issue of further advertisements.

(b) Does not arise.

इ वेस्टर्न कोलोफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के अधीन क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, विश्रामपुर में प्रवेश

10182. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वेस्टर्न कोलोफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के अधीन क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, विश्रामपुर, मध्य प्रदेश में, वर्ष 1976 में प्रशिक्षण के लिए छात्रों को किन शर्तों पर प्रवेश दिये गये .

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1976 के प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम तथा वर्तमान प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम में कोई अन्तर है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1976 में प्रवेश पाने वाले छात्रों के भविष्य के हितों की रक्षा के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

ऊर्जा राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर बिषा) : (क) क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, विश्रामपुर में खनन और खान सर्वेक्षण के द्विवर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम में 58 विद्यार्थियों को 1976-77 में भर्ती किया गया था । उनकी नियुक्ति की शर्तों तथा भत्ते अथवा वेतन में यह व्यवस्था है कि

उन्हें ओवर मैन नियुक्त करने पर तभी विचार किया जाएगा जब वे यह प्रशिक्षण सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर लें और ओवर मैन तथा मैस-जांच के अपेक्षित सांविधिक प्रमाण-पत्र की परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण कर लें । उनमें से किसी ने भी अभी तक खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय द्वारा संचालित सांविधिक परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण नहीं की है और इसलिए वे ओवरमैन के पद पर नियुक्ति के पात्र नहीं हैं ।

(ख) प्रशिक्षार्थियों के दूसरे और तीसरे बैच अर्थात् जो 1977-78 और 1978-79 में लिए गए थे उनको बोर्ड आफ तकनीकी एजुकेशन, मध्य प्रदेश, के उस पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है जिसका अनुसरण सरकारी पोलिटेक्निक संस्थाएं करती हैं । इसके पहले प्रथम बैच के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों ने वह पाठ्यक्रम पढ़ा था जो वेस्टर्न कोलोफील्ड्स लि० द्वारा क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के लिए तैयार किया गया था । पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि और उद्देश्य सभी बैचों के लिए एक जैसे हैं ।

(ग) ओवरमैन के प्रमाण पत्र की परीक्षा में उक्त प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को बैठने योग्य बनाने की दृष्टि से, उन्हें खानों में 2 से 2½ वर्षों की व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण देने का इंतजाम किया जा रहा है । अवधि के प्रशिक्षण के बाद वे ओवरमैन की परीक्षा में बैठने के पात्र ही आएंगे । इस अवधि के लिए उन्हें बजीका देने का प्रस्ताव है । चूँकि कम्पनी को खनन सरकारों और ओवरमैन आदि की जरूरत है अतः जो प्रशिक्षणार्थी खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय द्वारा संचालित सांविधिक परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण कर लेंगे उनकी रोजगार देने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी चाहिए ।

सतपुड़ा तापीय बिजली घर का विस्तार

10183. श्री सुभाष आहुजा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सतपुड़ा तापीय बिजली घर के विस्तार के लिए चिमनी संख्या 7, 8 और 9 के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की मंजूरी मांगी है अथवा कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :
(क) और (ख) सतपुड़ा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में 210 मेगावाट की विद्युत उत्पादन यूनिट सं० 7 सरकार द्वारा नवम्बर, 1973 में स्वीकृत कर दी गई थी। 210-210 मेगावाट की विद्युत उत्पादन यूनिट सं० 8 और 9 जनवरी 1978 में स्वीकृत कर दी गई थी। उपर्युक्त यूनिटों पर निर्माण कार्य किया जा रहा है। यूनिट सं० 7 दिसम्बर, 1979 तक चालू कर दिए जाने की संभावना है। यूनिट सं० 8 और 9 क्रमशः जून, 1981 और दिसम्बर, 1981 में चालू कर दिए जाने की संभावना है।

इस्पात कारखानों में बुकानों के लिए प्लाटों का आवंटन

10184.¹ श्री राज बेनी राम : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुर्गापुर, भिलाई, राउरकेला और बोकारो में बुकानों के लिए कितने प्लाट आवंटित किए गए हैं तथा इस बारे में और क्या है और आवंटन के

लिए क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया गया है; और

(ख) क्या इन में से प्रत्येक स्थान पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को भी प्लाट आवंटित किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुन्हा) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Alleged Inflation of achievement figures

10185. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the All India Power Engineers' Federation dated 8th April, 1979 to the effect that the Ministry has resorted to "wholesale and entirely impermissible inflation of achievement figures"; and

(b) if so, the details of the augmentation of power production in 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The projects are considered as completed when the physical work is completed. The units generate commercial power within 6-8 weeks which is the period of stabilisation before the generation of commercial power. Thus, there has been no inflation of achievement figures. Details of the addition to the capacity are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of the Capacity added during 1978-79

Sl. No.	Name of the project and Unit	Capacity (MW)
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NORTHERN REGION:*Hydro*

1	Lower Jhelum II	35
2	Beas (Dehar) III	165
3	Beas (Dehar) IV	165
4	Pong III	50
5	Pong IV	60
		485

Thermal

6	Obra Unit X	200
7	GNDTP Bhatinda IV	110
8	Panipat Unit I	110
9	Badarpur Unit 4	210
		630

WESTERN REGION*Hydro*

10	Koyna Stage III	80
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Thermal

11	Ukai Unit III	200
12	Ukai Unit IV.	200
13	Ahmedabad	110
14	Satpura Unit 6	200
15	Nasik Unit III	270
16	Bhusawal Unit 2	210
		1190

EASTERN REGION*Hydro*

17	Richington Unit 1	2
18	Richington Unit 2	2
		4

1	2	3
<i>Thermal</i>		M.W.
19.	Santalidih Unit 3	120
20.	Chandrapura Unit 6	120
		<u>240</u>
<i>SOUTHERN REGION</i>		
<i>Hydro</i>		
21.	Kundah St. IV Ph. Unit IV	50
22.	Surul ar Unit I	35
23.	Lower Sileru Unit IV	100
		<u>185</u>
<i>Thermal</i>		
24.	Tuticorin Unit I	210
<i>North Eastern Region</i>		
25.	Kyrdemkulai Unit I	30
26.	Kyrdemkulai Unit II	30
		<u>60</u>
TOTAL (HYDRO ELECTRIC)		812
TOTAL (THERMAL)		2210
GRAND TOTAL (Thermal+Hydro)		<u>3022</u>

Firms belonging to Large Industrial Houses Running at Loss

10188. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms which are belonging to industrial houses known as Monopoly Houses who were running at a loss in 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79; and the amount of loss each company has suffered in each year;

(b) the firms of the category mentioned in Part (a) of this question and running at a profit in the above mentioned years; and the amount of profit each company had in these years; and

(c) the loan, credit facilities advances and other financial arrangements each of these firms had during the above mentioned period with public financial institutions including the Nationalised Banks, LIC, KKI; details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a and (b) Information regarding profits/losses made by companies belonging to large industrial houses as per registrations under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 is being compiled from the balance sheets in respect of the years 1976 and 1977 and will be laid on the Table of the House. The balance sheets including similar information for the year 1978 are not due to be filed in several

cases and full information is therefore, not available. Undertakings which are proprietary concerns or partnership firms, are not statutorily required to file information on profits and losses under the Companies Act or the M.R.T.P. Act.

(c) The details regarding the loans, credit facilities, etc. referred to in the question have been called for from the Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance, which is concerned with such matters pertaining to public financial institutions and nationalised banks. The information will be laid on the Table of the House when it becomes available.

Additional Amount Sanctioned for Rural Electrification

10187. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADR.
APPA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned some additional amount for rural electrification in the country, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details regarding the new projects approved for the State of Karnataka and the facilities extended to the villages;

(c) whether some projects have been approved for additional pump-

sets, tube-wells as well as for small scale agro-based and other industrial units in the rural areas; and

(d) the expected time by which the amount is to be released with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation recently sanctioned 145 rural electrification projects of the various State Electricity Boards for a total loan assistance of Rs. 43.98 crores. During this period the Corporation also approved additional loan assistance amounting to Rs. 5.13 crores in respect of 26 on going projects which had been approved earlier. State-wise details of the loan amount sanctioned is given in the Statement I enclosed.

(b) 145 projects sanctioned by the Corporation include 5 projects for Karnataka. Details of these 5 projects are given in the Statement II enclosed.

(c) 145 rural electrification projects sanctioned by the Corporation envisage energisation of 59,331 agricultural pumpsets/tubewells and power connections to 3,823 small scale/agro-based industries.

(d) The schemes sanctioned by the Corporation are phased for completion over a period ranging upto 5 years from commencement. The loan amount sanctioned is also phased for disbursement in instalments according to the construction schedule and the financial expenditure of each project.

Statement

State-wise Details of Loans Sanctioned by REC. during period between 3-3-1979 and 31-3-1976.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	No. of Schemes	Loan amount
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	97*
2	Assam	5	319
3	Bihar	17	779
4	Gujarat	5	305
5	Haryana	3	61**

6	Himachal Pradesh	1	37
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1	35†
8	Karnataka	5	197
9	Kerala	3	121
10	Madhya Pradesh	25	663‡
11	Maharashtra	14	144
12	Meghalaya	2	41
13	Orissa	18	977††
14	Punjab	11	359
15	Rajasthan	9	303
16	Tamil Nadu	12	209
17	Tripura	1	14
18	West Bengal	8	350
		145	4911

* Includes additional loan of Rs. 0.36 crores in respect of ongoing schemes.

** Includes additional loan of Rs. 0.12 crore in respect of ongoing schemes.

† Includes additional loan of Rs. 0.32 crore in respect of ongoing schemes.

‡ Includes additional loan of Rs. 0.33 crore in respect of ongoing schemes.

†† Includes additional loan of Rs. 4.00 crores in respect of ongoing schemes.

Statement-II

Details of 5 R. E. Schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation in Karnataka between 3-3-79 to 31-3-79.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme Block & district	New villages	Electri-fied villages	Total	Pump-acts	Small inds.	Dom. * Street comml. lights	Loan Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	RE Scheme in Nip-pani block of Belgam distt.	9	23	32	412	7	285	29.820
2.	RE Scheme in Chikodi block of Belgam distt.	..	35	36	414	..	..	41.820
3	RE Scheme in Rai-bagh block of Belgam distt.	14	4	18	557	14	404	44.440
4	RE Scheme in Athani block of Belgam distt.	6	9	15	519	7	160	49.820
5	RE Scheme in Ananta pur block of Belgam distt.	4	8	12	375	5	85	30.760
TOTAL		33	80	113	2257	33	934	196.590

Negotiations for Supply of Crude

10188. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the countries with whom India is making negotiations regarding the supplies of crude to meet the shortage of crude in India;

(b) whether recently there have been noticed some difficulties regarding the settlement with USSR; and

(c) whether Government have made assessment regarding the shortage of crude in coming two years and if so, the efforts have been made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) As compared with an expected crude import requirement of the order of 16.5 million tonnes during 1979, the following import arrangements have already been finalised:—

Country	Qty. (in Million Tonnes)
Iraq	6.5*
UAE	1.5
Saudi Arabia	3.0
USSR	1.5
Libya	1.0
Quantity purchased outside the long term contracts from National Oil Company of Iraq and Qatar	0.8
	<u>14.3</u>

*This includes a quantity of one million tonnes which Iraq promised to supply over and above their contractual quantity of 5.5 million tonnes depending upon availability and out of which a quantity of 3,50,000 tonnes of crude has already been supplied during January-March, 1979.

Apart from the above committed level of imports, USSR has agreed to make available an additional 6,00,000 tonnes of crude oil during 1979 in exchange of rice of equivalent value.

With the expected resumption of crude oil supplies from Iran, balance requirements of imported crude during 1979 are expected to be covered fully.

(b) Negotiations are still under way in regard to supply of an additional quantity of 6,00,000 tonnes from USSR during 1979.

(c) Apart from endeavouring to further diversify the sources of supply, Government have also been making sustained efforts to obtain enhanced level of supplies from our traditional sources on Government to Government level.

High Power Committee to review shortage of Soda Ash

10189. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Power Committee has been constituted to review the situation in regard to shortage of Soda Ash in the country;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Committee to solve the problem;

(c) what is the total demand of Soda Ash in the country for the year 1979-80;

(d) the total estimated quantity likely to be manufactured in India; and

(e) the guidelines for distributions have been issued to all the indigenous manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has submitted an interim report recommending, among other things, that—

(i) The import of soda ash should be arranged.

(ii) A certain percentage of production should be allotted through the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation Limited.

(iii) Guidelines should be issued to the manufacturers of soda ash laying down the principles of distribution of soda ash.

(iv) The distribution of soda ash should be monitored closely.

(c) The demand for soda ash for the year 1979-80 was estimated at 620 lakhs by the working group on Inorganic chemicals.

(d) It is estimated that the production during 1979-80 may be of the order of 6.25 lakh tonnes.

Yes Sir.

सलाल पनबिजली परियोजना के बिजली घर की नींव का बंसा

10190. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सलाल पनबिजली परियोजना का प्रारम्भ की गई और इसके पूरे होने के लिए क्या समय-सूची निर्धारित की गई थी और उसमें किसका परिचय अन्तर्गत है ;

(ख) क्या वहां बनाए जा रहे बिजलीघर की नींव गत मार्च में करीब एक फुट झंझ गई थी, यदि हां, तो उसमें किसकी हानि होवे का अनुमान लगाया गया है ;

(ग) शेषकुल निर्माण के लिए कौन-कौनसी उन्नत तकनीक है ; किसका बल और समय बचाई हो गया और उनके

विशेष अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या इस परियोजना के लिए बनाए गए बर्फ संयंत्र की क्षमता इस पर आई लागत से बहुत कम है और वह इस समय बेकार पड़ी हुई है ; यदि हां, तो इसके लिए उत्तरदायी इंजीनियर के विशद क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) सलाल जल-विद्युत परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य वर्ष 1970 में हाथ में लिया गया था । तकनीकी और भू-वैज्ञानिक समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वर्तमान मूल्यांकन यह इंगित करते हैं कि परियोजना को 1985-86 में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है । सलाल जल-विद्युत परियोजना के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 222.15 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ख) बिजली घर की नींव का निर्माण कार्य अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Maintenance of Sixth Unit of Generator at Patrattu by BHEL

10191. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether maintenance of the sixth unit of generator at Patrattu was entrusted to BHEL;

(b) whether BHEL completed the job in time; and

(c) whether BHEL staff left the power station before completing the work?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, the maintenance work on generating unit No. 6 at Patratu Thermal Power Station is in progress, and BHEL staff did not leave the work incomplete.

Complaint of Brick Manufacturers Association of Nadiad against the Quality of Coal supplied to them

10192. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bricks Manufacturers' Association of Nadiad complained to the General Manager, Western Coalfields about coal wagons received in Boriavi Station on March 23, 1979 were mixed with stones and shells;

(b) if so, what action was taken;

(c) whether Gujarat industries have been generally critical of both quality of coal supplied to them and the delays in supply; and

(d) what steps have been taken to improve supplies to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Brick Manufacturers' Association, Nadiad have complained about 7 wagons out of 27 wagon, received by them on 27-3-1979 at Boriavi Station. All these wagons were loaded on 27-3-1979.

(b) Western Coalfields Ltd. arranged preliminary spot investigation through their Technical Inspector, Ahmedabad. Further investigation and discussions with the Association have been arranged.

(c) Generally, there have not been many complaints from Gujarat regarding quality. Gujarat accounted for nearly 10 per cent of the quality complaints received by Western Coalfields Ltd. during the last 6 months. The collieries load wagons on the basis of wagon allotments by the Railways who arranged despatches to individual consumers.

(d) Apart from regular coordination with the Railways to maximise wagon supplies, the following steps have been taken by WCL to offer coal by road to the consumers including those located in Gujarat:

(i) full quantity equivalent to the shortfall in allotment, by Railways can be obtained by road if the consumer so desires;

(ii) State Government of Gujarat had been offered 50,000 tonnes of coal per month to be distributed amongst industries in distress or requiring more coal from WCL. Initially, this offer was for February and March, 1979. It has now been extended up to June, 1979.

Increase in Prices of Phosphoric Acid

10193. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of phosphoric acid have risen in recent days;

(b) whether fertiliser industry has therefore asked for higher prices for phosphoric fertilisers; and

(c) if so, Government's views thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Any increase in the prices of major inputs, including phosphoric acid, will be taken into account in fixing the fair-ex-works retention prices of complex fertilizers.

समय प्रदेश के बाहुला जिले में राँक कास्केड और अन्य जगहों का सर्वेक्षण

10194. श्री सुरेश सिंह : क्या इस्पात और काम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समय प्रदेश में राँक

फास्केट खनिज निक्षेपों का पता लगाने के लिए इस बीच पूरा सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सर्वेक्षण किस एजेंसी में किया है और उसके निक्षेप किन क्षेत्रों में पाए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या झाबुआ जिले में भी सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो वहां पाए गए खनिजों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उनका तत्काल दोहन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात और लौह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुन्डा) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में सर्वेक्षण किया गया है तथा झाबुआ, सागर और छतर-पुर जिलों में रॉक-फास्केट के भंडार पाए गए हैं ।

(ग) जी हां । रॉक-फास्केट के भलावा, चूना पत्थर/डोलोमाइट, कैल्साइट, मैग्नीज अयस्क, बर्गोब्यूलाइट, एस्वेस्टस के भंडारों का भी पता चला है । केवल रॉक-फास्केट, कैल्साइट, चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट के भंडार ही आर्थिक महत्व के हैं ।

(घ) रॉक-फास्केट के भंडारों का मध्य प्रदेश राज्य खनन निगम द्वारा पहले से ही दोहन किया जा रहा है । कैल्साइट और डोलोमाइट के भंडारों का भी छोटे पैमाने पर दोहन किया जा रहा है ।

चुनाब प्रक्रिया में सुधार

10195. श्री एस० एस० सोजानी :

श्री हरि बिजु काबल :

क्या बिजु, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चुनाब प्रक्रिया में सुधार के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों की यूनिटों से परामर्श करने का है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अंतिम निर्णय विधे जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिजु, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) निर्वाचन सुधार सम्बन्धी विभिन्न प्रस्तावों जैसे कि निर्वाचक नामावलियों को अद्यतन बनाए रखने के लिए उपाय करना, निर्वाचनों में शासकीय प्राधिकार और तंत्र का दुरुपयोग न होने देना, निर्वाचनों में भ्रष्ट आचरण और धन की शक्ति को समाप्त करना, निर्वाचन व्यय में कमी करना, निर्वाचन अर्जियों को शीघ्र निपटाना, मतदान की आयु को 21 वर्ष से घटाकर 18 वर्ष करना, उम्मीदवारों के निर्वाचन व्ययों का सरकार द्वारा वित्त पोषण आदि पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) सरकार निर्वाचन संबंधी अपने प्रस्तावों को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले मान्यताप्राप्त राजनैतिक दलों से परामर्श करने का विचार रखती है ।

(ग) इन प्रस्तावों का दूरगामी प्रभाव होगा और इनका गहन और सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन करना होगा, अतः उनके विषय में विनिश्चय करने में कुछ और समय लगेगा ।

आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन पर समाचारपत्रों के संवादवातावरणों द्वारा प्रसारित बातों तथा टिप्पणियां

10196. श्री एस० एस० सोजानी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब अंग्रेजी प्रकाशनों से

सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी में कार्यक्रम के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है तो क्या आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन पर अंग्रेजी में वार्ता और टिप्पणियाँ प्रसारित करने के लिए हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों के संवाददाताओं को आमंत्रित करने के लिए कोई नीति बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1978 में ऐसे सभी कार्यक्रमों के लिए विभिन्न मान्यता प्राप्त संवाददाताओं को आमंत्रित किया गया था और क्या प्रैस सूचना ब्यूरो द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त समाचार-पत्रों के ऐसे सभी संवाददाताओं का ब्योरा जिनको वर्ष 1978 में एक बार भी आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया था, समा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कुप्पु आडवाणी) : (क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन द्वारा वार्ताकारों और टीकाकारों का चयन एक मात्र विषय की उनकी विशेषज्ञ जानकारी और अपेक्षित भाषा में वार्ता/टीका देने में उनकी योग्यता के आधार पर ही किया जाता है, इस बारे में अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी या किसी अन्य भारतीय भाषा के समाचार-पत्रों के संवाददाताओं/टीकाकारों के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Applications for Three-Phase Power Connection during 1975

10197. SHRI G. M. BANAT.

WALLA;

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI

VAGHELA;

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons applied for three-phase power connection during 1975;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of persons deposited earnest money and estimates money with the D.E.S.U. but they have not been issued electric meters in spite of the fact that their service lines have been installed;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to issue meters to those persons who deposited estimates money; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. D.E.S.U. have reported that in June, 1975, on account of mis-use of the domestic power connections for industrial purposes, the release of three-phase domestic power connections were restricted in certain areas of Delhi. At present no three-phase connection is allowed in unapproved areas except in cases where prospective consumers are having valid licences for load above 1 KW.

(d) and (e) D.E.S.U. has reported that meters can be issued to the consumers covered under (b) above and who fulfil the commercial requirements.

Songs of Dhadi Jatha over A.L.R. Jullunder Station

10198. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it correct that one Dhadi Jatha was stopped to sing Sikh hero's songs by the authorities of AIR Jullundur on 15th January, 1979 in the programme which starts daily at 18.30 hrs.

(b) is it also correct that this Dhadi Jatha was compelled to sing third rate songs;

(c) whether the acts mentioned at (a) and (b) above were done knowingly; and

(d) what steps he is going to take to avoid recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Black market sale of steel quota by bogus small units

10199. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that there are many bogus firms which on the pretext of being small units get their quota sanctioned and then sell the same in black-market, harming the cause of the small-scale industries;

(b) if so, how many such firms have been detected during the last two years and the action taken against them; and

(c) what steps have been taken to see that quotas of small scale units is given to them and verifications made that it has been used by them only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI XARIA MUNDA): (a) There is at present no statutory control on the pricing and distribution of any category of iron and steel and hence the question of sanctioning any quota or selling them in the "black market" does not arise. However, some consuming units are reported to have misutilised the supplies of steel made to them.

(b) Operation of clause 7 of the Iron & Steel (Control) Order, 1956 which requires the use of iron and steel to conform to conditions governing its acquisition has been revived with effect from 10-4-1978 and since then the various Regional Iron and Steel Controllers have carried out 1707 inspections which have resulted in suspension in 253 cases and debarment in 141 cases till the end of March, 1978.

(c) Small scale units are expected to procure their requirements from the Small Scale Industries Corporation of the State concerned to whom the supplies have been considerably stepped up. Apart from the inspections/surprise checks carried out by the Regional Iron and Steel Controllers, independently, the State Governments and the Managing Directors of the various Small Scale Industries Corporations have been requested to ensure proper utilisation of the materials by the small scale units and report the cases of misutilisation, coming to their notice, to the concerned Regional Iron and Steel Controller for punitive action under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956/Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Conditions of agreement between India and Iran regarding Kudremukh

10200. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been any agreement with the Iranian Government to purchase steel from the Kudremukh steel factory;

(b) if so, (i) whether there was any clause in the agreement that the Iranian Government would suspend the disbursement of credit (ii) if so, what are the conditions laid down for suspension of credit disbursement; and

(c) whether there is any apprehension of stoppage of the credit due to change of Government in Iran?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir. The Kudremukh Iron Ore Project is intended to produce iron ore concentrate and not steel.

(b) There is a clause in the Financial Agreement in terms of which the Government of Iran may suspend disbursement of credit if the project is interrupted or suspended or delayed (except on account of "force majeure").

ure") to an extent which jeopardises the purpose of the credit or impairs the position of the National Iranian Steel Industries Company (NISIC) as the Buyer of concentrate, or if Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited breaches any warranty, covenant or condition of the agreement.

(c) Some disbursement of credit by the Government of Iran is overdue, because of the disturbed conditions in Iran. Contacts, formal and informal, have been made at various levels of the present Government in Iran as well as NISIC with a view to expedite the disbursement of pending draw-down requests. The Iranian reaction is awaited. It is not possible at this stage to make a definite assessment of the situation.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ NO. 2096 DT. 6-3-79 RE. PERMANENT COMMISSIONED OFFICERS RETIRED/DUE TO RETIRE FROM ACTIVE SERVICE

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): In the answer given to part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 2096 in the Lok Sabha on the 6th March, 1979, on the subject of "Permanent Commissioned Officers retired/due to retire from active Service", it was mentioned that some retired officers are re-employed within the Services upto the age of 55 years. Actually the age limit of 55 years is applicable to officers in the Air Force only. In the case of officers in the Army and the Navy re-employment can be given upto the age of 56 years. The concluding sentence in the aforementioned reply may, therefore, be expanded to read as follows:—

"However, some retired officers are re-employed within the Services upto the age of 55 years in the Air Force and upto the age of 56 years in the Army and the Navy, subject to availability of vacancies and some are absorbed in vacancies occurring in some of the Public Sector Undertakings."

2. The information contained in the reply to the Question was based on the information in respect of Air Force officers only. The inaccuracy came to notice subsequently in the course of further correspondence with the Army and Naval Headquarters after the said Questions had been answered on 6-3-1979. As it took some time to collect the correct information, this statement could not be laid in the House within the stipulated time.

3. The error contained in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 2096 is very much regretted.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ NO. 4891 DT. 27-3-79 RE. DRAWAL OF PENSION BY OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): In the answer given to part (e) of the Unstarred Question No. 4891 in the Lok Sabha on 27th March 1979, regarding drawal of pension by officers and other ranks, it was mentioned that "Such proposal is under consideration at present." The correct position, however, is that "No such proposal is under consideration at present."

2. The above inaccuracy in the answer to part (e) of the said Unstarred Question occurred owing to a typographical error, in that, the word 'No' got omitted from the answer inadvertently. Necessary action to correct the answer was initiated as soon as the mistake came to notice.

11.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Janakwar Mishra.

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES ACT**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
JANESHWAR MISHRA):** I beg to
lay on the Table a copy of Notifica-
tion No. G.S.R. 545 (Hindi and
English versions) published in Gazette
of India dated the 14th April, 1979,
making certain amendments to the
Colliery Control Order, 1945, under
sub-section (6) of section 3 of the
Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
4427/79].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND MINERALS
(REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT)
(ACT AND A STATEMENT)**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** I beg to
lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O.
411 (Hindi and English versions)
published in Gazette of India dated
the 3rd February, 1979 authorising
the Geological Survey of India to
carry out such detailed investigations
for the purpose of obtaining such
information as may be necessary re-
garding the availability of minerals
in the areas specified in the notifi-
cation, under sub-section (1) of
section 28 of the Mines and Minerals
(Regulation and Development) Act,
1957.

(2) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) showing reasons for
delay in laying the above Notifica-
tion.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
4428/79].

**SIXTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-SIXTH
REPORTS OF LAW COMMISSION**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND**

**IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUS-
TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. D. PATIL):** I beg to lay
on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Sixty-
seventh Report of the Law Com-
mission on the Indian Stamp Act,
1899.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) explaining reasons for
not laying simultaneously the Hindi
version of the Report mentioned at
1(i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
4429/79]

(2) (i) A copy of the Seventy-
sixth Report a (Hindi version) of
the Law Commission on Arbitration
Act, 1940.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) showing reasons for
delay in laying the Hindi version
of the Report mentioned at (2) (i)
above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
4430/79].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL SALES
TAX ACT AND CUSTOMS ACT**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUS-
TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. D. PATIL):** Sir, on be-
half of Shri Zulfikarullah, I beg to
lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Central Sales
Tax (Registration and Turnover)
(Amendment) Rules, 1970, (Hindi
and English versions) published in
Notification No. G.S.R. 640 in
Gazette of India dated the 28th
April, 1979, under sub-section (2)
of section 13 of the Central Sales
Tax Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
4431/79].

(2) A copy each of the following

****English version of the Report was
laid on the Table on the 22nd De-
cember, 1978.**

Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 281(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1979, bringing the rate of additional duty on imported benzene at par with the current rate of excise duty on indigenous benzene, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 283(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1979, regarding exemption to containers of durable nature when imported into India from the whole of basic, additional and auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon, subject to the condition that the containers are re-exported within a certain period, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 284 (E) and 285(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1979 regarding exemption to empty gas cylinders for being filled with indigenous gas, when imported into India, from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon, subject to the condition that such gas cylinders are re-exported within a certain period, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4432/79.]

11.32 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported distress sale of wheat by farmers due to Government's failure to purchase it at the fixed rate of Rs. 115 a quintal

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक
महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता
हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे
में एक वक्तव्य दो :—

“गेहूँ की 115 रुपए प्रति
क्विंटल की निर्धारित दर पर सरकार
द्वारा खरीद न किये जाने के कारण
किसानों को बाध्य हो कर सस्ते मूल्य
पर गेहूँ बेचने का समाचार”।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-
TAP SINGH) The State Govern-
ments are primarily responsible for
organising price support operations
within their jurisdiction. The Food
Corporation of India operate within
the States as an agent of the State
Governments to the extent of the role
assigned to them by the States. Gov-
ernment of India have repeatedly im-
pressed upon the State Governments
the necessity of ensuring coordinated
and integrated working of the State
agencies, like the State Civil Supplies
Corporations, cooperative institutions
and the Food Corporation of India in
the matter of organising the price sup-
port operations. On the 20th and 24th
March, before the commencement of
the Rabi marketing season, I had
personally reviewed the purchase ar-
rangements made in some of the wheat
producing States and discussed with
the State Food Ministers and officials
about the number of purchase centres
opened, cash credit limit arranged,
gunny supplies, transport problems,
storage accommodation available and
such other matters.

According to the information sup-
plied by the State Governments, pur-
chase centres have been opened in
various States as follows:—

Punjab	...	776
Haryana	...	163
Uttar Pradesh	...	2748
Rajasthan	...	204
Madhya Pradesh	...	292
Bihar	...	533
Total	...	4716

From the trend observed so far, the market arrivals have been heavier this year than last year. According to the latest information available, a total quantity of 11.28 lakh tonnes of wheat has been purchased under the price operations by the Food Corporation of India as well as the State agencies as on 7th May, 1979, as against 6.64 lakh tonnes purchased in the corresponding period last year.

Some time back, reports had reached the Government that purchase arrangements in certain pockets in States like Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were not adequate. Attention of the State Governments was immediately drawn to these reports and they were asked to look into the matter and augment the purchase arrangements in those States. Food Minister U.P. has informed me yesterday, that the speed of procurement of wheat in that State was twice as fast as last year. There have been no reports of distress sales by the farmers. The State Governments have been advised to set up State level co-ordination committees headed by the Food Secretary to constantly keep the price support operations under review and take appropriate measures whenever and wherever required. State Governments have also been advised to set up district level committees consisting of officials and non-officials including M.P.s. and M.L.As. for reviewing the procurement operations from time to time.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय कृषि मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य मैंने सुना। यह केन्द्र खोलने में बड़ी देरी हुई, आपने भी इस बात को माना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़ में व्यवस्था हुई, तो जो गरीबों के पास गेहूं था वह तो उन्हें सस्ते भाव पर बेचना ही पड़ा और उन्हीं की यह शिकायत है। आपने यह बताया कि मध्य प्रदेश में अभी तक 292 केन्द्र खोले गए और 2748 उत्तर प्रदेश में खोले गए। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि

पिछले साल कितने थे और जब इस साल आपने स्वीकार किया कि मंडियों में गेहूं ज्यादा आ रहा है तो फिर इसकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा केन्द्र खोलने चाहिये थे। इस मामले में प्रान्तीय और केन्द्रीय सरकार सजग क्यों नहीं रही ?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब आप उत्तर दें तो यह भी बतायें कि पिछले साल कितने थे और जब इस साल ज्यादा गेहूं मंडियों में आ रहा है तो फिर ज्यादा केन्द्र क्यों नहीं खोले गए ? आपने कहा कि इतना गेहूं अभी उपलब्ध कराया गया है। आपने 115 रुपए क्विंटल का भाव तय किया, उसकी यहां घोषणा की गई लेकिन जो खरीदी हो रही है उसके तीन तरह के रेट हैं—111, 112 और 115। तो मैं आपसे चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच करवायें। जब कि तीन बार गेहूं छाना जाता है और किसानों का सही गेहूं लिया जाता है तो दो तीन तरह के भाव क्यों दिए जाते हैं ? यह किसानों की शिकायत है और इसको जल्दी दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

आपने कहा है कि अब हमने यह सुझाव दिया है कि एक कमेटी बने जिसमें विधायक और लोक सभा के सदस्य भी रहें, तो यह तो अब आपने सुझाव दिया है, यह तो कमेटी पहले ही बननी चाहिये थी ताकि यह शिकायतें नहीं होतीं। आज शिकायत है किसानों की कि 115 रुपया जो भाव तय किया है वह उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस पर सख्ती से ध्यान दें और इस बात को देखें कि उन्हें बाजिब दाम मिलना चाहिये।

जो क्वालिटी इंस्पेक्टर हैं वह केवल एक बार जाते हैं और उनसे कह आते हैं कि तुम्हें तो इतने भाव पर लेना है चाहे अच्छा गेहूं ही क्यों न हो। तो जो देखने वाले हैं और उसका भाव

[श्री लक्ष्मण नारामण नायक]

तय करने वाले हैं उन्हें ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये। कम से कम जो भारत सरकार ने भाव निश्चित किया है उतना उनको दाम मिलना चाहिये।

वैसे तो किसानों का दाम भी कम किया गया है। जब यहाँ बैठक हुई थी तो उसमें कहा गया था, यहाँ ससद् सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि ज्यादा भाव होना चाहिये और जो मुख्य मंत्रियों और कृषि मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाई थी उसमें उन्होंने 130 रुपए क्विंटल का भाव रखने का मुझाव दिया था केवल दो राज्यों को छोड़कर लेकिन शासन ने नहीं माना और इतना भाव कम किया गया जिससे कि किसानों को बड़ा घाटा हो रहा है क्योंकि आप देखेंगे कि उत्पादन करने में जो सामान लगता है उसका कीमत कितनी बढ़ी है और जो उसकी चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं उसका भाव कितने है? लोहे का भाव देखें, दुगुना हो गया है, इसी तरह कपड़े का भाव देखें, मिट्टी का, तेल कितना महंगा हो गया है, और नमक जो इतनी जरूरत की चीज है वह कितना मँगा हो गया है? तो किसान को कितनी मंहगी चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं और उसकी उपज का भाव रखा गया है 115 रुपए क्विंटल। तो हम चाहते हैं कि आप जो आपका कृषि आयोग हो उसमें किसानों के प्रतिनिधि आप रखिए। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि एक प्रतिनिधि थे, वह भी नहीं बुलाये गए। तो किसानों के ज्यादा प्रतिनिधि होने चाहियें ताकि किसानों की बाजिब बात तो वहाँ कोई कह सकें। नहीं तो यही होता है कि उनको बाजिब दाम नहीं मिलता है।

अब मैं केवल तीन सवाल आप से करना चाहता हूँ। पहला यह है कि आपने स्वीकार किया है कि मंडियाँ में गेहूँ ज्यादा आ रहा है, लेकिन मैं उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की बात बताता हूँ, वहाँ आप ने जो खरीद केन्द्र के बनाए हैं वह बहुत कम

है। टीकमगढ़, महुडोल, भिद, इत्यादि और बिदिना इन जिलों में बहुत ही कम खरीदी केन्द्र बनाए गए हैं और जो बनाए गए हैं वह अभी अच्छी तरह से चालू नहीं हुये हैं। इसलिए पूरी तरह से जितनी आवश्यकता है उतने केन्द्र खोले जायें और कम से कम 115 रुपए का भाव तो किसानों को मिल सके इसकी व्यवस्था की जाय। सभी केन्द्र जल्दी से जल्दी चालू हो सके ऐसी व्यवस्था आप करें। दूसरे, यह जो 115 रुपए का केन्द्र पर खरीदा जाता है तो हम यह चाहते हैं कि उसका दाम पूरा मिले, कम नहीं मिलना चाहिए। अगर कहीं शिकायत आती है तो उसका एक्सप्लेनेशन लेना चाहिये। जो कृषि मूल्य आयोग है उसमें आप किसानों के प्रतिनिधि को रखेंगे ऐसा आप सदन में आश्वासन दें।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : एक प्रश्न यह पूछा गया कि क्या इस साल गेहूँ की अधिक पैदावार और आमद के कारण क्रय-केन्द्रों की संख्या बढ़ाई गई है, तो इसका उत्तर है कि जी हाँ, बढ़ाई गई है। बिजवकर मध्य प्रदेश में क्रय-केन्द्रों की संख्या पिछले वर्ष 198 थी, वह इस वर्ष 292 कर दी गई है और उत्तर प्रदेश में 2385 थी जो 2748 कर दी गई है।

जहाँ तक एम.एल.ए. और एम.पी.ए. की डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल कमेटी के निर्माण का प्रश्न है, यह फैसला आज का नहीं है, यह फैसला मार्च में कर लिया गया था। राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया कि इस प्रकार की कमेटीज जिला स्तर पर बना दें। मेरा अनुरोध है आप लोगों से कि आप अपने जिलों में इस कार्य को सुचारु रूप से चलाने को तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें। (अध्यक्ष) जी राष्ट्रीय सरकार के आदेश हैं वह आपकी बतला दिए, अब आपको अधिकार है कि जिला कमेटीज में . . . (अध्यक्ष)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a Calling Attention. Kindly answer only Mr. Nayak's question.

श्री उपसैन (देवरिया) : किसानों का नाश हो गया है। (व्यवधान) न सरकार के पास बोरे हैं न अन्य सुविधायें फिर हम क्या खाक मदद देंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री भानुप्रताप सिंह : आपने एक प्रश्न यह उठाया कि 115 रुपए पूरे मिलने चाहिये गेहूं के लिए। हमने ग्रेड वन और ग्रेड टू में गेहूं लेने के लिए कहा है। ग्रेड वन के स्पर्श किंशन्स आप भी जान लें क्योंकि जिला स्तर पर आपको काम करना है और उसी के अनुसार वह होना चाहिये।

Grade I specifications: Foreign matter 0.5 per cent, other foodgrains 2 per cent; damaged grains 2 per cent; slightly damaged grains 5 per cent; Shrivelled and broken 6 per cent.

इतने तक इजाजत है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : जिन लोगों को हैडलिंग का काम दिया गया है वे कोई टेक्नीशियन्स नहीं हैं, वे इन बातों को नहीं जान सकते हैं फिर वे कैसे किसानों को सही मूल्य दे सकेंगे? हैडलिंग का काम तो लेकर करते हैं लेकिन हैडलिंग के ठेक बड़े बड़े लोगों को दिए गए हैं। (व्यवधान)।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : प्रत्येक क्रय-केन्द्र पर रखने से पहले उनको ट्रेनिंग दी गई है। वे वहाँ से इस कार्य को करते रहे हैं। और उनको जानकारी है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Their problem is genuine. If he does not answer the very purpose of the discussion is lost.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You must know the rules. It is a Calling Attention.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह: इसी तरह से ग्रेड टू में 1.5 परसेंट तक फारेन मैटर होगा। (व्यवधान)

मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय सक्श्यों से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You are converting this into a debate. That is not allowed. It is only a Calling attention.

11.43 hrs.

PETITION RE. GRIEVANCES AND DEMANDS OF RAILWAYMEN

श्री उपसैन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों और मांगों के बारे में आल इंडिया रेलवेमैन फेडरेशन, नई दिल्ली के महामंत्री श्री जे० पी० चौबे द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक याचिका प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

11.45 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 752 DATED 17-4-1979 RE. PAYMENT MADE BY INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD., TO ITS ITALIAN COLLABORATORS FOR TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. RAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement clarify-

[H. N. Bahuguna]

ing the position in regard to an answer given on the 17th April, 1979 to a supplementary to Starred Question No. 752 relating to payment made by I.D.P.L. to its Italian collaborators for transfer of technology.

Statement

While answering a supplementary question put to me in relation to Starred Question No. 752 on 'Payment for Transfer of Technology to IDPL by Indian Collaborators' answered in the Lok Sabha on 17-4-1979, I stated that:

लेकिन इस सारे मामले में इस सरकार के आने से पहले आधे से ज्यादा पैमेंट तक हो चुका था ।

2. On this point, the exact position is as follows:

"By the time the present Government came to review the matter, more than 50 per cent of the amount due had been paid or had become due."

11.48 hrs.

INDIAN EVIDENCE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I introduce the Bill.

11.50 hrs.

SPECIAL COURTS BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Special Courts Bill.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I deal with the nature and extent of the changes made by Rajya Sabha, may I deal with one observation made by my hon friend Shri Mishra yesterday. He severely criticised the form of the Bill. He said, it was ugly and it wore the appearance of patch work and so on. But may I tell the hon. House—and I speak from my long experience—I had been in this House between 1950 and 1962—I have noticed—that elegance is not considered a virtue by us, by the legislators so far as the drafting of any legislative measure is concerned, though we consider elegance to be a virtue for the tailors and cobblers. So, we need not unduly be concerned with its form.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Why can't we improve now?

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: You can, you try, I have no hope left. I have considerable experience. I wish you the joy of your conviction, if you say that it can be improved upon.

As regards the nature and extent of the changes made, the first change is regarding the constitution of the court. The right to nominate a judge is now conferred upon the Chief Justice of the High Court with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India. It is a welcome suggestion and a good improvement, and I would tell a little later why we did not agree to it at an earlier stage.

But far more important is the change that is made in Clause 5. Originally, clause 5 described both the offences and offenders; it dealt with a specific kind of offenders and with a specific kind of offences. But now, the Rajya Sabha has deleted the words 'during the period mentioned in the preamble'. Therefore, the first question arises whether it enlarges the scope of the Bill or not. My hon. friend Shri Kamath expressed some doubts as regards the effect of the proposed change, or the change made already by the Rajya Sabha; and he has suggested an amendment to make the position clear. Then hon. Law Minister gave his interpretation. He was quite frank; he conceded that there was a possibility, of the old position still being maintained even after the deletion of these words. He said that since clause 5 still retains a reference to the Preamble, and though the Preamble itself is amended, still it is possible that the scope of the Bill may remain as it is.

In other words, on a fair and proper construction, he took the view—he said it is possible; he did not say it categorically. No one can say what would be the final position; but he did concede this position that the change introduced by the Rajya Sabha may be, in substance, ineffective. Whether that position is retained or not I am not much concerned. Whether it has enlarged the scope or not, whether it is enlarged or it will remain confined to the old position, in my opinion it would serve the purpose so far as the original position of this House was concerned—and it is a different matter that originally, the Lok Sabha did not consider it fit to enlarge its scope.

But the more important question is whether, after these amendments, changes made by Rajya Sabha, the whole Bill can be treated, can be considered, constitutionally to have become invalid or void. If you ask me this question, I would firmly say that it would not be so construed; but it would serve one purpose, name-

ly, it would serve the purpose of the accused persons. I know the accused persons from the stand that some would be accused persons had taken long before there was a change in the Government in 1977. Some of you should hark back and recall the Constitution (Amendment) Bill that was introduced in the Rajya Sabha—and it was actually passed by the Rajya Sabha—conferring immunity, among others, on the Prime Minister against being prosecuted for any crime committed whether before, after or during her period of term of office. Why was it thought of at that time? Look at their conduct. It is not for me to go into details at this stage. The very refusal to take oath, the very refusal to appear before the Privileges Committee of this very House—what do they indicate? They betray only one thing, namely a sense of guilt. That is the only defence, and the only good defence available. That is the only available defence which seems to be open to the accused according to their thinking. They know what the real position is, what the defence is—i.e., to delay the matter.

The Supreme Court said that the heart and soul of this Bill is speedy termination of prosecutions to be instituted under this Bill. Will not this change afford an opportunity, chance and excuse, however flimsy it may be, to approach the High Court with a writ petition? It is not for me to give advice here. I have not still ceased to be a practising advocate. If somebody comes and consults me, I could dwell further on this. Let me answer the question at this stage, what will happen if they file a writ petition. It may ultimately fail; it is bound to fail. Look at clause 5. What does it say? Where is the discretion quested? Discretion is conferred on the Central Government and the question arises whether it is an arbitrary discretion or not—in other words whether and what guidelines are furnished? That is how we are thrown back to the Preamble; and there, you find the new paragraph added; and that paragraph does not specifically

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

refer to Emergency, suppression of civil liberties, censorship or parliamentary democracy. Nothing of that sort. It is very wide. Therefore, argument may be advanced. I do not say it will succeed. However, it is arguable. You cannot say that one cannot go to a court; and what happens if a writ petition is filed and also an appeal? There may be several precedents. Does it not give an opportunity to the accused persons, whose only defence, according to me and according to their behaviour—their behaviour is evident—seems to delay the trial?

In the beginning, when the Bill came before us, these or similar changes were proposed—the changes which are now made in this Bill—and they were opposed by some of us here. The reason given was that Supreme Court has given its opinion. Whatever similar changes were proposed we fully subscribe to them. You can enlarge the scope, but kindly bring another Bill and bring it as early as possible but do not tinker with the language and form of this Bill, least it may give an opportunity to some of the accused to approach the High Court or Supreme Court and delay the matter. So, while I support the changes, I do not welcome them. I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I have very little to say because in this Bill there are 3 amendments which the Rajya Sabha as made in the Bill as passed by this House. And those amendments have, as I have already explained, in a sense improved the position, because they rather accept some of the suggestions made by the Supreme Court, in the opinion that they has given viz, that if we accept them, it would be better. But it was left to the Government to decide. The reason why we had not considered them at that time was that we felt that the Bill which we had sent for opinion to the Supreme Court, and on which they had expressed their opi-

nion, should not be changed—if possible. That was the approach then. But the amendments that have been made in the Rajya Sabha are really in line with the expressions of opinion in the Supreme Court. So, I have really very little to add, except to commend that the amendments made by the Rajya suggestions were made here? (Interruption).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: why did you not accept them when those suggestions were made here? (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Why cross words now?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know why I should tell you anything. If you want the satisfaction that there were Members here who also expressed this view.... (Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is not a question of satisfaction. We had expressed our views.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I agree I had to accept them. This is why I am saying if it satisfies you yes. (Interruptions). I express this again. We have stated clearly why and how it happened. (Interruptions). I think Mr. Mavalankar should be happy that the views that he expressed have in the end, been accepted by the Government. Mr. Mavalankar, would you at least like that formulation?

I think it is all right. I commend this Bill for consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of a certain class of offences be taken into consideration:

PREAMBLE

(1) That at page 1 after line 17, the following be inserted, namely:

"And whereas all powers being a trust, and holders of high public

or political offices are accountable for the exercise of their powers in all cases where Commissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 or investigations conducted by Government through its agencies disclose offences committed by such holders;".

Clause 3

(2) That at page 2, for lines 27 to 29, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) A Special Court consist of a sitting Judge of a High Court nominated by the Chief Justice of the Hight Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Special Court is situated, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India.

Explanation.—Any reference to a High Court or to the Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court shall, in relation to a Union territory having a court of the Judicial Commissioner, be construed as a reference to the said Court of the Judicial Commissioner or to the Judicial Commissioner or any additional Judicial Commissioner, as the case may be."

Clause 5

(3) That at page 2, line 34, the words "during the period mentioned in the Preamble here to be deleted.

Clause 11

(4) That at page 4.—

(i) in line 2, for the words "judgment or order" the words "judgment sentence or order, not being inter locutory order" be substituted;

(ii) in line 5, for the words "judgment or order" the words "judgement, sentence or order" be substituted;

(iii) after sub-clause (2), the following sub-clause be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred within period of thirty days from the

date of any judgment, sentence or order of a Special Court:

Provided that the Supreme Court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period of thirty days'

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha into consideration. We will take up the Preamble. There are two amendments, Mr. Faleiro is not here. Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: (Chittoor): Yes, Sir, I move.

"That in Amendment No. 1 made by Rajya Sabha.—

add at the end—

"whether before or after the Proclamation of Emergency dated 25th June 1975." (5).

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to speak on it?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Our people have said already that we are not going to accept these things.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Mr. Rajagopal Naidu's amendment No. 5 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the preamble.

The question is:

That at page 1, after line -17, the following be inserted, namely:—

"And whereas all powers being a trust, and holders of high public or political offices are accountable for the exercise of their powers in all cases where Commissions of Inqui-

[Mr. Speaker]

ry appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 or investigations conducted by Government through its agencies disclose offences committed by such holders."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3

MR. SPEAKER: There is an amendment by Mr. Faleir. , but he is not here. The question is:

That at page 2, for lines 27 to 29 the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) A Special Court shall consist of a sitting Judge of a High Court nominated by the Chief Justice of the High Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Special Court is situated with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India.

Explanations—Any reference to a High Court or to the Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court shall, in relation to a Union territory having a Court of the Judicial Commissioner, be construed as a reference to the said Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Additional Judicial Commissioner as the case may be".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 ..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Falcio is not here.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I move:

"Before Amendment No. 3 made by Rajya Sabha, the following be inserted:—

'(i) That at page 2 line 33, after the word "offence" the words "referred to in the recitals stated in the Preamble" be inserted.' (4)

I shall speak briefly on my amendment, because I want to undo the

jumble as far as I can and as far as it lies in human power. I referred to the jumble the other day when I spoke on the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not always within our powers.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is why I said, as far as it lies in human power. The Divine is there to look after all of us.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): What do you mean by 'Divine'? The Speaker himself?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't elevate me to that position;

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH. Ensnared in that high-backed Chair and bathed in the lambent light of 'Dharma Chakra', what the hon. member Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan said may be appropriate. I do not wish to say more on that?

Sir, you were not in the Chair the other day when I raised the point of order. The Deputy Speaker was there, and he was inclined to agree with me that this was a bit of a jumble. How does clause 5 read, as this House, the more powerful of the two Houses, directly elected by 630 million people, the supreme forum of the largest democracy on earth, passed it? How does it read as it was passed by this House. It read:

"5. (1) If the Central Government is of opinion that there is *prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence alleged to have been committed during the period mentioned in the preamble hereto"—

that, Sir, is the *summum bonum* of Bill—

"by a person who held high public or political office in India and that in accordance with the guidelines contained in the preamble hereto the said offence ought to be dealt with under this Act, the Central Government shall make a declaration to that effect in every case in which it is of the aforesaid opinion."

There are two phrases, identical phrases, repeated twice in this clause; one is "mentioned in the preamble hereto" in line 34 and the other is "contained in the preamble hereto" in line 36. One is "mentioned" and the other is "contained" but the phrase recurs twice. One page 34, the phrase "during the period mentioned in the preamble hereto" has been deleted by the Rajya Sabha, but the phrase in line 36 is retained by the Rajya Sabha. Nothing happens to that. Therefore, how will it read now? If we, in our wisdom of otherwise, adopt the amendments suggested by the Rajya Sabha, how will it read? It will read:

If the Central Government is of opinion that there is *prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence alleged to have been committed"

—the words "during the period mentioned in the Preamble hereto" have been deleted by the Rajya Sabha—

"by a person who held high public or political office in India and that in accordance with the guidelines contained in the preamble thereto the said offence ought to be dealt with under this Act, the Central Government shall make a declaration to that effect in every case in which it is of the aforesaid opinion."

Now let us go back to the Preamble and see how jumbled it all becomes. I wonder how the hon. Home Minister, with all his rich experience and background accepted this without any relevant amendment, consequential amendment to the Preamble also.

In the Preamble the first two paras are left intact. The first para refers to the period. But that period is deleted in clause 5. Yet, that period is retained in the preamble. The other day the Deputy-Speaker saw the force of my argument and he was also wondering where all this would lead to, what the interpretation of this would be. Please read the first para of the Preamble, where the period is mentioned. It says:

"during the operation of the Proclamation of Emergency, dated the 25th June, 1975, issued under clause (1) of article 352 of the Constitution;"

Now under the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, clause (1) of article 352 will be amended. Now that amendment has been assented to by the President and it has become an Act. In cause "internal disturbance" has been amended to "armed rebellion". In 1975 the cause of the Proclamation was internal disturbance. So, I do not know whether you should add the word "the then" before "article 362". That might be a consequential amendment. That is a minor thing. I would not talk much about it.

But the period is retained in the Preamble. And the additional para added to the Preamble was an omnibus amendment by the Rajya Sabha without proper tense. They said "disclose"—please see the amendment adopted by Rajya Sabha. It says "disclose" and not have 'disclosed about the results of the Commissions of Inquiry. If you look at the Preamble, some high philosophical teneis have been laid down in the Rajya Sabha amendment. It reads:

"And Whereas all powers being a trust, and holders of high public or political officer are accountable for the exercise of their powers in all cases where Comissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 or investigations conducted by Government through its agencies disclose offences committed by such holders."

The term used is "disclose" offences, past, present and future.

MR. SPEAKER: All mixed up.

SHRI HARI VINSHNU KAMATH: All jumbled up. In the Preamble, as it was, as this wise House adopted, we have used the words "have disclosed" that is, in the past. Now that is retained in the Preamble. But this also has been smuggled in, or sneaked in by this amendment. So, is it not a

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

jumble? Don't you agree with the Deputy-Speaker that it is more or less a jumble?

MR. SPEAKER: Silence is a virtue.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Silence often means tacit agreement, as they say. So, I take it that your silence means tacit agreement.

I want to undo the jumble, and that is why my amendment has become relevant, if the Home Minister would ponder over this with the 'concentration of which he is capable I am sure.

My amendment reads as follows. In Clause 5, line 33 after the word "offence", before line 34 which has been sort of tampered with by the Rajya Sabha. I want to insert:

"referred to in the recitals stated in the Preamble".

If my amendment is adopted by this House—and I wish to make it clear again that there is no obligation, constitutional or otherwise, for this House to accept all the amendments of the Rajya Sabha, as it was in the case of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill last year. If we do not accept, or if we make new amendments, we will have a joint sitting of the two Houses to pass the Bill. You agree with me, don't you?

If my amendment is adopted, it will read as follows:

"If the Central Government is of opinion that there is *prima facie* evidence of the commission of an offence referred to in the recitals stated in the Preamble".

If we go back to the Preamble, the word "recitals" occurs in paragraph 3 of the Preamble, where it says:

"And whereas the offences referred to in the recitals aforesaid...—i.e., in the first two paragraphs which cover or refer to the period.

Therefore, my amendment is adopted, it will undo the mischief committed by the Rajya Sabha, and there-

fore I would earnestly appeal to all my colleagues and friends here, right, left and centre, to consider this matter very seriously and accept it.

Otherwise, we will be nowhere. I do not know what the Supreme Court might do with this Act if somebody challenges it. They will also have to think a hundred times before they say that it is the same Bill as was referred to them for their opinion. It is not at all the same Bill, it is going to be a new Bill, a different Bill. I would, therefore, in the interests of the expeditious setting up of Special Courts—that is what I am after; all my amendment and the point of order which I raised had one objective and one objective only not merely just the passing of this Bill, but the setting up of Special Courts as soon as possible. Otherwise, if somebody takes it into his head to go to the Supreme Court again and challenge the validity of this Act (saying that it is not the same Bill as was referred to the Supreme Court for its opinion, another six months will go on.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Can you bar it?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: We cannot prevent it, but if the Act is in the same form as it was referred to the Supreme Court and if somebody goes to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court will say the Bill is not different from the one which was referred to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Somebody must quote your opinion in the Supreme Court, that is the difficulty.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I do not mind.

If the Act is not different from the one which was referred to the Supreme Court earlier, the Supreme Court will say that it is the same Bill and will dismiss it. *In limine*. Otherwise, it will again go through the same process, and time will drag on. So, I do appeal to the Minister and all

my friends and colleagues to undo the mischief made by the Rajya Sabha. I hope my amendment will be acceptable to the House. I commend it for the wholehearted acceptance of the House.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I appreciate the spirit in which the hon. Member has put forward his amendment and the long and lucid expression with which he commended it to us.

The Central Government is to make a declaration under sub-clause (1) of clause 5 only if it is of the opinion that in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Preamble of the Bill an offence committed by a person who held a high public or political office is an offence which ought to be tried under the provisions of this Bill. In view of this, the amendment suggested by the hon. member appears to me to be unnecessary and I would really request him to withdraw it. Of course, it is open to him. But I do feel, though his intentions are very commendable because he wants speedy trial, so do I, so do we all—that is the reason for this Bill—I do not think there will be any danger of the kind that he apprehends.

In fact, I would tell him that some of the changes that we have made are in line with what the Supreme Court considered and gave its opinion. I quote P. 83-A of the Opinion:

"Parliamentary democracy will see its halcyon days in India when law will provide for a speedy trial of all offenders who misuse the public offices held by them. Purity in public life is a desired goal at all times and in all situations, emergency or no emergency. But, we cannot sit as a super legislature and strike down the instant classification on the ground of under-inclusion."

The hon. Member may take it that we appreciate his desire for speedy trial and to see that there will be no difficulty later so I feel fairly certain that the difficulty will not arise. Let him

take this assurance of mine that it will not happen.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: He has read out from P. 83-A something which is convenient to him. May I with your permission, Sir, read out from p. 109, para (2)? I quote:

"The classification provided for in clause 4(1)—now, clause 5(1)—of the Bill is valid to the extent to which the Central Government is empowered to make a declaration in respect of the offences alleged to have been committed during the period of Emergency by persons who held high public or political offices in India."

Please mark the words:

Persons who are alleged to have committed offences prior to the declaration of Emergency—the amendment made by the Rajya Sabha—cannot—I repeat, cannot—validly be grouped along with those who are alleged to have committed offences during the period of Emergency. It is, therefore, not competent to the Central Government to make a declaration under clause 4(1)—now clause 5(1)—of the Bill in respect of persons who are alleged to have committed offences between February 27, 1975 and June, 1975.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put the Amendment moved by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and
negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

That at page 2, line 34, the words "during the period mentioned in the Preamble hereto" be deleted.

The motion was adopted.

Clause II

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I take up Amendment No. 4 of the Rajya Sabha to Clause 11. There is no amendment proposed to that.

The question is:

That at page 4,—

(i) in line 2, for the words "judgment or order" the words

"judgment, sentence or order, not being interlocutory order" be substituted;

(ii) in line 5, for the words "judgment or order" the words "judgment, sentence or order" be substituted; and

(iii) after sub-clause (2), the following sub-clause be inserted, namely:—

(3) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred within a period of thirty days from the date of any judgment, sentence or order of a Special Court:

Provided that the Supreme Court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period of thirty day."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

12.21 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Reported shortage of diesel and kerosene in Punjab

MR. SPEAKER: Now we go to 'Matters under Rule 377'. I will come to the Constitution (Forty-Seventh Amendment) Bill immediately thereafter.

Mr. Bhagat Ram.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): The Punjab State is facing acute shortage of diesel and kerosene oil since the middle of November. The supply of diesel was regulated against ration cards with effect from 21-12-1978

at prescribed scales. The shortage of diesel is still continuing. One can see everywhere long queues of people at the petrol pumps for hours waiting for diesel.

The threshing operations of wheat have started. It is estimated that, during the months of April, May and June, 1979, the requirement of diesel would be about 3,000 kilolitres per day or 90,000 kilolitres per month. The Government of India have indicated that the supplies of diesel would be maintained at last year's level. Increase in demand for diesel is on account of the following factors:—

(i) Wheat output at 70 lakh tonnes will be higher than the previous year by four lakh tonnes. This will increase the consumption of diesel for threshing/marketing.

(ii) Tractor population of the State has risen by 8,000 units since last year and now stands at about 32,000. Immediately after sowing, tilling etc., for the next crop is taken up.

(iii) Threshers powered by diesel engines have increased from 210,000 last year to about 230,000 this year.

(iv) Due to opening of 765 purchase centres for purchase of surplus wheat, nearly 80 more than last year, demand for truck movement has risen.

(v) Shortfalls in railway movement of cement, coal and petroleum products has resulted in heavier movement of these items by trucks, resulting in higher demand for diesel.

The Government of India should hurry up to increase supply of diesel to Punjab State which is today contributing close to 65 per cent of wheat and rice purchased for the Central Pool each year.

In order to improve the supply position of H.S.D. in Punjab and as a remedial measure, the Ministry of Pet-

roleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers, Government of India, should approve the following proposals:—

(1) At present the storage capacity at all the five oil depots of the Oil Companies in Punjab is up to 15 days of the State's requirement and this storage capacity (inventory) may be raised up to 30 days requirement.

(2) The completion of project of laying pipe-line from the refinery at Mathura to the storage depot at Jullundur may be expedited.

(3) During the months of May and June, 1979, supply of 50,000 kilolitres of HSD per month may be arranged.

Regarding kerosene oil, it is estimated that the State's demand for kerosene oil is around 18,000 kilolitres per month. The Government of India have repeatedly been approached for an increase in the allocation, but without success. On the contrary, the allocation has been reduced month after month considerably and so also in the case of diesel the demand of kerosene oil has also increased. I urge the Government of India to make a higher allocation of diesel and kerosene oil to Punjab State as per the demand already projected to the Government of India by the State Government.

(ii) REPORTED DEMONSTRATION BY BHARTIYA RAILWAY MAZDOOR SANGH

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana): Under Rule 377 I would like to mention the following matter of urgent public importance.

A massive demonstration is being staged to-day, the 8th of May, 1979 at Rail Bhawan by the Bhartiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh to focus the attention of all concerned towards its legitimate demand for recognition. More than twenty thousand railwaymen are to participate in this demonstration.

The Bhartiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh was established 13 years ago

on 27th May, 1966. Nine Zonal Unions, three workshop Unions and one RDSO Workers' Union are affiliated to BRMS and its total membership is three lac forty nine thousand five hundred and sixty (3,49,560). After fulfilling all the six conditions prescribed in the Indian Railway Establishment Manual for recognition of Railway Workers' trade unions, BRMS had requested the then Railway Minister to recognise it and its affiliates on Zonal Railways and Workshops. But this just demand was not conceded by the Congress Government on political discrimination and partiality. After change of Government, the demand for recognition of BRMS and its affiliates was put up before hon Railway Minister on 28th October 1977 and after a prolonged discussion the Railway Minister had promised to pass orders for verification of membership of all unions and Federations working on Railways and to review the question of recognition.

The B.R.M.S. had welcomed this assurance of the Railway Minister and is keeping silent in spite of several reminders. Hence the BRMS and its affiliates observed a nationwide strike from 19th November 1978 to 25th November, 1978.

The Working Committee of BRMS met the Railway Minister again on 13th February, 1979 and reiterated their demand for recognition. The Railway Minister replied that he would decide the question of recognition by secret ballot.

The BRMS welcomed this proposition put forth by the Railway Minister and requested him to proceed with secret ballot so that the BRMS and its affiliates are granted recognition. In the meantime he could grant the BRMS and its affiliates recognition as per the Indian Railway Establishment Manual.

Lack of response from the Railway Minister leads the Railway Mazdoor Sangh to the inescapable conclu-

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

sion that he does not seem to be serious about his promise either for secret ballot and or following the other guidelines for granting recognition as per the manual.

I, therefore, urge upon the Railway Minister to arrange immediately for their recognition which fulfils all the conditions.

(iii) ELECTRICAL HEAVY REPAIR SHOP
FOR ELECTRICAL LOCO WORKS,
KHARAGPUR

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL (Midnapore): I like to draw the attention of the Government to a top bureaucratic negligence to destroy the main plant of the heavy repairing shop (Electrical) at Kharagpur, S.E. Railway.

The Electrical Heavy Repair Shop for Electrical Loco Works was started at Kharagpur with expenditure of about Rs. 20 lakhs and the works was highly appreciated by RDSO, Lucknow. After strike in 1974 May and during emergency the valuable machines were shifted in Tata.

Why three crores of rupees had been spent by creating a new shed at Tata when existing shop like Heavy repair and erecting shop are at Kharagpur.

As per Chief Electrical Engineer Inspection report so many lakhs of insulating materials indented procured for traction work at Electrical Heavy Repair Shop, Kharagpur, but alas, why National money have been lost at Heavy Repair Store (Appx. Rs. 3 lakhs) without use. Longivity of the insulating materials has expired as it cannot be used more. Condemning the shop during emergency why the traction work has been given to private concern like Rotomach Company with higher list, instead of paralysing the scope of employment at Kharagpur Workshop. Recently the Chief Audit Inspector asked for some questions to workshop Electrical Engineer regarding the Heavy Electrical Repair shop. Why Loco transformer sent to private

concern Madras during the emergency for repair work (rewinding), when materials are lying at H[R] Store. The under framework of Electrical Loco bogie had been repaired since so many years at Kharagpur workshop. Now the repair work shifted to Tata Nagar why? Why the staff cadre has been surrendered at Electrical Heavy Repair Shop, comparing with 1974? Why Railway is favouring the "The Rotomach Company" two M.P.s of West Bengal pointed out to Mr. Dandavate regarding this? Why there is no improvement in Electrical Department like Mechanical Department, Kharagpur Workshop? As per C.E.E.'s Inspection report manpower should be increased for traction work, why it is cancelled? It is very surprised that C.E.E. has completed his service more than 12 years in Bengal (S.E. Railway)

Several modification and renovation work has been done for traction at Kharagpur Electrical Heavy Repair Shop, but C.E.E. is adamant not to do any traction work at Kharagpur workshop. Why C.E.E. is going to make another testing Deptt. at Tata-nagar whereas a big Central Electrical Testing Laboratory at Kharagpur Workshop. Even as this laboratory is biggest in Indian Railways. There are so many technical facilities available at Kharagpur Workshop, but why C.E.E. has shifted all traction work at Tata? In previous time, so many Electrical engine has been repaired at Kharagpur Workshop. Now this work is fully stopped, why? Why C.E.E. is not be taken up for miss using national money by improper planning. The workshop Electrical Engineer gave so many proposals for increasing the staff to traction work.. Now violated his given words; why? The Class IV staff of the Electrical Department is working in some grade since 15 years to 20 years long, why they are not getting any promotion? The underframe of Elect. work is being shifted, why?

In a letter to the Hon'ble Railway Minister I complained and suggested if a confidential investigation be conducted to find out this as a result of corrupt practice or abuse of authority. As a result, in investigation was taken started by Railway Vigilance but what action has been taken?

12.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up the Constitution (Forty Seventh Amendment) Bill. Originally the Business Advisory Committee allotted eight hours for this Bill. This being a small Bill, on re-consideration the time has been reduced to four hours. Three hours will be for general discussion, half-an-hour for clauses and half-an-hour for final reading.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a very small Bill which puts Delhi in the category of those Union Territory which have got legislative assemblies.

This is a short Bill of great consequence. It seeks to amend Article 239A of the Constitution to bring Delhi within the purview of that article so as to confer power on Parliament to legislate for the creation of a Legislative Assembly and Council of Ministers for the Union Territory of Delhi. For a long time...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. The House is discussing a Constitution Amendment Bill and the time is only

half past twelve. I would therefore request you that we should ensure that there is a duly constituted House whenever we start discussion on the Constitution Amendment Bill. The Constitution requires that the House must be duly constituted at all times, and I say, particularly, at a time when the Constitution Amendment Bill is discussed. I see that it is not duly constituted.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making submission under what provision? Are you raising the question of quorum?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: That is what I am saying in different words.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you say in different words? Quorum is required for all Bills.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: All the more so for Constitution Amendment Bills. That will mean that Members who are absent will come. It will be helpful to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ensure Members' presence in the House for voting. Otherwise they will not come here and the business will collapse. It is therefore in their interest as well that we must ensure that the House is duly constituted, which means, that there should be quorum.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be run...

Yes. Now there is quorum. Let the hon. Minister continue.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, your predecessor Shri Mavalankar as well as Sardar Hukam Singh had advised the Government to bring forward a Bill to amend art. 100 of the Constitution with regard to quorum, so as to enable Parliament to make rules with regard to quorum. But that has not been done at all. I would request you to advise the Government with regard to this point, and it would be salutary advice, Sir.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: They will not have the courage to do it...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: They will not have the guts to do it. Won't you kindly advise the Government in the matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you please continue. Now there is quorum.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Sir, as I was saying, this is a short Bill of great consequence. It seeks to amend Article 239A of the Constitution to bring Delhi within the purview of that Article so as to confer power on Parliament to legislate for the creation of a Legislative Assembly and Council of Ministers for the Union Territory of Delhi. For a long time (the thinking in the Government had been that Delhi being the national capital, it was essential that there should be no weakening of the authority of the Parliament and the Central Government over Delhi. It was this view that prevented the creation of an Assembly and Council of Ministers for Delhi so far. Demands have been made for grant of full Statehood to Delhi. It is proposed to provide for the constitution of an Assembly and a Council of Ministers in Delhi on the pattern obtaining in Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mizoram and Pondicherry. This will be done through the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill, 1979, which will be moved in this House after this Bill is passed by both the Houses of Parliament and receives the assent of the President.

Sir, the proposed arrangement, while meeting the demand for an Assembly and Council of Ministers for Delhi, will, at the same time, retain for Parliament and the Central Government overall control in regard to the national capital.

I am sure that all Members of the House will be unanimous in their support to this Bill. With these words, I commend this Bill to this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

'That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.'

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let him explain how they will retain the control.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There will be a separate Bill. This is only an amending Bill.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Unless we have a clear picture in our mind as to what they intend to do, what we can say?

MR. SPEAKER: When the Bill comes you will know.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: A separate Bill will come up for discussion. This is only for the purpose of amendment which is necessitated by the Constitution.

SHR P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, as I have said, it would be better if the Minister tells us how he going to do it so that we may get some idea about it. I do not know why he is bringing this Bill for the consideration of the House. Anyway I may point out that the administration here in Delhi is deplorable. Every day there are two deaths occurring due to fatal accident. The vehicles in Delhi are not caring for signals and there is no police protection given to the Delhi citizens. In North Avenue and other very important places—even in M.P.s. houses—thefts take place and there is no protection given to the public in Delhi. Therefore, I say that the administration in Delhi is deplorable.

With regard to housing problems, it is most acute because there is a scarcity in housing accommodation. The D.D.A. is not capable of building houses to meet the demands and it is also not permitting others to build houses. There are about 610 colonies which have not been regularised so far and they are clamouring for regularisation. The Government is not taking any step in solving the housing problem.

Now, there is always a danger of flood recurring. There was a tornado and there was a lot of devastation,

both life and property in Delhi electricity is falling every day and milk producers are not satisfied because their milk is not taken by the dairy. There are so many other problems which are not solved. I do not know why the administration is like this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there is an Assembly for Delhi, then are they going to consider all these problems and solve them immediately. Therefore, we want to hear from the hon. Minister what is in his mind, is it for giving democratic rights to all these people, etc. If we take the capitals of other countries, we find that there are no assemblies in those capitals. Anyway, if he wants to extend democratic rights to Delhi we are not opposing it. But in dangerous moments, how the Central Government can control the situation and other things may be explained by the Minister. He may bring forward the legislation afterwards. But it is better if he can open his mind and say something about these things.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (वर्धन दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया जा रहा है यह बहुत ही मुबारक कदम है और मैं इसके लिए सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की इस समय 50 लाख जनसंख्या की आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए यह बिल इस समय पेश किया गया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1912 में दिल्ली को राजधानी बनाया गया और कलकत्ते से यहाँ राजधानी का ट्रांसफर किया गया। 1912 में जो दिल्ली की तहसील थी उसके आसपास के कुछ इलाकों से मिला कर एक चीफ कमिश्नर की यहाँ पर हुकूमत कायम की गई। 1912 के ले कर 1951 तक यह जो इम्पीरियल सट अप था यह दिल्ली में चलता रहा, और 1951 में एक "सी" क्लास स्टेट दिल्ली में बनायी गयी जिसको ज्यादा पावर नहीं थी। उसके बाद 1956 के अन्दर स्टेट्स रीऑर्गनाइजेशन के अन्दर उस असेम्बली को भी तोड़ दिया

गया और उसकी जगह पर दिल्ली में एक कोरपोरेशन बना दी। स्टेट्स रीऑर्गनाइजेशन ने जो बात कही थी कि दिल्ली की यूनिफाई अथोरिटी बनायी जाय उसके मुताबिक 1958 में कोरपोरेशन को बनाया गया। पर कोरपोरेशन बनने के बाद भी दिल्ली में और बहुत सी दूसरी अथोरिटी काम करती रहीं। उसके बाद 1966 में दिल्ली में मैट्रोपालिटन काउन्सिल बनायी गयी और उसका काउन्सिल को भी बहुत थोड़े अधिकार दिए गए, उसके अधिकारों में कमी रही।

इस समय स्थिति यह है कि आर्टिकल 239(1) के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को प्रेसीडेंसी ऐडमिनिस्टर करता है थू ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर। और इस समय दिल्ली में मैट्रोपालिटन काउन्सिल के इलेक्शन होने के बावजूद भी दिल्ली की पोजीशन यह है कि लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली जो है वह पार्लियामेंट है। दिल्ली की ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अथोरिटी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट है। और उस नाते से दिल्ली के जो चुने हुये लोग हैं, उनके हाथ में किसी तरह की कोई पावर इस समय नहीं है। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी था कि कांस्टीट्यूशन की धारा को अमेंड किया जाए और दिल्ली को स्टेट असेम्बली दी जाये। और दिल्ली की स्टेट असेम्बली को जो पावर आज नहीं है, वह दी जाये। बहुत बाजिव सवाल किया या गया था कि इस कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट के अन्दर क्या चीज होनी चाहिये। चाहिए तो यह था कि दिल्ली को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाये, दिल्ली को फुलप्लैज्ड असेम्बली दी जाये और पूरी बायेंडिक्टरी हों इसको सब जानते हैं।

आप देखिये कि यहाँ पर जो बाकी स्टेट्स हैं, उनके मुकाबले में दिल्ली की क्या पोजीशन है? हिमाचल का टोटल पापुलेशन 34 लाख है, मणिपुर का 10.4 है और मिपुरा का 15 लाख है 1971 की

[श्री विजय कमार महोदय]

संसद के मुताबिक और दिल्ली की पापुलेशन 40 लाख से ऊपर थी। इस तरह से हिमाचल का बजट 90 करोड़, मणिपुर का 34 करोड़ और त्रिपुरा का 39 करोड़ जम्मू-काश्मीर का 161 करोड़ और दिल्ली का बजट 1976-77 का 214 करोड़ उस समय था। इन सब बातों को देखें तो दिल्ली बजट, पापुलेशन और रिसोर्स के प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से पूरे राज्य का दर्जा लेने की अधिकारी बैठती है।

दिल्ली के अन्दर जो रिसोर्स मोबिलाइजेशन है, उसके मुताबिक जो दिल्ली को बजट मिलता है वह और तो निम्नोसंज दिल्ली के हैं, अगर दिल्ली को पूरे स्टेट का दर्जा दें तो उसे कम-से कम 100 करोड़ ज्यादा होता। बाकी सारी दुनिया भर में स्टेट कैपिटल्स पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट खर्चा करती है, स्टेट कैपिटल पर सारे देश का बहुत बड़ा बाझ होता है। स्टेट कैपिटल पर उनकी रिसोर्स में बढ़कर खर्चा किया जाता है। दिल्ली ही एक ऐसी जगह है जो कि स्टेट कैपिटल होने के बावजूद यहां पर जितने रिसोर्स दिल्ली में निकलते हैं और फोइनेंस कमीशन का जो हिसाब बैठता है, उससे भी 100 करोड़ रुपए दिल्ली में कम खर्च किया जाता है, यह गड़ी भारी बदकिस्मती है दिल्ली वालों की।

चार तरह की पावर्स हैं, जो कि होनी चाहिये। सबसे पहले तो यह है कि जो भी ढांचा बनाया गया था, वह यूनिफाइड अथॉरिटी के लिए बनाया जाना चाहिये था। पर दिल्ली में यह आर्ग्यूमेंट दिया जाता रहा है कि यहां पर स्टेट कैपिटल भी होगी और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कैपिटल होगी तो एक जगह दो कैपिटल होना या दो अथॉरिटी होना ठीक नहीं। आज तो यहां बीस-पचास अथॉरिटी हैं दो का सवाल ही नहीं है। आज डी.डी.ए. अलग अथॉरिटी है, दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन अलग है, दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम अलग है, बहुत सी एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बनाती है,

बहुत से हास्पिटल्स अलग चलते हैं। यहां पर कोई यूनिफाइड अथॉरिटी नहीं है। इसलिए यह कहना कि दो अथॉरिटीज कैसे हो सकती हैं, इसके कोई मायने नहीं हैं।

कई बार इस बात को उठाया जाता है कि वाशिंगटन फेडरल गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर आता है और उसका कोई राइट नहीं होता है। यह बड़ा मिसनौमर है। वाशिंगटन को राइट न देने की वजह यह नहीं है कि वह स्टेट कैपिटल है इसलिये नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उसकी वजह यह है कि जो वहां ब्लैक लोग हैं, उनकी पापुलेशन 80 प्रतिशत है और वहां की व्हाइट गवर्नमेंट उनको पावर नहीं देना चाहती है। इसलिए उन्होंने यह तरीका निकाल रखा है। अगर आप देखें आस्ट्रेलिया में भी फेडरल गवर्नमेंट है और कनाडा में भी फेडरल गवर्नमेंट जैसे हिन्दुस्थान में है। कनाडा की राजधानी ओटावा में है और आस्ट्रेलिया की राजधानी कैनबरा में है। दोनों स्टेट कैपिटल के अन्दर कोई डिफरेंस नहीं है जो वहां की बाकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में है, उनके मुकाबले में और उन दोनों का एक्सीपीरियंस हमारे सामने है। बुनियाद पर में जहां फेडरल गवर्नमेंट है वहां यूनिटी फार्म, एक गवर्नमेंट है वहां पर भिन्न एक स्टेट के और कोई है नहीं। जहां फेडरल गवर्नमेंट है, वहां आज आस्ट्रेलिया और कनाडा में दोनों में पूरे राज्य का दर्जा भी है और उनका वहां पर यह चीज मुश्किल की गई है।

यहां हमारे मिनिस्टर महाशय ने कहा कि पूरे राज्य का दर्जा नहीं देना चाहिये। वह दिल्ली में भी गोआ और पांडिचरी असम्बली की तरह की जैन्सबली देना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो असली मकसद है वह यह होना चाहिये कि हमारी स्प्रोक क्या है? अगर तो एसाच यह है कि इलैक्ट्रेड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स के हाथ में ताकत हो, ब्यूरोक्रेसी के हाथ में न हो, तब तो शायद उसपर ज्यादा असर न पड़े? इस समय पोजीशन यह है कि यहां पर ला एन्ड आर्बिट्र पर, स्टेट सब्जेक्ट्स पर, दूसरे लेंड, बिलिडिंग्स

पर और ट्रांसफर सबजेक्ट्स पर सबके ऊपर दिल्ली में एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर एप्वाइंट किया जाता है और उसको पूरी पावर्स हैं, वह चाहे जो कर सकता है। इलैक्टड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स के हाथ में कोई पावर नहीं है। इसलिये पहली बात यह है कि इलैक्टड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स के हाथ में पावर्स देनी चाहियें, न कि ब्यूरो-क्रेंसी के हाथ में। मैं समझता हूँ कि हाउस में ऐसा कोई वर्ग नहीं होगा जो इस प्रिंसिपल को एक्सेप्ट न करता हो।

जहां तक फिनांशल पावर्स का संबंध है, आज सब फिनांशल पावर्स गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की मिनिस्ट्रीज के पास है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पास कोई फिनांशल पावर नहीं है। मिस्टर प्लान बन गया, बजट बन गया, लेकिन बजट बनने के बाद सारी पावर्स मेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्रीज के पास है। आप यह जानकर हैरान होंगे कि हम ने दिल्ली का बजट पास कर दिया और यहाँ पर ऊपर पार्लियामेंट की आखिरी मोहर लग गई, लेकिन दिल्ली मेट्रोपालिटन कौन्सिल अब डिसकम कर रही है उस बजट को, जिसमें वह एक पैस का भी हेर-फेर नहीं कर सकती है, क्योंकि उसपर पार्लियामेंट की मोहर लग गई है।

मान लीजिए कि बजट में हमने किसी ग्राइड को रख दिया, तो उसके लिए दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लोग सब मिनिस्ट्रीज में जायेंगे, मिनिस्ट्रीज उसको एप्रूवल देगी, फिर प्लानिंग कमिशन एप्रूवल देगा और फिर स्कीम सैंक्शन होगी। उसके बाद वे लोग स्टाफ के लिए काम शुरू करेंगे। वे फिर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मिनिस्ट्रीज के पास जायेंगे कि हमें स्टाफ चाहिए। उसको मिनिस्ट्रीज क्लियर करेगी और फिर प्लानिंग कमिशन क्लियर करेगा। इन बातों का नतीजा यह होता है कि साल के आखिर में करोड़ों रुपये लैप्स हो जाते हैं बिना उनके

कुसूर के, ब्यूरोक्रेंसी और रैड-टैपिज्म की वजह से।

जहां तक लेजिस्लेटिव पावर्स का संबंध है, मेट्रोपालिटन कौन्सिल को लेजिस्लेशन की कोई पावर नहीं है। उसमें लगभग पचास बिल पास किये होंगे, लेकिन उनमें से दो तीन के अलावा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने किसी को नहीं देखा है। उदाहरण के लिए वे एन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वे ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन्होंने सोचा कि अपने रिसोर्सिज बढ़ावें, और उसके लिए 1958 में बने हुए टर्मिनल टैक्स के शिड्यूल को चेंज करें। उन्होंने बीसियों बार लिखा, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के पास उसको कनसिडर करने के लिए टाइम नहीं है। उन्होंने सोचा कि सरकारी जमीन पर होने वाले एनक्रोचमेंट्स को रोकने के लिए ला बनाया जाये, लेकिन वे ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं।

उनके पास लेजिस्लेशन की कोई पावर नहीं है। जो लेजिस्लेशन उन्होंने यूनेनिमस तौर पर बनाया, जिसके समर्थन में सब पार्टियाँ—कांग्रेस (आई), कांग्रेस पार्टी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और जनता पार्टी—थीं; उसको कनसिडर करने के लिए भी यहाँ कोई टाइम नहीं दिया जाता है, या उसको माना नहीं जाता है। मिनिस्ट्रीज के छोटे छोटे आफिसर्स उसको रोक कर बैठ जाते हैं।

जहां तक सर्विसिज का सम्बन्ध है, इलैक्टड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को किसी का सी०आर० लिखने का अधिकार नहीं है। जब वे आफिसर्स की सी०आर० नहीं लिख सकते हैं, तो आफिसर्स की सारी लायस्टी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के प्रति होती है, इलैक्टड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स के प्रति नहीं होती है। इलैक्टड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स किसी को सस्पेंड नहीं कर सकते हैं, किसी का ट्रांसफर नहीं कर सकते हैं। सारी पावर्स एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के हाथ में रखी गई हैं, जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का नामिनी है। जो व्यक्ति

[श्री गिजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

ब्यूरोक्रेसी का भंग है, सर्विसिज की सारी पावरज उसके हाथ में हैं। इलेक्ट्रिक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स का सर्विसिज पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, ला एण्ड आर्डर पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, ए० डी० एम० सी० के एरिया पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है।

बाकी बातों के बारे में भी अगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर और उन में कोई डिफरेंस आफ ओपीनियन हो जाये, तो वह मामला सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास आयेगा और उस बीच में वहां पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर की चलेगी। हालत इतनी खराब है कि उसकी वजह से बहुत फस्टेशन है।

यह कहा गया है कि ये सारी खामियां बिना एसेम्बली बनाये हुए दूर नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एसेम्बली बनाई जाएगी, उसकी पावरज क्या क्या होंगी। यह एग्रेसिव दिया जाना चाहिए कि एसेम्बली बनने के बाद दिल्ली में एक यूनिफाइड सेट-अप होगा, वहां की वीसियों एग्यारिटीज खत्म हो जायगी और दिल्ली में एक ऐसी एसेम्बली बनेगी, लोग जिसको जाकर पकड़ सकते हैं। मेरे दोस्त ने बिल्कुल दुस्त कहा है जब ला एंड आर्डर खराब होता है, चोरी-डकैतियां होती हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि उसकी जिम्मेदारी होम मिनिस्टर की है। लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर पर आयेगी। एनेक्डेड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव का कोई बखल उसमें नहीं है। उनके लिए वह रिजर्वे सबजेक्ट है। वे उसके बारे में पूरी तरह से डिस्कस भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो लोगों के सामने यह पोजीशन क्लीयर होनी चाहिए कि इन्टेंशन यह है कि यूनिफाइड एग्यारिटी दिल्ली में बनाई जायगी, भलग भलग एग्यारिटी नहीं रहेगी। दूसरा वह है कि जो फाइनेंसियल पावर है दिल्ली की वह उनको दी जायेगी और जो छोटी छोटी बातों के लिए उनको वहां सब जगह

जाना पड़ता है वह नहीं रहेगा। सर्विसिज पर उनका कंट्रोल रहेगा और जो लेजिस्लेटिव पावर है वह भी उनको दी जायेगी। आज तो यूनियन टेरिटरी में सिर्फ इतना है कि किसी दूसरी स्टेट का कोई ऐक्ट यहां दिल्ली में लागू करने के लिये वह सिफारिश कर सकते हैं और वह सिफारिश जब तक करते हैं तब तक वहां ला चेंज हो जाय तो यहां का ला भी अपने आप खत्म हो गया। यह जो सारी एनामलीज हैं और दिल्ली में जो इतनी सारी प्राबलम्स चल रही हैं उनको देखते हुए मैं यह कहूंगा कि वह बहुत अच्छा ऐक्ट लाने की कोशिश की है। ज्यादा अच्छा होता कि दिल्ली को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाता पर अगर पूरे राज्य का दर्जा नहीं दिया गया और स्टेट एसेम्बली अगर दे रहे हैं तो भी जो हमारी इन्टेंशन और अप्रोच है वह क्लीयर है तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा क्योंकि यहां सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जो आफिशियल्स हैं, ब्यूरोक्रेसी है उन्होंने अपना अपना एम्पायर बना कर रखा है। अगर वह अपनी एम्पायर न छोड़ना चाहें और उसके अन्दर फिर अपनी रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा कर रखें तो कोई भी काम नहीं होगा। एक बार गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने अपनी टास्क फोर्स बनाई थी और उसको कहा था कि क्या दिल्ली में करना चाहिए वह बताएं। उन्होंने अपनी सब रेकमेंडेशंस की परन्तु उसमें इतनी कंडीशंस लगा दीं कि उन सारी अपनी कंडीशंस की वजह से एक पता तक वहां नहीं हिलता। क्लास थ्री का आफिसर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में बैठ कर वहां के एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिलर और चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिलर की सारी सिफारिशों को महीनों तक रोक कर बैठ जाता है और वहां पर हालत इस तरह से डिफिकल्ट होती है। तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस अप्रोच को वह क्लीयर कर दें और इसके बाद यह कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंड होने के फौरन बाद इसी सेशन के अन्दर दिल्ली की एसेम्बली

का जो बिल है और जो यूनियन टेरिटरी के बिल में प्रमैडमेंट बह करना चाहते हैं उसको भी लाने का बह एश्योरेंस दें ताकि इसी सेशन के बाद दिल्ली के लाखों लोगों की जो ऐस्पिरेशंस हैं उनको पूरा करने के लिए एक नया ढांचा बनाया जाय ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : आपका सन् 52 में जो सेट था

श्री विजय कुमार महोत्रा : वह तो सी क्लास प्रेम्बली थी, उसको कोई पावर नहीं थी ।

13 hrs.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए जो विधेयक मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के समक्ष रखा है मैं उसका हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ । उसके साथ साथ कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ । विजय कुमार जी ने 1912 से दिल्ली की कहानी बताई । स्वतन्त्रता के बाद और विशेषतः इस संविधान के बनने के बाद दिल्ली केन्द्रीय नेताओं के एक एक्सपेरिमेंट की जगह रही है । 1952 में यह पार्ट सी स्टेट प्रेम्बली थी । मेरे पीछे ब्रह्म प्रकाश जी बैठे हैं, वह उसके चीफ मिनिस्टर थे और मैं भी उसका सदस्य रहा हूँ । पहला एक्सपेरिमेंट बह किया गया । उसमें कुछ देना, कुछ रखना, इस तरह से हाफ हाटेंड मेजर किया क्योंकि दिल्ली के लोग और दिल्ली के राजनीतिक दल इस मामले में एक मत हैं कि दिल्ली के अन्दर पुरे तौर पर पूरी प्रेम्बली मिलनी चाहिए, पर केन्द्रीय नेताओं ने कभी भी इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया । यहां पर अगर प्रधान मंत्री लिबरल हुए तो थोड़ी सी चीज उसको दे दी और जरा सख्त दिमाग के हुए तो वह भी वापस ले ली । परिणाम यह हुआ कि जब रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमीशन बना तो उसने यह रिक्मेंडेशन किया कि दिल्ली में किसी चीज की जरूरत नहीं है, केवल यहां पर कारपोरेशन होना चाहिए ।

(अध्यक्ष) तुमला वाशिंगटन से करिए, टोकियो से करिए,

इससे करिए, उससे करिए, मैं उस पुराने तरीके से सोचने वालों में से नहीं हूँ कि वाशिंगटन में इसलिए यहां ऐसा ही होना चाहिए, टोकियो में है इसलिए यहां ऐसा ही होना चाहिए । हमारे देश की परिस्थिति बाकी देशों से भलग है । हमारे देश की हालत भलग है । हम कोई नई चीज भी पैदा कर सकते हैं जो दूसरे देशों में नहीं है । हम केवल उस लीक के ऊपर ही चलाएं यह कोई ठीक बात नहीं होगी । तो रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमीशन ने यह कहा कि यहां पर कारपोरेशन ही होगा और 1957 के बाद यहां पर कारपोरेशन रहा, प्रेम्बली खत्म हो गई क्योंकि उस समय के जो नेता थे वह चाहते थे कि यहां प्रेम्बली नहीं रहनी चाहिए । फिर एक मोड़ दिल्ली ने लिया, दिल्ली में आन्दोलन हुआ कि दिल्ली वालों को दिल्ली का भाग्य बनाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए । फिर यहां पर इंटरिम मेट्रोपोलिटन कांसिल बनाई गई । उसके बाद मेट्रोपोलिटन कांसिल के चुनाव हुए । मेट्रोपोलिटन कांसिल क्या है ? यह केवल एक टाकिंग बाडी है, केवल एक डिबेटिंग सोसाइटी है । इससे ज्यादा कुछ भी नहीं है । मेरे अपने खयाल से कुछ लोगों को मेम्बर बना दिया, कुछ को मोटर दे दी, उसके अलावा कोई पावर नहीं है । अगर ट्रांसफर के मामले में भी ले० गवर्नर डिफर करे तो केन्द्र में जो क्लक बैठा है वह उसका फैसला करेगा । एक चपरासी का भी ट्रांसफर वहां नहीं किया जा सकता है । अभी यहां हमने दिल्ली का बजट पास कर दिया है लेकिन दिल्ली को जो मेट्रोपोलिटन कांसिल है वह बजट डिसकस कर रही है । बेवकूफी की भी कोई हद होती है, जिसने भी यह प्राविजन बनाया वह एक हाइट आफ फाली थी । बजट पास करती है, पार्लियामेंट और पार्लियामेंट ने उसको पास कर दिया लेकिन अब दो महीने बाद मेट्रोपोलिटन कांसिल बजट पर बहस कर रही है हालांकि वह न तो उसमें कोई परिवर्तन कर सकती है और न

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता]

कोई रेकमेंडेशन दे सकती है। इस तरह का जो यह तर्जुमा है वह दिल्ली वालों के साथ केन्द्र वाले करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ उस समय जो सरकार थी, उसमें जो लोग थे उनके बेंस्टेड इन्स्ट्रुट्स थे। मान लीजिए यहाँ पर कोई केन्द्रीय मंत्री है लेकिन दिल्ली में उसको कोई पूछता नहीं, कोई उसके पास जाता नहीं, बात नहीं करता, फिर वह क्या करे? जब तक दिल्ली उसके अंगुठ के नीचे न हो जाय, उसको तसल्ली नहीं होगी। इसीलिए यहाँ पर दिल्ली के लिए एक अगुमेन्ट दिया जाता है कि अगर पूरी असेम्बली दे दी तो यहाँ पर गड़बड़ हो सकती है। हमारे सिकन्दर बख्त साहब जो कि कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं, वे पहले कारपोरेशन के मेम्बर थे, उसके बाद मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल के मेम्बर रहे और अब केन्द्र में कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बन गए। आज कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर है तो ठीक है लेकिन कल चीफ मिनिस्टर बन जायें।

He is very irresponsible. Now he is a very responsible Cabinet Minister. When there is an Assembly, suppose he is the Chief Minister, he is very irresponsible!

यह एक अजीब कहानी है। वही व्यक्ति जब यहाँ पर मंत्री बन जाए तो रेस्पॉसिबल है लेकिन अगर वह दिल्ली की बागडोर संभाल ले तो इर्रेस्पॉसिबल हो गया। यह एक पॉलिटिकल कालोनियल आउटलुक है।

इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि दिल्ली के लोगों की समस्याएं इस तरह से दूर नहीं हो सकती हैं। मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करना चाहता, आप कुछ दे रहें हैं तो अच्छा है, उसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई भी देना चाहता हूँ लेकिन इससे दिल्ली की समस्याएं हल होने वाली नहीं हैं। आज दिल्ली में अगर रेकमेंडेशन कराया जाए तो सारे के सारे लोग इस राय के होंगे कि यहाँ पर पूरी असेम्बली होनी चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझता अगर पूरी असेम्बली

बन जाती है तो कौन सा आसमान टूट पड़ेगा? आप यह एक्सपेरिमेंट भी करके देख लीजिए। पाँच साल के बाद नयी सरकार आयीगी। आज मोरारजी भाई लिबल हैं उन्होंने थोड़ा ज्यादा दे दिया। मोरारजी भाई कहते हैं कि डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन होना चाहिए। इससे ज्यादा जो मांग है, वह भी दे दी जाए। लेकिन अपनी भी कोई पूछ होनी चाहिए।...

(व्यवधान) पूछ और पूछ दोनों ही रहनी चाहिए। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि दिल्ली में एक्सपेरिमेंट का तरीका खरम होना चाहिए। दिल्ली की जो पूरी असेम्बली की मांग है, वह सरकार को मंजूर करनी चाहिए क्योंकि दिल्ली एक वायर्लीबल यूनिट है फाइनेंशियल एण्ड इबिन अवरेबल। दिल्ली से करीब 90 करोड़ रुपये सेंस टैक्स का आता है एक साल में, ओनली फ्राम सेंस टैक्स।

If I am wrong, I may be corrected. अब दूसरी तरफ क्या है। त्रिपुरा में असेम्बली है, फुलप्लेज्ड असेम्बली है और मनीपुर में भी है, नागालैंड में है और हिमाचल प्रदेश में है। (व्यवधान) ... गोआ में नहीं है। त्रिपुरा की क्या पापूलेशन है? मैं मंत्री जो से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि त्रिपुरा की टोटल पापूलेशन कितनी है, नागालैंड की टोटल पापूलेशन कितनी है, पाँच लाख या चार लाख। पाँच लाख के लिए आप पूरी असेम्बली देंगे। त्रिपुरा की कुल पापूलेशन 7, 8 लाख होगी जो दिल्ली में एक पार्लियामेन्टरी सीट के बराबर है। हिमाचल प्रदेश को पूरी असेम्बली देंगे लेकिन क्या इसका कोई मापदंड है?

Is there a yardstick, a measuring rod?

जिसके ऊपर आप तोल कर यह कहेंगे कि इस बेसिस पर असेम्बली देनी चाहिए और इससे फर्क को देंगे और इसको नहीं देंगे। There is no measuring rod, there is only a rod.

केन्द्रीय सरकार की सीट का मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि यहाँ के लोगों के जी

हक हैं, वे मार दिए जाएं। आपने अपने विधान में सेंटर को कुछ पावर्स दी हैं, स्टेट्स को कुछ पावर्स दी हैं और कुछ पावर्स कान्फेडरेट लिस्ट में हैं, जिससे शासन ठीक चल सके। मैं यूनियन टेरिटरी के आइडिये के ही खिलाफ हूँ। 1950 में जो स्थिति थी, उस समय हमारे आदरणीय कामत जी भी कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली में थे, उसको देखते हुए यूनियन टेरिटरीज बनाई गई थीं, और आर्टिकल 239 से 241 तक, इन तीन आर्टिकल्स में यूनियन टेरिटरीज बनाने की बात रखी गई और उनके अनुसार यूनियन टेरिटरीज बनाई गई। उस समय देश आजाद हुआ था और आजाद होने के बाद हर एक इलाके की कुछ अलग अलग समस्याएं थीं और शायद उस समय यह आवश्यक भी थी कि यूनियन टेरिटरीज बनाई जाएं और सेंटर के नीचे उन को रखते। कई तरह का ढांचा देश के लिए रखना जरूरी था लेकिन आज 32 साल बीत जाने के बाद और जब देग एक है, क्या इस को रिव्यू करने की जरूरत नहीं है? आप यह देखिये कि 8 और 9 यूनियन टेरिटरीज हैं और उन के ऊपर आप कितना खर्च करते हैं। इन 8, 9 के ऊपर क्या टोटल बजट है? मुझे याद है कि लक्षद्वीप जब मैं गया था, तो मैं ने देखा कि वहां की सारी पापुलेशन 30, 35 हजार है और per capita expenditure comes to Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 per year.

अब इस तरीके से 8, 9 यूनियन टेरिटरीज का आप बजट मिलाएं तो 600 करोड़ रुपये के करीब आता है और उन की आमदनी क्या है, यह आप देख लीजिए। क्या इस को रिव्यू करने की जरूरत नहीं है? क्या इस के बारे में साइंटिफिक स्टडी नहीं होनी चाहिए कि 32 साल के बाद भी आप 600, 700 करोड़ रुपये कितनी पापुलेशन पर खर्च करते हैं। मुश्किल से 20 लाख या 25 लाख पापुलेशन के ऊपर आप इतना खर्च करते हैं और बाकी पापुलेशन के ऊपर उसका 100वां हिस्सा भी खर्च नहीं करते। आखिर में

इस को रिव्यू करने की जरूरत है। लक्षद्वीप में 30 हजार की सारी पापुलेशन है। वहां सेक्रेटरी लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट है, सेक्रेटरी फॉइनेंस है, सेक्रेटरी हाउसिंग है। जितनी भी आपकी मिनिस्ट्रीज यहां पर है या स्टेट में हैं सभी के सेक्रेटरी वहां पर हैं। ब्योरोक्रेसी का पूरा पैराफर्नलिया लक्षद्वीप में है। यही हालत अण्डमान में है और दूसरी यूनियन टेरिटरीज में है। बजट का जो पैसा इन के लिए रखा जाता है उसका 70-80 परसेंट पैसा केवल नौकरियों पर खर्च हो जाता है। क्या इस सब को रिव्यू करने की जरूरत नहीं है?

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो बड़े बड़े प्रदेश हैं, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश है, वह बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, मैं समझता हूँ कि करीब करीब इंग्लैंड के जितना बड़ा होगा; इस प्रदेश की चार स्टेट्स होनी चाहिए। आज उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी भी चीफ मिनिस्टर को यह नहीं मालूम होगा कि किस डिस्ट्रिक्ट का कौन डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट है। जब इतना बड़ा प्रदेश एक राज्य होगा तो वहां कैसे प्रोग्रेस हो सकती है।

(Interruptions). It has to be divided. Yes, I agree. I know Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana were one. I come from Haryana. What was the position of Haryana?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारा गांव है, वहां पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता था। हम झोड़ में से पानी पिया करते थे। आज हम बंसीलाल को बेशक क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं लेकिन हरयाणा की प्रोग्रेस करने में उसका हाथ है और जो चीफ मिनिस्टर वहां बने उन्होंने भी हरयाणा के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है। आज हरयाणा का स्थान देश को अनाज देने में पंजाब के बाद दूसरा स्थान है? इसी तरह से हिमाचल प्रदेश ने भी ट्रिम्पस प्रोग्रेस की। आज हिमाचल प्रदेश का सेव सारी कन्ट्री में आ रहा है। उसने ट्रेडिशनल सेव पैदा करने वाले राज्यों को पीछे हटा दिया है।

इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि एक स्टेट एम्पायर नहीं होनी चाहिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि छोटी-छोटी स्टेट होनी चाहिए। स्टेट इतनी बड़ी होनी चाहिए जिसकी एक या दो करोड़ या इससे कुछ ज्यादा ही पापुलेशन हो। हाँ इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि उसकी फाइनेंशियल वायेबिलिटी हो और दूसरी चीजें हों। लेकिन यह चीज होनी चाहिए। जहाँ मैं यह बात मानता हूँ वहाँ मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि यह काम किसी एक पार्टी का काम नहीं है। जब तक इस के लिए नेशनल कांसेन्सेस न हो तब तक यह काम संभव नहीं और ना ही उचित ही है। सब पार्टियों की एक राय होनी चाहिए। आज इस के लिए वातावरण नहीं है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि आज इस बात को लेकर कोई पण्डारा खोल दिया जाए और लड़ाई भगड़े शुरू हो जाएं जिससे कि देश का काम खत्म हो जाए। हाँ जब कभी शांति हो और एक-दूसरे को समझाने-बुझाने से सारी पार्टियाँ यह तय कर दें तो इसे जरूर करना चाहिए। अगर देश को प्रगति करनी है इस चीज पर जरूर विचार होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यूनियन टैरिटरी की जो कल्पना है वह भी बदली जानी चाहिए। दिल्ली को कल को एक्सपेण्ड करना है। हमारे यहां वर्क्स हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं जो दिल्ली के हैं। इनकी कांस्टीट्युन्सी का सारा एरिया स्लम है। मेरी कांस्टीट्युन्सी का भी आधा एरिया स्लम है। सरसूणिया जी यहां नहीं है। उनकी कांस्टीट्युन्सी का आधा एरिया स्लम है। दिल्ली के पास गांव नहीं है। अब स्लम एरियाज को अच्छी बस्तियों में ले जाना होगा। उसके लिए कुछ जगहें हमारे पास होनी चाहिए। मास्टर प्लान में कहा था कि आपस-आपस के राज्यों यू० पी०, पंजाब और हरयाणा में नजदीक बस्तियाँ बसायेंगे। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। दिल्ली के लिए एक फुल फ्लैण्ड

असैम्बली हो और दिल्ली के आस पास जो बीसतीस मील का एरिया है उसको आप दिल्ली के साथ जोड़ें। सोनीपत तक आ जाए, रोहतक तक आ जाए और इधर मेरठ और उधर फरीदाबाद वगैरह सब आना चाहिये। इससे दिल्ली के एक्पैशन के लिए स्कोप बन सकेगा और यहां जो गन्दी बस्तियाँ हैं उन के लोगो को वहां जाकर बसाया जा सकेगा। खुली जगह जाकर ब रहेंगे। इस तरह की कोई चीज होनी चाहिये। इस तरह की कोई डिनैमिक चीज मैं एक्सपैण्ड आप से करता था। इधर उधर कुछ दिया जाए इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। दिल्ली फाइनेंशली वायेबल है इसके आंकड़े आपने दिए हैं। पापुलेशन के लिहाज से तथा दूसरी तरह से दिल्ली वायेबल है।

आपको इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि यूनियन टैरिटरीज पर बजट कितना खर्च होता है और कितनी पापुलेशन पर वह खर्च होता है। साथ ही क्या पार्लियामेंट के पास लोगों की जो समस्याएँ हैं उनको साल्व करने का समय है। जब हम दिल्ली के बारे में स्पीकर साहब के पास आते हैं और उन से मांग करते हैं कि ला एंड आर्डर पर बहस होनी चाहिये, हाउसिंग प्राबलम पर बहस होनी चाहिये तो समय मिलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। क्या दिल्ली की कोई असैम्बली है? दिल्ली की असैम्बली नहीं है तो दिल्ली के लोग कहां जाएं? गोआ की भी इसी तरह से प्राबलम है और दूसरी यूनियन टैरिटरीज की भी है। आप लोगों के पास जो समय नहीं है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि केवल ब्यूरोक्रेसी वहां पर रूल करती है। वह जो उसकी मर्जी में आता है करती है। इस चीज को रिब्यू करने की जरूरत है। जो कंसिंट है यूनियन टैरिटरीज का इसको चैज करने की जरूरत है। 32 साल हो गए हैं आज तक यह चीज नहीं हुई है। यह भी मैं कहता हूँ कि यह केवल एक पार्टी का या इस सरकार की

काम नहीं है। इधर के लोगों से भी मैं कहूंगा कि कोई नेशनल कंसैसस डिवेलप करके रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। गोम्रा दमन और दीव की भी समस्या है जिस की तरफ प्रधानमंत्री जीने ध्यान दिलाया था। गोम्रा से दमन और दीव कितनी दूर हैं। गोम्रा की पूछ भी नहीं बनती है। आर० टी० सी० (राउंड टेबल कान्फेंस) या किसी भी तरह से नेशनल कंसैसस डिवेलप करके कोई रास्ता निकालें ताकि लोगों की जो पोलिटिकल एक्पीरेंस हैं उनको पूरा किया जा सके। पैच वर्क जो आप करते हैं काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इस वक्त चूँकि मंत्री मद्दोदय ने एक प्राप्रेसिब कदम उठाया है और पहले से कुछ आगे गए हैं उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ और इस चीज का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन यह जो एक्सपैरिमेंट आप करने जा रहे हैं दिल्ली असैम्बली का इससे आप कन्विंस हो जाए कि जो कुछ दिल्ली के लोग चाहते हैं, यहां से 55 लाख लोग चाहते हैं, जनता पार्टी ही नहीं बल्कि सारी पार्टियां चाहती हैं कि उनको पूरे अधिकार मिलें, पूरी असैम्बली मिले तो उनकी उन भावनाओं को भी आप पूरा करने की कोशिश करें। यह चीज शायद आपके दिमाग में किसी वक्त आ जाए और आप उसको पूरी असैम्बली दे दें, इसी आशा के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): This debate will show that Members sitting on opposite sides of the House can, on certain issues, reach an agreement, and they can agree in substance on issues. I fully endorse many of the submissions and statements made by my hon. friend on the other side, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, on this particular matter, and Mr. Malhotra also.

More than 30 years ago, the people of this country gave unto themselves a Constitution which provided for self-government. They threw out colonial rule and decided that they were fit enough to rule themselves. But even then, there were some small

pockets which, for reasons of area, population and particularly for historical reasons, and in some areas economic backwardness, were not given at that time all the full rights of self-government, and were then designated as Part 'C' States (if I am not mistaken. In 1956, the States were re-organised and even then again, this problem arose that there are some pockets which for some reason or other, particularly historical and economic reasons, require further economic development, they would have been in an inferior position, they might have been discriminated against if at that stage they had merged in a larger unit. For this reason, they were kept aside until a certain level of development was attained. Again, they were denied at that time, at that level, full rights of self-government and they were kept as Union territories. At that time the States Reorganisation Commission had thought that these units should develop economically and that the Central Government should give maximum aid to them and ultimately, my impression is that, the Commission said that they should be merged—not constituted as separate States—in the neighbouring units, in the existing States. But it so happened that Union territory after Union territory went on opposing merger, demanding statehood and the popular opinion was so strong that it was conceded in most of the cases and as such we are having States which were Union territories like Manipur, Tripura and so on. The point, to my mind, is not whether these Union territories should be merged in the neighbouring States or should be granted full-fledged statehood. There are arguments for and against the granting of statehood, there are arguments for and against small States. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has made a very strong case for small States. He has pointed out how a big State like Punjab, when divided into three, viz., Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, could develop much more than when it was one unit. All the three units, once they were constituted as

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

separate units, developed much faster than when they were all together.

A case has also been made for the division of UP. It has not been made today for the first time, it has been made by no less a person than Mr. Charan Singh, the Deputy Prime Minister and in fact, when he was Chief Minister, he said that UP is so large—he was a very capable administrator any yet he said—that he could not administer it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Panicker of S.R.C. also said that.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My senior and respected veteran colleague Mr. Kamath says that Mr. Panicker, a Member of the States Reorganisation Commission, was also of that opinion. The Prime Minister, for instance, has been of the view, not now, he has always been of the view, for that matter, many of the senior leaders of my party have been of the view, that the small States are not viable and that in a federation, the States should be more or less of the same size, otherwise, some States will dominate over the others and the small States will be at a disadvantage. Whatever may be the argument for or against the small States, for or against the merger of the Union territories with the neighbouring States, one point has to be made clear, on one point, a consensus has to be reached. The people of Union territories are denied full rights of self-Government. Even if there are legislative Assemblies of the type we have created now, as there is in Goa, in Arunachal Pradesh, in Pondicherry, even then they do not compare with the Legislative Assemblies in a State. Why? That is because the State Assemblies have full powers to make any law on the subjects in the State List and as far as the Union territories are concerned, there is no such absolute exclusive power. Even in the matters of State List, Parliament can make laws and to that extent, the law made by the Legislature of the Union territory is over-ruled or

over-ridden. So, with or without Legislative Assembly, they are always in an inferior position, in a position, in a position of tutelage.

People in those areas are in this sense, which is a very substantial sense, second class citizens. I know that the expression will hurt, but it is substantially true that the colonial situation to a large extent operates as far as the Union territories are concerned. The paternity of the Central Government operates to a large extent as it operated under the colonial Government, of course, not to the same extent, far from that. But still there is a strong tinge, a strong paternistic touch as far as the Central Government is concerned in relation to the Union territories. You see, how this difference operates. A few days ago, the President's Rule was imposed in Goa. How was it imposed? By an order of the President. Is the order to be discussed by Parliament or to be sanctioned by Parliament? Not at all. How is the administration to be carried under the President's rule? By the President that means, by the bureaucrats alone, without any sanction either by Parliament or Member of Parliament. What would have been the position if the President's rule had been imposed in a State. It would not have been imposed under Section 51 of the Government of Union territories Act. It would have been imposed under Article 356 of the Constitution. What does it provide? It provides that the President's rule cannot, *suo motu*, on its own force, operate for more than two months that the Government must come with a proclamation before the House and, within two months, get the proclamation approved by the Parliament; full debate would be there; the Parliament would be in its right to say, "We are not approving it" and then it will be rejected and the President's Rule would not operate.

Then, if the President's Rule is imposed in a State, an Advisory Committee would be constituted consisting of Members of Parliament to advise

and to look into the administration of the State during the President's Rule. Some sort of a representative authority would be there. What happens in Goa? It is managed precisely as a colony would have been managed. That is an unfortunate situation. Therefore, I say, with or without Assembly, the position of having Union Territories and the States should not continue. I would say that these Assemblies are merely a camouflage or a smoke-screen to deny equality to the citizens of Union Territories as compared to the citizens of the States.

I am not objecting to this Bill which has come before the House to give a Legislative Assembly to Delhi. But I must place on record my feelings that this Assembly is coming only because the party in power is the same as it is the party at the Centre and they have been able to convince the Central Government in this regard. Why I am making this unpleasant remark is, when there is a consensus, because I want to draw the attention of the House to the plight of Union Territories, like, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, etc. where even panchayats are not there. There is no representative government at any level. They are ruled by the Home Ministry. It is in this context, I say, when there are areas like this, you are giving an Assembly to Delhi—I am not saying, it should be denied—which should have come last because it is the centre of the Government of India. Parliament is sitting here. Delhi had its Legislative Assembly. For reasons which were thought to be good at that time—I do not see how they could become bad now—it was felt that a Legislative Assembly and this type of Government should not continue for Delhi and for the reason that it is the centre of the Central Government, there should not be two Governments operating within the same area.

Again, I make it clear, if that is the will of the people of Delhi, let it be done. I am not opposed to it. What I am saying is that similar will is there

in other Union Territories also and something must be done urgently and immediately by this Government, as far as the Union Territories, like, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, etc. are concerned.

The point that I want to submit is that you abolish all the Union Territories. In my own part of the country, in Goa, there is a strong move against merger and all political parties have been opposing merger, including a very strong political party which has been in power for 15 years, the MGP which came on the platform of merger of Goa with Maharashtra. Even they have given up merger and they also say, "We are for Statehood". This is the will of the people there. Merger or no merger, either of this is much better than continuing the present scheme of Union Territories. Whether they should be merged with larger States or not, it is comparatively a secondary issue compared to the primary issue that all citizens in this country must be given same rights and they must be given equal rights to govern themselves. None of them should be considered immature, that they are illiterate, that they have no sufficient political education to govern themselves. That was also the substance of the colonial rule which after more than 30 years of freedom we are not entitled to continue for any part of the country, for any person in this country.

I will not repeat the arguments which have already been made. I listened attentively to the speech of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. Previous speeches must have also been on the same lines. I want to say one thing more. It is said that these Union Territories are not financially viable. The statistics do show that per capita grant-in-aid given to several States is more than the grant-in-aid that would have been given to a Union Territory like Goa. I would mention not only small States, like, Nagaland and Tripura but even established States, like Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir. Their grant-in-aid is more than what

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

would have been required in the case of Goa and possibly other Union Territories. There is no reason to continue with the scheme. This is a scheme which takes the country back. Where all are equal, all are equally entitled to the same type of Government and to the same rights.

Only one last thing, and I will end. The last thing is that, to stop the imbalance between small States and big States, I will just make a suggestion. In the Rajya Sabha, representation for all States, whether big or small, should be the same. In the Lok Sabha there is always a disparity but, in the Rajya Sabha, they should have some sort of parity: whether it is Delhi or whether it is Uttar Pradesh, the representation should be the same. I think there are precedents for this in several other Constitutions like the United States Constitution.

On this basis, my plea would be that, if necessary, a new States Reorganisation Commission should be appointed to look into the whole problem and, in particular, that of abolishing this concept of States and Union Territories.

श्रीधरः बहू प्रकाश (बाह्य दिल्ली) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गवर्नमेंट ने जो कास्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट पेश किया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको मुबारकबाद नहीं दे सकता हूँ, क्योंकि यह कोई बहुत नया, कोई बहुत अच्छा काम गवर्नमेंट नहीं करने जा रही है। मेरी राय थी—और आज भी है—कि दिल्ली के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स, दिल्ली के लोगों को एक फुलफ्लेज्ड स्टेट के अलावा कोई और चीज माननी ही नहीं चाहिए थी। न मिले कुछ दिन और। दिल्ली में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाने के तरह तरह के ये जितने एक्सपेरिमेंट्स, तुजुबों, है, वे फ़ेल हो चुके हैं।

जो पहले पार्ट सी स्टेट थी, इस एमेंडमेंट के बाद तकरीबन उससे मिलती-जुलती ताकत कुछ कम या कुछ ज्यादा; उसे कुछ फर्क

नहीं पड़ता है—दिल्ली एसेम्बली की होगी। उस वक्त का जामाना भी कुछ अलग था। अगर दिल्ली के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स कुछ काम कर पाये, तो उसकी वजह यह थी कि उस वक्त की लीडरशिप कुछ दूसरी तरह की थी, काम करने के ढंग कुछ दूसरी तरह के थे। काम चल जाता था। लेकिन इस वक्त जो कमजोरियाँ हैं, उन की वजह से काम नहीं चल सकता है।

बुनियादी तौर पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पावरज या फ़िनांशल पावरज, जो कि बेसिक पावर है, सोविरिटी में वेस्ट करती है, और यूनियन टैरीटरी होने के नाते यहां पर मजिस्ट्रेट पार्लियामेंट में वेस्ट करती है—वह दिल्ली के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स में वेस्ट नहीं करती है। यूनियन टैरीटरीज के प्राविजन के मातहत यहाँ एसेम्बली बन जाने में दिल्ली की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कोई फ़र्क नहीं आयेगा, क्योंकि यहाँ पर मुश्किल है, मन्टीग्लिमिटी आफ एथारिटीज, डे-टु-डे मामलों में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का दखल और-राजमरा की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और फ़िनांशल मामलों में व्यूरोक्रेसी का पूरी तरह से ज़म कर रहना। इस लिए जब सोविरिटी ही वहाँ नहीं है, तो जैसी कि श्री फैलीरो ने कहा है—उन्होंने ठीक कहा है—, यहाँ के लोगों की एक तरह से सैकंड ग्रेड सिटिजनशिप है। वैसे मैं इस हक में नहीं हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से में इस तरह की सैकंड ग्रेड सिटिजनशिप रहे, ये यूनियन टैरीटरीज रहे। यूनियन टैरीटरीज का प्राविजन गलत है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए था, और इसको जितनी जल्दी हटा दिया जाये, उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

यूनियन टैरीटरीज बनने की कहानी शायद आपको मालूम है। मुझे पता नहीं था। मैंने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की स्टैंड्स मिनिस्ट्री के एक सिनियर आफ़िसर से पूछा था। उस वक्त पार्ट ए और पार्ट बी स्टैंड्स थीं और यूनियन टैरीटरीज को पार्ट सी स्टेट का दर्जा दिया गया। जब यहाँ पर ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट थी, तो ये यूनियन टैरीटरीज एक तरह से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत थीं और

ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने अपने इम्पीरियलिस्ट डिजाइन के मुताबिक उन्हें जान-बूझ कर अपने बाघ टावरों के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करने के लिए रखा हुआ था। आप पुरानी फाइलें उठाकर देखिये, आपको उनमें इस तरह के शब्द मिलेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में ब्रिटिश हुकूमत मजबूत रहे, इसके लिए उन्होंने दिल्ली, अजमेर जैसी हिन्दुस्तान की कुछ जगहों को इस तरह से रखा हुआ था, ताकि वे पूरे हिन्दुस्तान पर कंट्रोल रख सकें और उसकी सुपरविजन कर सकें। अब जब वह ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट चली गई तो यूनियन टैरिटरी बन गई और कास्टीच्यूशन में उसकी एक नई शकल दे दी गई।

मैं इस राय का हूँ कि यह यूनियन टैरिटरी का प्राविजन कास्टीच्यूशन से हटा दिया जाय और जितने भी यूनियन टैरिटरीज में सबध रखने वाले एन्लाइटैन्ड लोग हैं, कामत माहब जैसे थिक्स हैं वे इस बात की कोशिश करें कि यह प्राविजन हमारे इस कास्टीच्यूशन में नहीं रहना चाहिए। इस वास्ते मैं किसी भी हद तक इस बात में सहमत नहीं हूँ कि यह मुबारकबाद का कदम है या कोई खुशी का कदम है बल्कि यह है एक जंजीर जिसमें जग लग गया था उसकी जगह दूसरी जंजीर थोड़ा मुलम्मा करके दिल्ली को पहना दी है, इससे ज्यादा और कुछ नहीं है।

हिन्दुस्तान में जब आजादी नहीं थी तब भी दिल्ली की हुकूमत का ढंग और तरीका मैंने देखा था। आज मुझे उमसे बिगड़ा हुआ नजर आता है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि दिल्ली का आदमी किसी तरह से भी आजाद है। वह इस तरह की गुलामी में फंसा हुआ है, उसकी गुलामी की चैन शुरू होती है प्राइम मिनिस्टर के दफ्तर से और खली जाती है बी डी ओ के दफ्तर तक। कहीं भी उसका छुटकारा नहीं है। जैसे तो विल आयेगा उस पर बहस होगी, उसके प्राविजन्स पर बहस होगी लेकिन जिस तरह का बिल है

वह तो सामने आ ही चुका है। लेकिन उस विल में जो यूनिफाइड एथारिटी का सवाल है वह उसमें पूरा नहीं होता। जो हालत अभी है वह खत्म नहीं होती। इसलिए यह किसी तरह से भी लोगों को कोई मदद नहीं दे सकेगा हा, अभी तो मैम्बर हैं वह मैट्रोपॉलिटन कौन्सिल के मैम्बर कहलाते हैं, इसके बाद वह एम एल ए कहलाने लग जाएंगे और जो एग्जीक्यूटिव कौन्सिलर्स हैं वह मिनिस्टर कहलाने लग जाएंगे। इतना ही फर्क उसके अन्दर पड़ने वाला है। तो इससे दिल्ली के लोगों का कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : पावर्स ज्यों की ल्यो रहेगी ?

श्रीधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश : हा, पावर में कोई फर्क नहीं हो रहा है। मैंने बहुत ममझने की कोशिश की, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के अफमरो के साथ और मिनिस्टर के साथ भी बैठकर बात की और पहला भी मेरा तजर्वा है, मैंने उसको रन भी किया है, मैं जानता हूँ कि किस तरह बात घटक जाती है, कहाँ जाकर बात रुक जाती है लेकिन उन दिनों तो कुछ ऐसे रोशन-दिमाग लोग होते थे जिनको जरा समझा कर जल्दी मना लेते थे लेकिन आज तो दूसरी हालत है, आज ही देख लीजिए हमारे कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर साहब मौजूद नहीं है हमारा जवाब देने के लिए और पाटिल साहब के जबाब से मुझे तो आज तक भी तसल्ली नहीं हुई और आगे भी नहीं होने वाली है। तो मैं कैसे मान लूँ जब कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को इस इम्पार्टेन्ट बिल पर इतनी फुर्सत नहीं है कि वह जिम्मेदारी के साथ हम तो सवाल उठाते हैं उनका जबाब दे सकें, तो हमको सेकेंड रेट दर्जा तो दे दिया गया। मैं बहुत दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के साथ हमेशा किसी तरह की भी गवर्नमेंट यहाँ रही, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कान्फेस की रही चाहे आज जनता की है, दिल्ली के ऊपर कोई

की आवश्यकता रहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और मैं दिल्ली के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को हमेशा यह कहता हूँ कि मेहरबानी करके जब तक इसके लिए आप लोग कुछ करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे तब तक कुछ होगा नहीं।

मुझे एक बात याद आती है। मैं कोई बहुत एजीटेटर टाइप का आदमी नहीं हूँ और कोई मैं बहुत एजीटेशन की बात नहीं कहता हूँ क्योंकि कहने से कोई एजीटेशन हो भी नहीं जाता है, लेकिन यहाँ उस वक्त होम मिनिस्टर थे डा० काटजू, मैं उनके पास गया और उनसे मैंने कहा कि कि आप जरा दिल्ली को अच्छा दर्जा दे दीजिए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि किनकी आवाज है यह तो आप कह रहे हैं ? मैंने कहा दिल्ली वालों की। तो उन्होंने कहा कि दिल्ली वालों की आवाज दिल्ली वाले देख नहीं रहे हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में क्या हो रहा है, वह देख नहीं रहे हैं कि पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है, पटना में क्या हो रहा है ? यह दिल्ली वालों की आवाज आप आकर कहते हैं, मुझको तो दीख नहीं रही है कि यह दिल्ली वालों की आवाज है। तो मैंने यह समझा कि दरअवस्त करने से कोई हुकूमत कुछ नहीं देती है और जल्दी-जल्दी मन लेने में कोई नहीं देता है। लेकिन दिल्ली के लोग शायद अभी इस हद तक नहीं पहुँचे हैं कि वह शक्ति को ले सकें।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : आपकी आवाज तो बुलन्द है।

श्रीवरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश : एक मेरी आवाज बुलन्द होने से क्या बनता है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस वक्त टेरिटरी है उसकी तीन बातें आई हैं—एक तो यह कि जो मौजूदा टेरिटरी

है उसको फुलफुल्लेज्ड स्टेट दी जाय और मैं यह कहूँगा कि अगर नई दिल्ली से आपको बहुत ज्यादा मुहब्बत है, वह बहुत रंजीन बन गई है, तो उसको आप अलग रख लीजिए अगर उससे आपको तसल्ली होती है क्योंकि यह जो बात कही जाती है कि दिल्ली राजधानी है और राजधानी में यह नहीं होता है, तो दुनिया में दो तरह की हुकूमतें हैं, मैंने बहुत अच्छी तरह से इसकी स्टडी किया है, एक है फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर और दूसरा है यूनिटरी स्ट्रक्चर। यूनिटरी स्ट्रक्चर और फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर में यूनिट की हुकूमत क्या होनी चाहिए फेडरल की क्या होनी चाहिए। इसमें मिवाय आस्ट्रेलिया को और अमेरिका को छोड़कर, वाशिंगटन और कैनबरा को छोड़कर कहीं कोई डिफरेंस नहीं है। चाहे कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज हो या अदवाइज दूसरे कंट्रीज हों, वहाँ पर जो मिस्टम आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है हर एक टेरिटरी के लिए वह एक ही है। कोई भी सेकेंड क्लास सिटिजन्स नहीं हैं। वाशिंगटन और केनबरा का जहाँ तक संबंध है, वाशिंगटन में डिस्ट्रिक्ट काटकर अलग कैपिटल बनाया गया। उसकी वजह यह है कि वहाँ निग्रो प्राबलम थी और आज भी है। यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की प्राबलम थी। अभी तक वहाँ पर एजीटेशन चल रहा है। दूसरी तरफ केनबरा में भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट काटकर अलग से कैपिटल बनाया गया। (व्यवधान) मास्को में भी पांच स्टेट्स के कैपिटल है। इसलिए मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अगर एक स्टेट में दो कैपिटल हो जायेंगे तो क्या हो जायेगा ? लेकिन एक फाइल है जो कि ब्रिटिश डेज से चली आ रही है। (व्यवधान) सवाल यह है कि अगर आप इस हक में हैं कि नई दिल्ली को काट लिया जाय, उसको अलग रखा जाय तो आप उसको अलग रख लीजिए लेकिन जो बाकी दिल्ली है उसको आप फुलफुल्लेज्ड असेम्बली दे दीजिए। इस मौके पर मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहूँगा कि आप हरियाणा, दिल्ली और वेस्टर्न यू०पी० की एक बड़ी स्टेट बना दीजिए। दिल्ली को स्टेटहूड मिल जाए तो हम आपस

में बात करके तय कर लेंगे कि क्या होना चाहिए ।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा, सिकन्दर बख्त साहब यहां पर इन वक्त नहीं हैं, दिल्ली की प्लानिंग के बारे में जो चर्चाएँ चलती हैं मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से इतनी अजीब हैं कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जिस रफ्तार के यहां पर पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है वह कहां पर बसेगी ? दिल्ली का जो मास्टर प्लान है—मैंने काफी डिटेल में मास्टर प्लान की स्टडी की है—अगर आप यूनियन टेरिटरी की सारी जमीन भी एक्वायर कर लें तो भी वह सन् 2000 से ज्यादा नहीं चल सकती है । फिर उसके बाद आप कहां जायेंगे ? कौन सी जमीन आप लेगे ? जो मास्टर प्लान पहले बना था उसमें तय था कि अर्बनाइजेशन का एक लिमिट रहेगी, उसके बाद कोई और जमीन एक्वायर नहीं की जायेगी, इसलिए नहीं कि दिल्ली के गांवों पर कोई मेहरबानी थी बल्कि इसलिए कि जो एक कन्सेप्ट है मास्टर प्लानिंग का वह सारे वर्ल्ड में चेन्ज हो चुका है कि कन्टीनुअस अर्बन सिटी नहीं चलना चाहिए बल्कि बीच में रूरल एरिया आए और फिर सिटी आना चाहिए । एक सेंट्रल कैपिटल रीजन मास्टर प्लानर्स ने तय किया था कि 80 माइल्स के रेडियस से 4,500 स्क्वायर माइल्स का रकबा होगा इस सेंट्रल कैपिटल रीजन को एक यूनिट बनाकर मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया गया था लेकिन आप उस कन्सेप्ट को ही छोड़ रहे हैं । एक तरह से आप मास्टर प्लानिंग को ही स्कैप कर रहे हैं । इसलिए मैं वार्निंग देना चाहता हूं कि सन् 2000 साल के बाद यूनियन टेरिटरी में दिल्ली के लिए एक इंच भी जमीन रहने के लिए नहीं मिलेगी अगर पार्लियामेंट या जिसकी भी यह जिम्मेदारी है उसने इसका कोई हल नहीं निकाला तो ।

मास्टर प्लान के बारे में बीलमें के लिए बाद में मौका मिलेगा, तो मैं उस वक्त बोलूंगा

श्री हरि विष्णु काभत : क्या दूसरा मास्टर प्लान बन रहा है ?

श्रीधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश : आर्डर दे दिया गया है मास्टर प्लान बनाने का क्योंकि पहला मास्टर प्लान 1981 तक के लिए था और 1981 के बाद दूसरा मास्टर प्लान आना चाहिए । जो इन्फिन्जमेंट्स मास्टर प्लान की की गई हैं इमरजेंसी के दिनों में ही नहीं बल्कि उससे पहले और आज भी जो की जा रही हैं, उन्हें देख कर मुझे बहुत दुःख होता है कि दिल्ली के साथ क्यों इतनी ज्यादा की जा रही है । इस वास्ते मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि यूनियन टेरिटरी के प्रोवीजन्स को खरन किया जाए और दिल्ली को एक फुनफुल्ल स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाए । मैं तो यह कहूंगा । कि जो दिल्ली स्टेट आज की है, या तो उसी हैसियत से या जो सेंट्रल कैपिटल रीजन दिल्ली का है, उसको बढ़ाया जाए लेकिन मैं उसके लिए इस वक्त ज्यादा इन्सिस्ट नहीं करूंगा क्योंकि मैं नहीं चाहूंगा कि दूसरी स्टेट्स जो दिल्ली के साथ लगी हुई हैं, वे यह समझे कि हम से जबर्दस्ती कोई जमीन लेना चाहता है पर मैं आपके जरिये से पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से यह अपील जरूर करूंगा कि वे इस बात को सोचे कि किस तरह की फूफूचर दिल्ली जो है, उसका नक्शा होना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो एमेंडमेंट बिल है, उन को मैं दिल से तो सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकता, उसमें जो एमेंडमेंट आप करना चाहते हैं, कर ले लेकिन मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि दिल्ली को पूरी स्टेट का दर्जा नहीं दिया जाएगा और जब तक स्टेट का दर्जा नहीं दिया जाएगा, दिल्ली के लोग इस के लिए कोशिश करते रहेंगे और मौका मिला तो लड़ाई भी इसके लिए करेंगे ।

श्री किशोर लाल (पूर्व दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने

[श्री किशोरी बास]

बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। आज इस बीसवीं सदी में इस पार्लियामेंट में जिसमें बहुत इन्टेलिक्चुअल लोग, बहुत से रेवोल्यूशनरी लोग आए हुए हैं, उनके दिल व दिमाग से जो बात निकली है, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। वे जो पुरानी बैकग्राउंड है, जो उस के एक्सपीरियन्सेज है जो उनके सामने उनकी जिन्दगी में हुए हैं, उनसे सबक क्यों नहीं लेते।

यह दिल्ली एक ऐसा बदनसीब शहर है एक तरीके से और दूसरे तरीके से इस की मिट्टी ऐसी है कि दिल्ली के लोग हमेशा खुशामद ही करते आए हैं। आप भी आन्ध्र से आए और जितने भी लोग यहां दिल्ली में मिनिस्टर बन कर आते हैं, उन सब को मालाएं पहनानी पड़ती हैं। क्या करते इस के सिवाय? दिल्ली की अपनी कोई पर्सनेलिटी नहीं है और दिन व दिन उसकी पर्सनेलिटी खत्म होती चली जा रही है। आप यह देखें कि दिल्ली को, हमारे एक साथी यहां बैठे हुए हैं जिन्होंने 1950 में हम को संविधान दिया, पार्टी सी स्टेट बनाया। सन् 1950 में यह सोचा और 1952 में लागू हुआ और उसके बाद यु० पी० से हमारे स्वर्गीय गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत जी आए और उन्होंने यह कहा कि क्या सोचा कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाने वालों ने। जो उन्होंने सोचा, उससे ज्यादा अच्छा वे सोचते हैं और उन्होंने दिल्ली एसेम्बली को खत्म करने की बात सोची। उन्होंने यह सोचा कि इसको म्यूनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन दे देनी चाहिए। यहां पर जबाब देते हुए उन्होंने म्यूनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन के बारे में यह कहा था कि मैं ऐसी म्यूनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन बना रहा हूं जो दुनिया में एक अजूबा होनी और वह एसेम्बली को रिप्लेस कर देगी। यह रिकार्ड पर है। तो एसेम्बली खत्म हो गई और म्यूनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन ने एसेम्बली

की जगह ले ली। इस तरह से सन् 1958 में एसेम्बली घा गई, सन् 1950 से लेकर 1958 तक पूरे आठ साल के बाद। फिर किसी के किसी कोने में दर्द उठा। उन्होंने कहा कि म्यूनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन तो सिविक बोर्ड है और वहां जो कुछ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के काम होते हैं, उनमें कुछ चुने लोगों का दखल होना चाहिए, दखल रहता नहीं है लेकिन कम से कम बातचीत में तो दखल हो जाए इस तरह से पूरे 8 साल के बाद सन् 1966 में इन्टरिम मेट्रोपोलीटन कांसिल बना दी गई। यह तजुर्बा तीसरा था, पहला 1950 वाला, फिर 1958 वाला और फिर 1966 वाला। फिर 1966 या 1967 में जिस वक्त इसने काम शुरू किया, तो वह जो 8, 9 साल वाला दौरा था, वह फिर आया और यह 1977 में आया। पहली पार्टी अगर शासन में रहती, तो यह कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट न आता लेकिन दूसरी पार्टी शासन में आ गई और फिर वही 9-10 साल वाली साइकिल का चलना शुरू हुआ। बेल गाड़ी की स्पीड से चलते चलते 1979 में यह कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट बिल आया है और यह यूनियन टैरीटरी के नाम से। हमारे बुजुर्ग साहेबान यहां बैठे हुए हैं, पता नहीं उनके दिमाग में यूनियन टैरीटरी का क्या मतलब था। जो मैं समझ पाया हूं वह यह समझ पाया हूं कि उस वक्त यूनियन टैरीटरी उस क्षेत्र को बनाया जाता था जहां पर कि पोलिटिकल प्रोब्लमस होती थीं और जहां के लिए यह समझा जाता था कि शायद छोटी स्टेट होने पर वह स्टेट उन प्रोब्लमस को हेंडल करने के काबिल नहीं होगी। जैसे कि नागालैण्ड है और दूसरी यूनियन टैरीटरीज हैं। इसलिए वहां सेन्ट्रल की हुकूमत रखी जाती थी ताकि वह स्टेट उन प्रोब्लमस की वजह से कमजोर न हो पाये। यह सब की बात नहीं है, यह उस वक्त की बात है। उस वक्त, मेरी समझ में, यूनियन टैरीटरी बनाने का यह अकसर था। मगर मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि दिल्ली को क्यों यूनियन टैरीटरी बनाया

गया ? दिल्ली तो हमेशा से सबमिसिव रहा है। यहां के लोगों ने तो कभी एजीटेशन की बात नहीं की। दिल्ली में तो बहुत ज्यादा शरीफ लोग बसते हैं। फिर क्यों दिल्ली को यूनियन टेरीटरी बनाया गया ? मैं समझता हूँ कि—जैसी की चौधरी साहब ने भविष्यवाणी की है—आज से दस साल के बाद फिर दिल्ली के ढाँचे के बारे में विचार होगा और उस से अगले दस सालों के बाद, सन् 2000 तक फिर से दिल्ली की इच्छाओं के मुताबिक आपको यहां का सर्वे करना होगा।

हमने लिग्विस्टिक स्टेट्स बनायी थीं लेकिन आज लिग्विस्टिक स्टेट की जगह आज हम ने सोचना शुरू कर दिया है कि लिग्विस्टिक की जगह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टेट होनी चाहिए और यह सोचना शुरू कर दिया है कि किस तरह से यू० पी० बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश को डिवाइड करके उनको एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिवल वॉर्यबल स्टेट बनाया जाए। अब लिग्विस्टिक स्टेट का विचार खत्म होता जा रहा है।

मुझे मालूम है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री में और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में ऐसे सोचने वाले लोग बंटे हैं जिनका हिसाब-किताब हमेशा गलत निकला है। 1953 में मास्टर तारा सिंह ने पंजाबी सूबे का नारा लगाया था। उस वक्त होम मिनिस्ट्री ने यह सोचा था कि अगर पंजाबी सूबा बन गया तो वहां सरदारों की हुकूमत हो जाएगी और वह चूक बाबंर स्टेट होगी इसलिए मुल्क के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। इसी तरह से तामिलनाडु के बारे में भी सोचा गया था। पंजाबी सूबा बने हुए इतने साल हो गये और तामिलनाडु भी बने हुए इतने साल हो गये लेकिन किसी जगह पर भी कोई ऐसी चीज पैदा नहीं हुई जिससे मुल्क को खतरा हो। मुल्क के लिए कोई एग्रीहेंसन आज तक पैदा नहीं हुई।

इस मुल्क के लोग अपनी नेशनलिस्ट हैं, मेमोर है। इस मुल्क के लोगों की मेम्बोरेन्टो

1977 के इलेक्शन में साबित हो गयी। उन्होंने बतला दिया कि कुछ भी हो जाए, उनकी डेमोक्रेटिक इन्स्टिबुट को, नेशनलिज्म की भावना को कितनी भी ताकत से दबाने की कोशिश क्यों न की जाए लेकिन कोई दबा नहीं पायेगा। वह चीज 1977 के इलेक्शन में उछल कर सामने आ गयी।

अब आप यह बिल लाये हैं। इस में यूनियन टेरीटरी रख कर आपका, होम मिनिस्ट्री का दखल तो रहेगा ही क्योंकि अफसर तो अपोइंट कर के आप वहां भेजेंगे ही। जो दिल्ली के चुने हुए लोग होंगे, दिल्ली का चीफ मिनिस्टर होगा, उनको कौन पूछेगा। आज भी आपने ट्रांसफर्ड सब्जेक्ट वहां रखे हुए हैं। मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल के पास, एक्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल के पास में पूरा अधिकार होगा लेकिन उसके पास जो अफसर होंगे एक्जीक्यूटिव काउंसलर के पास जो अफसर होंगे उसकी लायल्टी कहीं और होगी आपने यूनियन टेरीटरी का लफ्ज इसके साथ लगा दिया है। (व्यवधान) इसको हटाने का सवाल नहीं है कि आप इसे डिक्शनरी से या कंस्टीट्यूशन से हटा दें तो सब कुछ ठीक हो जाएगा। आपका जो क्रियेशर होगा लेफ्टीनेट गवर्नर वह तो आपके गवर्नर से भी बड़ा होता है। यहां का लेफ्टीनेट गवर्नर एयर इंडिया के किसी महाराजा से कम नहीं होता। आप देखिये कि प्रेजीडेंट के साथ में पुलिस की गाड़ी चलती है। उसी तरह से आपने दिल्ली शहर में देखा होगा कि उसके साथ भी चलती है। जितने भी साइकिलिस्ट्स या गरीब आदमी चल रहे होते हैं, उनको और थोड़ी व्हीलर्स को हटाते हुए चलती है। बहुत दफा अगलों के सामने एक्सीडेंट भी हुए हैं। पाथलट एक चीज होती है पाथलट गाड़ी दूसरी होती है। दिल्ली में पुलिस को लारी मिले या न मिले, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ तो जोडर साइकिलिस्ट चलता है और प्रेजीडेंट

[किशोह लाल]

के साथ भी वही चलता है लेकिन दिल्ली का एक और जो क्रीचर है जिस का नाम लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर है उनके साथ पुलिस की लारी चलती है पूरे बन्दोबस्त के साथ। वह ट्रैफिक हो हटाती चलती जाती है, गरीब कोई साइकल पर जा रहा होता है या स्कूटर पर जा रहा होता है, चूकि महाराजा साहब भा रहे होते हैं इस वास्ते उसको रास्ते से हटा दिया जाता है, सब रास्ता छोड़ देते हैं, और कहीं अगर लाल बत्ती भी होती है, तब भी उनकी गाड़ी नहीं रुकती है। अब आप देखें कि लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर का स्टेट्स क्या है? गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के एक सैक्रेटरी के बराबर होगा ज्यादा से ज्यादा। पहले ज्वायंट सैक्रेटरी के बराबर होना था, बीच में एडोशनल सैक्रेटरी के बराबर हुआ और अब ज्यादा से ज्यादा सैक्रेटरी के बराबर होगा। अब आप देखें कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के सैक्रेटरी और ज्वायंट सैक्रेटरी सड़कों पर घूमते फिरते रहते हैं उनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं होता है लेकिन दिल्ली का जो लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर होता है उसको सब सहुलियते मिल जाती है, पुलिस प्रॉटेक्शन उसको मिल जाता है, चाहे वह कोई आरिजनल काम करे या न करे। वह महाराजा है उसको कोई पूछ नहीं सकता है इस वास्ते क्योंकि वह अपनी ऑपिनियन होम मिनिस्टर को भेजता है। स्विमिंग या गाल्फ के लिए बोत्रियां को जाना होता है। तो सरकारी गाड़ियों में और सरकारी खर्च पर जाती है। पुलिस की लारी होती है कोई पूछने वाला नहीं होता है। यूनियन टेरिटरी के नाम से पिछले तीस साल में लोगों को एक रिबलेशन पैदा हो गया है, नफरत पैदा हो गई है। लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर पता नहीं गवर्नर का लैफ्टिनेंट या गवर्नर उसका लैफ्टिनेंट, समझ में नहीं आता है, उसकी जो इन्स्टीट्यूशन पैदा हो गई है उसके बारे में भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये। इस बिल में जो यह लफ्ज मौजूद है। तीस

साल हो गए हैं। अब तो आप दिल्ली वालों पर रहम करे भगवान के नाम पर। गोआ नागालैण्ड को आपने असैम्बली दी है और दिल्ली को भी आप देने जा रहे हैं तो कम से कम यूनियन टेरिटरी नाम को तो हटा दें और उसकी जगह सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्ट्रेंट यूनिट्स कर दें या कोई और कर दें लेकिन कम से कम यह यूनियन टेरिटरी का लफ्ज है और उसके साथ यह जो क्रीचर बना रहा है लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर जो किसी को आसरेबल नहीं है किसी को जवाब देह नहीं है यूनियन टेरिटरी लफ्ज को खत्म करने के साथ साथ इस इन्स्टीट्यूशन को भी आप खत्म करें और उसके साथ यह अपने आप खत्म भी हो जाएगी विद वन स्ट्राक आफ पन आप यूनियन टेरिटरीज बिल लाए है तो मैं इनका जहर कहना चाहता हूं कि यह लफ्ज यूनियन टेरिटरी भगवान के लिए आप हटा दें, तीस साल हो गए हैं, काफी लोगों ने सार कर लिया है यह लफ्ज जब खत्म होगा तो जो क्रीचर है इसका वह क्रीचर भी खत्म हो जाएगा।

यूनियन टेरिटरीज के साथ एक और भी प्राबलैम है। सारी हकूमत हमेशा अफमर के जरिये फंक्शन करती है। आप को एक बात सुन कर हैरानी होगी। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में जो डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी होता है या अडर सैक्रेटरी होता है, और दिल्ली के अन्दर जो होता है उनमें बहुत फर्क होता है। शायद आप उस फर्क को नहीं समझते हैं। मैं आपको बताता हूं। यहां पर जितनी कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं वे सब सुपरसीडिड हैं। उन सब में अफसरों को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर बना कर रख दिया जाता है। बाकी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में उसकी तनख्वाह पंद्रह सौ रुपये महीना होगी तो दिल्ली में उसको पांच सौ रुपये फालतू मिलेंगे और उसके साथ उसको एक गाड़ी भी दे दी जाएगी। एक एक वर्जन को ओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज, हाउसिंग सोसाइटी, कोओप्रेटिव बैंक आदि जितनी

भी इन्स्टीट्यूशन भी सब सुपरसीडिड हैं। भारत भर में जब कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज सुपरसीड होती है तो उन पर पब्लिक मैन की एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर एक्वाइट किया जाता है लेकिन दिल्ली में सभी अफसरों की राल टपकती है और उनको एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर एक्वाइट कर दिया जाता है। तिब्बिया कालेज बोर्ड के मामले को आप ले किसी एजुकेशनिस्ट के बजाय पुलिस के डंडे वाला वहां लगा दिया जाएगा। एग्जिक्यूटिव मार्किटिंग कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी या कोई और सोसाइटी जो एग्जिक्यूटिविस्ट के फायदे वाली होगी तो कोई पी० सी० एस० अफसर खुशामद करने वाला वहां एक्वाइट कर दिया जाएगा, जिस को गाड़ी देनी हांगी उसको एक्वाइट कर दिया जाएगा। सब बुराईयां यूनियन टेरिटरीज के साथ अटैचड है। जब तक यूनियन टेरिटरीज शब्द रहेगा ये बुराईयां भी चलती चली जाएंगी। असेम्बली नाम तो आप दे देंगे लेकिन अफसरों का रुख वही रहेगा, वही खुशाबदी रहेगा, वही लायलटी होम मिनिस्टरी के साथ रहेगी, जो उनके मास्टर्स हैं उनके साथ ही होगी तो दिल्ली के लोगों को इससे ग्लिफ नहीं मिलेगा।

दूसरा एक जरूरी सवाल और है और वह यह कि जो वर्तमान में दिल्ली की पोजीशन है जब तक इसकी पोलिटिकल वाउन्ड्रीज को बढ़ाया नहीं जायेगा तब तक कि यह वायेबिल यूनिट नहीं बन सकती। दो लाख की आबादी हर साल यहां की बढ़ती है, आन्ध्रा और आसाम से लोग यहां बसने के लिये आते हैं।

14 hrs.

एक माननीय सभ्य : विशाल हरियाणा में मिला दीजिये।

श्री किशोर लाल : आप इसको विशाल हरियाणा में मिला दें या यू० पी० में मिला दें, लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि यू० पी० ने यहां पर नीमडा बनाया और हरियाणा ने अपना इन्स्टीट्यूट ऐस्टेड फरीदाबाद में बनायी। वहां से लाखों जो पैदा हो कर यहां आयेगा उसको टर्मिनल टैंक देना होगा दिल्ली में

आने के लिये। तो सिवाय चोरी और बेइमानी करने के और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। जो भी टर्मिनल टैंक देकर कर यहां माल बेचने के लिये लायेगा तो दाम बढ़ जायेगा। और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक नहीं हो सकता जब तक पोलिटिकल कंट्रोल ठीक नहीं होगा। जब पोलिटिकल कंट्रोल गाजियाबाद में और फरीदाबाद में दूसरे का होगा तो आप उसको कैसे ठीक कर सकते हैं। उन पर आप का क्या कंट्रोल होगा।

हम लोग तो भले लोग हैं, गृह मंत्री जी को मालाये फूल की पहनाने हैं, लाल किले में दीवाने ग्राम में विदेशी अतिथियों का सम्मान भी करते हैं फिर हमारे साथ यह ज्यादती क्यों है। यूनियन टेरिटरी के साथ फिर एक दूसरा पहलू और है, आप देखेंगे कि एक ही यूनियन टेरिटरी ऐसी होगी जिसके सभी मास्टर हैं। हमारे यहां पंजाब में एक कहावत है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि वह पार्लियामेन्टरी होगा कि नहीं कि गरीब की जोरू मव की भाभी होती है। माननीय शेर सिंह जी मुझे माफ करेंगे। उसका मतलब वह है कि यहां हमारा एक मास्टर नहीं है, बल्कि जितनी आपकी टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी में मिनिस्ट्रीज लिखी हुई हैं वह सब हमारी मास्टर हैं, और यूनियन टेरिटरी के बाद भी वह हमारे मास्टर रहने वाले हैं। तो हमको क्या फायदा होगा। डी० टी० सी० होगी तो ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री का हमें मुंह देखना पड़ेगा, सबेरे दूध चाहिये तो माननीय बरनाला साहब को याद करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि डी० एम० एस० और मदर डेरी उनके पास है। बिजली बन्द होगी तो ऐनर्जी मिनिस्टर को याद करना होगा। होम मिनिस्ट्री तो है ही मास्टर फ्राइनेंस, एजुकेशन, वर्क्स हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री सब का हमें मुंह देखना होगा। फुर्सत किसी को नहीं है, सोचने का कोई तरीका नहीं है।

पिछले 15 साल से बात चलती रही कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली से आने के तीन रास्ते हैं, एक पहाड़गंज से जो कि चलता नहीं,

[श्री कोसोर साह]

दूसरा मिट्टी ब्रिज का और तीसरा हाइड्रो ब्रिज का। दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली को मिलाने के लिये पिछले साल मास्टर प्लान में प्रोवाइड किया गया कि मॉडर्न स्कूल के पास में एक ओवरब्रिज बनाया जाये ताकि सेक्रेटेरियट से लिंक हो जाये। यह बात ऐक्सपर्ट ने कही। लेकिन बदकिस्मती है कि शारे ऐक्सपर्ट्स की राय एक किनारे रख दो गई और पैन के एक स्ट्रोक से फैसला कर दिया गया कि यह जो दिल्ली को नई दिल्ली से मिलाने के लिये पुल बनाने का सवाल है इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ होगा यह तय करने के लिये, कमीशन बैठा होगा, ऐक्सपर्ट्स ने राय मंजूर किया होगा, लेकिन सब बेकार गया। अब अगर यहां पर यूनिजन टेरिटरी रहेगा तो फिर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को कौन ओवर रूल करेगा ?

An Under Secretary of the Government of India writes "The President is pleased to direct the Chief Minister or the Chief Secretary to rule like this.

इसलिये वह प्रोबलम भी वहीं की वहीं रह जाती है। इसका हमें काफी तजुर्बा हो गया। नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन की बात खरम हो गई।

अब उसके बाद जितनी पोपुलेशन है वह भी हर साल बढ़ रही है, रहने की लोगों की जगह नहीं है। मेरे इलाके में खास तौर पर जहां कि बड़ी-बड़ी रीसेटिलमेंट कोलोनीज हैं वहां लोगों को साढ़े 22 गज नमीन दे रखी है। आप सोच सकते हैं कि साढ़े 22 गज में क्या बन सकता है। फिर भी साढ़े 22 गज में भी इतनी पोपुलेशन वहां पर हो गई। अगर रहने के काबिल उनको 50, 100 गज वहां पर देना होगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि दिल्ली के पास में जगह वहां पर नहीं है। इसलिये जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम इस तजुर्बे की बात को छोड़ें। पिछले 30 साल

में काफी तजुर्बे हो गये। अगर इस मुल्क को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट बनाना है तो ग्रांज बन्द कर के बिल्कुल इक्वली इसे 40 हिस्सों में डिवाइड कर दो। देश तो एक है। कुछ नेचुरल बाउन्डरीज की जरूरत नहीं। क्या आफत आ रही है कि एक जगह यह होगी और दूसरी यह होगी। माफ कीजिये यह पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के झगड़े हैं, कुछ पोलिटिकल लोग चाहते हैं कि हमारी एम्पायर यहां तक रहनी चाहिये। चाहे उन्हें डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट का नाम याद हो या न हो, चाहे फाइल पर दस्तखत करना जानते हों या न जानते हों, उनकी क्या प्राबलम हांगी, इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन उनको चाहिये यह है कि हमारी एम्पायर यहां तक बननी चाहिये।

दिल्ली में भी एम्पायर काफी मिनिस्ट्रीज की है। उसके बाद में ग्रैंडोस-मंडोस की भी हैं। हमें तो यह दिखाई देता है कि दिल्ली की कोई देखभाल की करने बात आपको समझ में आती नहीं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह दो बातें करें, हम उनकी सब बातें मान जायेंगे। एक तो वह यूनिजन टेरिटरी का लफ्ज हटा दें। वह इसके बारे में कामत साहब से तरीका पूछ लें कि इसको हटाने का क्या तरीका हो सकता है, कांस्टीट्यूशन उन्होंने बनाया था। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि इस यूनिजन टेरिटरी से हमको नफ़रत है, इसके नाम से रिएक्शन होता है इसका कोई तरीका निकालकर इसे हटा दें।

अब गोआ भी प्रेसेम्बली है, नागालैण्ड भी प्रेसेम्बली है, एक बेचारे शरीफ लोग हैं चंडीगढ़ के, आपने चंडीगढ़ को भी यूनिजन टेरिटरी बना कर रखा है क्योंकि आपकी पोलिटिकल प्राबलम भी वहां पर। तो पोलिटिकल प्राबलम का हल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव फ़रिये से ढूँढना, उसको अपने हिस में बनाकर रखना यह मुनासिब नहीं है।

मैं सरकार को मुबारकबाद तो देता हूँ कि पहली दफा उन्होंने सोचा है कि कुछ दिया जाये। बात तो ठीक है, क्योंकि अभी तक जितने भी भाये उन्होंने लेने की बात की, यह पहली दफा उन्होंने सोचा है कि कुछ दिया जाये। अब इनके अफसर कहां तक इस को अमल करने देंगे, यह अभी तक शक की बात है। इनकी नियत तो साफ है लेकिन जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में बैठे हैं, जिन्होंने फाइल चलानी है, उनकी नियत हमेशा यही होगी कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर को अपने पास ग्रैव करें। इसलिये इसका कोई तरीका ढूँढकर मुल्क में कल्सेंस बनाकर इसके बारे में साफ कर दिया जाये। अब तो चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने भी कह दिया कि यू० पी० को डिवाइड कर दिया जाये। सभी लोग कह रहे हैं, वहां के अपोजिशन के लोग भी यही बात कह रहे हैं। मेरा इसमें कहना यह है कि जब सब की राय बन रही है तो चुपके-चुपके क्यों बोल रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस मामले में लीड लेकर जितने अपोजिशन के लोग हैं वे उनसे देश में एक लाइवली डिस्कशन हो जाए अब वक्त आ गया है कि लिगुइस्टिक बातों को छोड़कर उससे फनेटिज्म वहां पर बढ़ता है, एडमिनिस्ट्रटिव यूनिट्स बनाकर काम किया जाये जिससे लोगों को ठीक तरह से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मिल सके। यह ठीक नहीं है कि गरीब आदमियों के नाम पर स्लोगन लगाते रहें और उनकी बात करते रहें किन काम न करें।

इसलिये मैं इस बात में कंजूसी नहीं करना चाहता कि पटेल साहब को मुबारक न दूं उनकी नियत तो साफ दिखाई देती है लेकिन वह इतना यकीन हमको दिला दें कि जो उनकी नियत है, उसको ठीक भावने में अमल में लाया जायेगा। क्योंकि आदमी भाते-जाते रहते हैं, वह आज हैं, कल नहीं हो सकते हैं कोई दूसरी सरकार आ जायेगी। इसलिए जो कांग्रेस-कानून बन रहे हैं इस को कोई

मिस-यूज कर के बाये हाथ से देना चाहते हैं और बाये हाथ से लेना चाहते हैं, ऐसा न कर सकें। इसके इन्टरप्रेशन को अफसरों के हाथ में मत छोड़िये उसको क्लीयर कर दीजिये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस बिल को कंजीशनल सपोर्ट दे रहा हूँ, इसलिये कि नियत तो साफ दिखाई देती है, लेकिन इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं दिखाई देता।

इसके जरिये मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विधान बनाने वालों ने जो सन् 1950 में सोचा था, उसमें अब तबदीली होनी चाहिये। इतना ही नहीं कि कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमट ले आये, पार्लियामेंट की पावर खत्म हो जाय, कुछ देश के लिये ऐसा करें कि जो मुल्क में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सही हो सके। पार्लियामेंट के जितने लोग यहां आयेंगे वह अपनी-अपनी बात कहकर चले जायेंगे। मैं कामत साहब से कहूंगा कि वह माफ करें, आप भी माफ करें, मेरी तो छोटी सी राय है कि यह पार्लियामेंट का फोरम भी मुझे तो यूजलेस सा दिखाई देता है।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : यह बहुत यूजफुल भले ही न हो, लेकिन यह यूजफुल नहीं है।

श्री किशोर लाल : मैं यूजलेस का लफ्ज वापस लेता हूँ। यह बहुत यूजफुल नहीं है। यहां पर गरीब आदमी तो पहली कंजुएल्टी है। यहां पर काफी पीने और गप्प लगाने के सिवाये हम कुछ नहीं करते हैं। यहां पर भाषण अच्छे और मीठे होते हैं, लेकिन मेरी छोटी राय में यहां पर पहली कंजुएल्टी गरीब आदमी दिखाई देता है। मैंने पिछले दो सालों में यही देखा है।

मुझे दूसरी कंजुएल्टी दिखाई देती है सच्चाई। यहां पर सिवाये सच्चाई

[श्री किशोर लाल]

के सब कुछ होता है। हम ने होम मिनिस्टर साहब से सवाल किया कि क्या यह सच है कि फलां आदमी पंद्रह साल से इस पोस्ट पर बैठा हुआ है, अगर हाँ, तो क्यों। उस सवाल का जवाब आया : "जी नहीं", और दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब दिया गया "डज नाट एराइज"। हम उसकी तह में गये और हमें मालूम हुआ कि हम से गलती हो गई थी ? मिनिस्टर फार पालियामेंटरी एफेयर्स बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनका ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारी इत्तिला यह थी कि उस आदमी को उस पोस्ट पर पंद्रह साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन वह सिर्फ चौदह साल से वहाँ पर था। इसी लिए मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दे दिया, "नो" और "डज नाट एराइज" पालियामेंट में 90 परसेंट सवाल का यही हाल होता है। अफसर साहब जो लिख देते हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब वही पढ़ कर बता देते हैं। हम प्रिविलेज मोशन किस के खिलाफ लायें ? और प्रिविलेज मोशन बनेगा भी कैसे ? वह कहेंगे कि पंद्रह साल नहीं था, चौदह साल था, हम ने सच बोला था।

मेरा कहना यह है कि सवाल का जवाब देते हुए इन्टेन्शन नहीं देखी जाती है, सिर्फ उसके वर्डिंग को देखा जाता है, उसको इन्टरप्रेट किया जाता है। इस हालत में यह पालियामेंट लोगों की सेवा का फोरम कैसे बनेगी ? अगले सेशन में यह सवाल पूछा जा सकता है कि क्या यह फैक्ट है कि वह आदमी इस पोस्ट पर चौदह साल से है। लेकिन इस बीच मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को छः महीने मिल जायेंगे और वह अफसर धूम-धाम लेगा, और यह चक्कर चलता रहेगा। उसके बाद वह सवाल अनस्टाई क्वेश्चन हो

जायेगा और उस पर कोई सप्प्लीमेंटरीज नहीं हो सकेंगे।

कांस्टीट्यूशन को बनाने वाले यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। उनको देख कर मैंने यह बात कही है कि इस फोरम से हमारा कोई पररज हल नहीं होता है। सिर्फ टेक्नीकैलिटीज रह गई है। मिनिस्टर साहबान को सवाल का इन्टेन्शन नहीं बताया जाता है, बल्कि सिर्फ टेक्नीकैलिटीज के हिसाब से देखते हैं कि स्पीकर साहब ने या किसी दूसरे ने वर्डिंग को चेंज कर दिया है। मिनिस्टर साहब को फुर्सत नहीं मिलती है, क्योंकि उनको मेजर पालिसी डिमिजिज लेने है। इस तरह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर जो चैक होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है।

इस बीसवीं सदी में बकी दुनियां कहां से कहां पहुंच गई है। इस लिए हमारे व्यूरोक्रेट्स को भी कुछ फिफेशर कोर्स दिया जाये, ताकि यूनियन टैरिटरी का लफज भी खत्म हो जाये, लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर का नाम भी खत्म हो जाये। कुछ नया नाम रख दिया जाये। कभी कभी कोई नया नाम चल जाता है। अगर उसका नया नामकरण कर दिया गया, तो शायद अच्छा होगा। पुराने तजुबों से काफी गड़बड़ दिखाई देती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकवाद भी देता हूँ और इस बिल को सपोर्ट भी करता हूँ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to say at the outset that I support this Bill, and if it were really a Bill for a beginning to make Delhi and all other Union Territories fully democratic and representative, I would have said 'I welcome this Bill

warmly'. But because the Bill is only having a limited content and limited purpose, viz. to include Delhi in the list of Union Territories under Article 239-A, and it stops there, and does not tell us, at this stage, what the intentions of the Government are about that matter, I am not able to say that I support the Bill warmly and enthusiastically. But I consider that it is a good step, in the right direction. But I hope it does not stop there. And, because I said it was in the right direction, it does not mean that I need not go into the details. Now if you permit me, before I speak a few things about the Bill I should like to take up the last point of my friend Shri Kishore Lal when he complained with great sincerity at his command, I could see that, about the ineffectiveness of Parliament. My esteemed friend Shri Kamath immediately corrected him to say that instead of saying 'we are no longer having any useful purpose', let us say 'we are having less useful purpose'. Shri Kishore Lal was good enough to accept the amendment and he said all right we are having less useful purpose. It is true. On both the points that my friend, Shri Kishore Lal, has mentioned, quite often some of us, which includes many of us, of late increasingly are feeling a certain sense of frustration but not disillusionment about Parliament and Parliamentary institution and parliamentary working. I say 'no disillusionment' because we should not have wrong notions about Parliament and Parliamentary institutions. This Parliament institution and any Parliament, in a democratic set up, in a parliamentary set up has certain purposes. Parliament is a deliberating body. Parliament is a ventilating body. George Bernard Shaw once said in his inimitable Shawian way about parliament, by which he meant 'House of Commons', that all that Parliament is good, for is to ventilate grievances. That is all, he said. But even as a ventilating body, it is good to ventilate grievances in a dignified, democratic manner on the

floor of the House rather than settle those in the streets through violence. Therefore, that is of value. This Parliament has value in terms of making laws. But of course, I know that in terms of making laws, increasingly all over the world, Parliament has become a rubber stamp of the executive which controls the majority and, therefore, whatever the executive brings here, the Parliament willy nilly—I do not want to repeat what my friend Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath feels like saying so—'more nilly than willy' accepts and endorses what the Executive Government has brought in terms of law. Nonetheless Parliament functions with effectiveness as a legislative body, as a deliberative body, as a body where we can ventilate and express grievances. All these are important. Now, I would like to ask my friend Shri Kishore Lal, why is all this not becoming effective? The answer is also partly to be found out by directing the question to ourselves—how many of us as Members of Parliament or Members of the legislative body, take these bodies seriously and earnestly—How many of us are attending Parliament fully? How many of us are attending the day's work and the sittings of the committees fully? How many of us are prepared to give time and take interest in these matters, to proceed, to consolidate and go further? of course he said he has got experience of two years only. When he spends a couple of more years—I hope he will be re-elected, I would like him to be re-elected—in that case, he would find that he will have the occasion to revise his opinion which he is giving at the end of two years. He might at the end of six years say that it is not so useless or ineffective.

He mentioned about poor people becoming victims and truth becoming victim. Again, I would say, it is because people like him and I, more he than I, since he belongs to the Ruling Party, who work or do not work are responsible. In the name of party discipline and in the name

[Shri J. G. Mavalankar]

of obeying the majority, often times Members of Parliament, almost in a sleepy manner, I perhaps may not use that word, go on endorsing what the Minister and Government say. They have not the necessary courage to tell them both on the floor of the House and outside in party meetings and elsewhere, Mr. Minister, you will not take us for granted, although we are there with majority, you will please explain to us, convince us and then we will say what you are saying is right. Perhaps it all happens in all parties, not only in Janata Government. In fact it happened more in the Congress Party when it was the ruling party. It depends how as individual M.Ps. we take Parliament and its work, and with what effectiveness, with what earnestness and sincerity. It is true that truth is also a kind of casualty just as he said poor people have become casualty. May I ask, if Parliament were not there, and if there were some kind of an authoritarian regime, would my friend, Shri Kishore Lal say that it would ensure the security and welfare of poor people more? As a matter of fact, it is because of the parliament that many things which are ugly and wrong can be exposed fully, effectively and continuously on the floor of the House. Therefore, although apparently the money spent on Parliament looks to be more, if you spend that money and expose the false things and the lack of justice to the poor people, I think that that money is well spent. About truthfulness, it will only require more perseverance on our part to go on digging until we are able to search and get hold of the truth and then tell the Minister that this is the truth. So, I hope, he will not be unnecessarily pessimistic about these matters.

Coming to this Bill, I welcome this Bill only on this limited ground that it extends democratisation to areas and populations where democratisation processes are not available. But

I agree with all the four members from Delhi who spoke—Shri Malhotra, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shri Brahm Prakash and Shri Kishore Lal and even with Shri Faleiro who spoke about Goa, that as a matter of fact, all the people in all these territories have been denied their legitimate basic dues, namely, democratic rights. Why is it that I should get a full Assembly if I live in Gujarat but not a full Assembly if I live in Goa or Delhi? Whether I am in Delhi, Goa or Gujarat, I am an Indian citizen. If I am an Indian citizen, under what provision of the Constitution can the hon. Minister Sonusingi Patil tell us that "if you live in a particular area you will have 50 per cent dose of democratic rights; if you live in another area, you will have 75 per cent dose of democratic rights and if you live in another area you will have 100 per cent democratic rights?" He will have to explain it to us. Perhaps he will say, "I will explain it in the next Bill." Let him explain it in the next Bill, but he will have to explain this. After all, he cannot take Indians to be citizens in a uniform way, but then distribute democratic rights in doses or in stages. Take Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar. I have gone to the Andamans in 1976. From what I hear on the floor of the House and from what I read in the newspapers—and what my good friend, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta who comes from Andaman and Nicobar Islands says—that between 1976 and now, although three years have passed, not much progress has taken place in regard to the extension of democratic rights and representative character to the people of Andamans. What I heard directly from the people there in 1976, I am hearing the same kind of thing again now. There is hardly any progress. On the other hand, what is worse—and that is what my Delhi friends have already said—bureaucracy has been more entrenched, more strengthened, more hardened and more seasoned and therefore, to

that extent more irresponsible and unresponsive and adopting a 'could not care less' attitude. You may speak in Parliament. It may appear in the press or not. So many things have to appear in the press and therefore, so many things said here never appear in the press. Therefore, bureaucracy goes on merrily with its own ideas and its own things. There are many areas like Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, Goa, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and now Delhi and many such places where elements of democracy are not available. But I would be wrong or incomplete if I do not mention along with this the fact that there are many states of our country where panchayat elections have not taken place for years. Let us not say that it is only happening in these Union territories. Even in those states—I do not want to mention their names—where there are full-fledged panchayat—village taluka, district—and of course, municipal administrations are available, there are many places where elections have not taken place for years together and our conscience does not seem to be awakened nor do we seem to be angered at this kind of negation or absence of democracy and representative character for our people. Therefore, I would take this occasion to point out that if we are to be honest about our Constitution—here is one founding father present—if we are loyal and devoted to the principles laid down by the founding fathers, namely, that India and Indian people deserve democracy, then we should strive constantly to ensure that India and Indian people will carry their experiment with democracy from one step to another step with greater progress and greater vigour. To do this, we must have faith in the people. It is no use saying that our people are poor, our people are illiterate; in democracy people should not be poor, in democracy people should not be illiterate. But because we are poor and illiterate, that is no argument why democracy cannot be extended to the

Indian people. In fact, democracy requires a certain faith, a certain persuasiveness, a certain tolerance and a certain spiritualism, and these are available in plenty and in abundance in our Indian people. So, I dare say that we are very much fit for democracy.

Many friends have pointed out again and again that this Union Territory arrangement came as a compromise. I am one of those who believe that compromise is essential in a democratic set up. After all, "give and take" is necessary. When the Constitution was made and, later on, in the initial stage of the development of democracy and republic, perhaps this compromise of Union Territory was necessary. But the Minister of State, Shri Patil, the Senior Minister, Shri H. M. Patel, Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai and the Government will have to explain and convince us, not merely explain but convince us, as to why a certain compromise, which by the very nature of things and by the very definition of things which was necessary because of the particular situation or because of the particular circumstances, should continue now. In the 'fifties and 'sixties those problems lingered. But in the 'eighties or 'nineties' in the remaining two decades of our century, we should go forward, rather than remaining stationary and go on looking backwards and say that because it has happened in the fifties, therefore, let us not change it. Therefore, while I am all in favour of compromise, I am not in favour of it for all times to come. Because they are compromises, they are valid for a certain period for a certain kind of the country's situation, and the moment that situation changes, the compromise must change. Therefore, the idea of Union Territory must be gone into very fully.

Lastly, a word about Delhi. I was in Delhi, not as a Member of Parliament, but as an occasional or rather

frequent visitor from 1946 to 1956, when my father was in Delhi and till his death in 1956 I had many Occasions to come and stay in Delhi for weeks and months. So, from 1946 to 1956 I was almost like a Delhi-walla. From 1956 to 1972, I used to visit Delhi for various meetings and conferences like the University Grants Commission meeting. From 1972 onwards I am in Parliament and so I am a Delhi-walla. So, I do not want the Members of Parliament who represent Delhi to think that they alone feel agitated, as they should, and we have no sense or feeling. We are equally agitated on this point. In fact, I consider myself emotionally a part of Delhi.

Therefore, I want to say that all though we are the capital of the country and Delhi has been an, ancient place, the old Hastinapur, the Purana Quila and the rest of it, what is happening here? Take the question of law and order, the day to day life of the people, that traffic problem, specially bus transport, the supply of milk and other commodities, housing, jhuggies and slums, if you take any of these things, you find there is hardly anything to commend. In fact, there is much to disapprove, criticise and condemn to our eternal shame. In fact, we all feel a sense of shame that this is happening in the capital city. Why is it happening? Because, as our friends from Delhi have pointed out, in Delhi we have a multiplicity of authorities, bureaucratisation and no sense of perspective planning for stable development.

Have you ever conceived in 1979 what is going to happen in Delhi by the end of the 20th century? Are we thinking that the whole country and the whole wide world including Delhi, will come to a standstill? Therefore, let us worry about 2,000 A.D. If we have to do this, who will do it? I want to suggest that this will only be possible if the people who live here, the Indians, not merely the Delhi-

wallas but the people who live here, through their elected representatives with their respective chambers with full-fledged powers, reflect their hopes and aspirations and not through the agency of the civil service. Here I am not minimising the importance of the civil service. In fact, no Government can function without a civil service. We want the civil service but we want the civil service to be functioning as servants, rather than masters. But what we find over a period of years in Delhi is we are too much bogged down with bureaucratisation with the result that even if good ideas are made and some good Ministers take them up, the notings on the files circumvent them in such a way that the Ministers come here and say "Mr. Mavalankar, you are right, but these are the difficulties". We know the difficulties which were pointed out by your Secretaries, but what have you done to overcome them? I would say that the Secretaries and other officials should be given a warning that while they bring out all the difficulties, bring out all the obstacles, the Ministers must have the power, the imagination, the intelligence, the capacity and the will to advise the Secretaries and the bureaucracy how they can overcome those difficulties so that those measures can be successfully put through. Otherwise, the bureaucracy is always tuned to finding out 5 problems and 5 obstacles and 5 reasons for why a thing cannot be done. A bureaucrat will only give you two reasons why it can be done.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Only one.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Well, my friend was a Minister at one time. So he knows more than I do. I have no such experience. As I am an independent, I would never have that experience. I am not sorry for that also. But he has experience as a Minister. He also says one. Then why is it happening? Because we lack that political will. If that is so, then it is only an argument for making Delhi

all the Union Territories have the maximum possible democratic rights and minimum possible bureaucratic obstacles. Bureaucracy—I repeat it because that word is misunderstood—is important and good, and in Delhi and India our Civil Service has done an excellent job, a splendid job but they become an object of criticism only when we, the politicians, the Ministers and administrators, fail to perform our duty in terms of exercising our own independent judgment and judiciousness about these matters. It is from this larger angle that I feel that this Bill is to be welcomed, but I only hope that the Minister will give us a promise, not only that we will reply to these points, but he will also give us an assurance that in times to come, and sooner than later, he will bring more Bills, if necessary, to get rid of many of these distortions and difficulties. Here in Delhi one sees almost a dangerous way of living for the people in Delhi, as nothing goes in Delhi according to law. Although this is the Capital of the whole country, everything is in disorder—traffic, but, transport, supply and all that. And I do not want to repeat those points, but people who are at the higher level in bureaucracy have their own facilities, cars and other things, whereas people at the lower level are suffering. This is because there is no one to take account from the higher level bureaucracy, and, only when you have a democratic set up, then you have an accountability and a responsibility and an answerability, and it is that what we want. And I hope this Bill is, only a beginning and that the Government will go in that direction as fast as it can and as judiciously and as effectively and as well as it can.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच):
 इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं नमस्कार हूँ कि प्रजातंत्र की दिशा में यह एक बड़ा कदम है। मैं यह इसलिए कहता हूँ कि सरकार ने एक सिद्धान्त स्वीकार किया है और वह प्रजातंत्र का

सिद्धान्त है, सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण का सिद्धान्त है लेकिन उस सिद्धान्त को यहाँ पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। आपने अशोक मेहता साहब की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाई थी। उन्होंने पंचायती राज की दिशा में एक योजना बनाई और उसमें सिफारिश की कि जनता सरकार पंचायतों को भी अधिकार दे ताकि वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए, अपने गांवों व अपने जिलों के लिए योजनाएँ बना सकें और उनको क्रियात्मक रूप दे सकें। इसके लिए उनको धन आदि सब मिलने चाहिये। यह जो सिद्धान्त था इसको दिल्ली पर क्यों नहीं लागू किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सत्ता के हस्तांतरण के मामले में क्या सरकार ने कोई माप दंड बनाया है? क्या उसने ऐसा कुछ तय किया है कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों को अपने भाग्य का निर्णय करने का अधिकार दिया जाएगा कि वे अपने ही हितार्थ अपनी योजनाएँ बना सकें और उनको क्रियात्मक रूप दे सकें जिन की एक निश्चित जन संख्या है या आर्थिक दृष्टि से वे क्षेत्र स्वावलम्बी है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों में से कौन सा आधार है संघीय क्षेत्रों के लिए जिन्हें आपने लागू किया है या जो आपके दिमाग में आज भी है। मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर उदाहरण दिए गए हैं कि जिन राज्यों की चार चार और पाँच पाँच लाख की आबादी है उनके वास्ते आपने असम्बली की व्यवस्था कर दी है। ग्रामदनी के दृष्टिकोण से भी, आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भी स्वावलम्बी नहीं है, केन्द्र को उनकी आर्थिक सहायता करनी पड़ती है। दिल्ली आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भी स्वावलम्बी है और जनसंख्या के दृष्टिकोण से भी है, करीब 50 लाख आबादी दिल्ली की है और हर हाल इसका इतना ज्यादा विस्तार

हो रहा है कि कल्पना से बाहर की वस्तु है। इस समय 60 लाख के लगभग आबादी होगी और अभी तो इसका विस्तार हो रहा है क्योंकि सरकार विस्तार को रोकने की परिस्थिति में नहीं है। उसकी योजना के अनुसार एक बड़ी मास्टर प्लान बन रहा है इसलिये दिल्ली के लोगों के साथ यह अन्याय क्यों किया गया? दिल्ली की जनता की स्थिति यह है कि वह किससे पूछे? अगर उनको आर्थिक क्षेत्र कठिनाई आ रही है या प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से कठिनाई आ रही है या बिजली, दूध और बसों के क्षेत्र में कठिनाई आ रही है तो किस से पूछें? मेट्रोपालिटन काउंसिल से या नगर निगम से? स्थिति यह है कि जो लोग इस दिल्ली का प्रशासन चला रहे हैं वह हैं आपके द्वारा नियुक्त आदमी। उनके ट्रांसफर, नियुक्ति करने का अधिकार मेट्रोपालिटन काउंसिल या नगर निगम को कुछ भी नहीं है। उनके हाथ में केवल यह है कि सड़कों को अच्छा बना दें और बगीचों को ठीक कैसे करें, कुछ स्कूल दे दिये हैं। इसके अलावा यहां की जनता की आकांक्षाओं के अनुसार कोई यहां वह कानून नहीं बना सकते, योजनाएं नहीं बना सकते, पुर्वा का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते हैं। कोई प्लान बनायें उसको मंजूर कराने के लिये आपकी प्रशासनिक अनुमति हो तो फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वीकार करे। जो कानून बनाते हैं अपने हित के दृष्टिकोण से वह यहां केन्द्रीय सरकार में आते हैं और यहां उनको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार से दिल्ली की जनता के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। हाई कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस नियुक्त करते हैं तो आप उस प्रान्त के चीफ मिनिस्टर की सलाह लेते हैं। लेकिन दिल्ली में

में भी हाई कोर्ट है उसका चीफ जस्टिस किस की सलाह से नियुक्त हो। तो नियंत्रण किस का रहा? आपका और एक कठिनाई नियंत्रण की दृष्टि से बताना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि किसी शासन को चलाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के जिन मंत्रियों पर दायित्व है उनमें जो कोऑर्डिनेशन और कोआपरेशन होना चाहिये। लेकिन यहां कोऑर्डिनेशन का सलाह ही नहीं है। ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर अलग और अन्य मंत्रालय अलग अलग यूनियन टेरिटरी का काम तो ऐक्स्ट्रा है, वह तो कोऑर्डिनेशन में नहीं आता है ट्रांसपोर्ट का मसला अलग, वित्त का मसला अलग। किसी भी पहलू के सम्बन्ध में मिल कर कभी भी विचार नहीं किया जाता है। यूनियन कॅबिनेट में तो भारत-वर्ष की समस्याओं पर ही विचार करने के लिये आपके पास समय नहीं है, यूनियन टेरिटरी की समस्याओं पर भला आप कहा विचार कर सकते हैं। यूनियन टेरिटरी की क्या समस्याएँ हैं यह स्थानीय प्रशासन करने वाले ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं बजाय आपके मैं समझता हूँ किम दृष्टिकोण से भी उनको यह शासन मिलना चाहिये। यहां दिल्ली की स्थिति क्या है, यहां डी० टी० सी० अलग है, डेसू अलग है, मिल्क स्कीम अलग है, दुनिया भर की चीजें हैं, लेकिन उनके बारे में कानून के जरिये दिल्ली को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के हित में भी है कि दिल्ली को असेम्बली दें। दिल्ली की जनता के हित में यही है उनके भाग्य का निर्णय करने का अधिकार उनको दें। अगर यह नहीं देते हैं तो प्रजातंत्र की भावना के यह विरोध में है।

मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हित की दृष्टि से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली एक

प्रमुख स्थान है, दिल्ली में जो सिलसिला चलता है कि वह तमाम भारतवर्ष की जनता के लिये रास्ता बनता है। कभी यहां ला एंड आर्डर खराब हुआ तो लोग समझते हैं कि दिल्ली में यह हुआ तो सारे देश में उसकी प्रतिक्रिया हो सकती है। मैं पार्लियामेंट के बारे में भी इशारा करता हूं कि हम जो आदर्श यहां पेश करते हैं, उसकी तरफ ही तमाम ही तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इशारा करती है कि दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है। ऊपर गैलरी में जो दर्शक आते हैं और हम लोग जो यहां कभी-कभी दृश्य उत्पन्न करते हैं सज्जी मंडी वाला, उसे देखकर वह जाते हैं तो हम पूछते हैं कि हम 5-5 और 7-7 लाख लोगों के प्रतिनिधि यहां यही काम करते हैं। हम दिल्ली प्रशासन में जो आदर्श पेश करेंगे उसे तमाम प्रान्तों की जनता यहां आकर देखेगी कि शासन कैसा चलता है। यह तभी संभव है जब कि हम प्रदेश के प्रांतों के लोगों को अपने हित के कानून बनाने का अधिकार दें और उन लोगों को दें जो कि उनकी समस्याओं को जानते हैं। आज यहां के जो मिनिस्टर हैं उन्हें इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं है कि क्या करें, वह बोटरो की चिन्ता करते हैं। यहां जितने पोलिटिकल आदमी हैं, पार्टीज हैं उनमें बहुत कम आदमी ऐसे हैं जो अपनी आत्मा की आवाज पर बुलकर बोलें। सब पार्टी स्तर पर सोचते हैं सब यह सोचते हैं कि अगर किसी के विरुद्ध बोलेंगे तो चुनाव में क्या होगा, कुर्सी हाथ से निकल जायेगी। जो कुछ भी करते हैं कुर्सी और पार्टी का ध्यान कर के करते हैं। देश का हित बहुत दूर चला गया है। सब सोचते हैं, कि पैरा हित, मेरी पार्टी का हित, चुनाव में कैसे आयेगे, यही सोचने का ढंग रहता है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में कानून व्यवस्था ठीक हो, दिल्ली के लोगों को चीजें सही और सस्ती मिलें, यहां की उन्नति हो, जनता के हित को ध्यान में रखकर अच्छी योजनाएं बनें यह सब करने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है। अगर यह चीजें नहीं होती तो दिल्ली की जनता सुरक्षित कैसे हो। कारपोरेशन के या मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल के सदस्य कोई बात कहें तो वह कहेंगे कि हमें तो कुछ करने का अधिकार ही नहीं है। अधिकारियों को ट्रांसफर करने का अधिकार नहीं है, हमें क्षमा करें। यह तो केन्द्रीय सरकार से जो मंत्री बने बैठे हैं, वह कहीं और से चुनकर आ रहे हैं, यहां के वोटर्स का उन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं है इसलिये ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में अधिकार दें जिनका जनता के प्रति उत्तरदायित्व हो। जब 5 साल के बाद वह जनता के बीच में जायेंगे तो जनता उनसे पूछेगी कि बताइये हमारी दूध की सप्लाई का क्या इंतजाम किया, ला एंड आर्डर के बारे में क्या किया, दूध के लिये मुबह दो घंटे खड़े रहते हैं, बसों के लिये घंटों लाइन लाइन लगी रहती है आपने क्या किया तो वह कह देंगे कि चांद राम जी से पूछिये। इससे जनता की तसल्ली नहीं होती है। इस प्रकार की दयनीय स्थिति दिल्ली में बनी हुई है

मैं सन् 1938-39 से दिल्ली में ही निवास करता हूं। जब कांग्रेस आये तो उन्होंने अपने दृष्टिकोण से दिल्ली में एक विशेष प्रकार का प्रशासन प्रारम्भ किया, वह बात अलग है अब हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार है वह सारे भारतवर्ष के लिये केन्द्रीय कानून बनाये जो कि भारतवर्ष में लागू हों। प्रदेशों की सरकारों को अपने हित के कानून बनाने का अधिकार अधिक से अधिक दिया जाना

चाहिये ताकि वह हर दिशा में अपनी उन्नति कर सकें। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप बेकार का झंझट क्यों बोल लेते हैं, यहां झगड़ा होता है, रिपोर्ट होती है, अभी कल परसों यहां क्या हुआ कि नकली शराब पीकर 50 आदमी मर गये। उसके लिए पार्लियामेंट में कॉलिंग एटेंशन नोटस आता है। अगर कोई डकैती पड़े, तो यहां पर श्री पाटिल या श्री एच० एम० पटेल जवाब देने के लिए खड़े होते हैं वे क्यों जवाब देते हैं। दिल्ली का प्रशासन कहाँ गया? दिल्ली का प्रशासन बिल्कुल कामन जेडर है। उसके हाथ में बिल्कुल कोई अधिकार नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में कैसे काम चलेगा? मैं मंत्री महादय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने दिल्ली प्रशासन को कुछ शक्ति तो प्रदान की है। लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि उसे आर्थिक याजनायें बनाने और उन्हें क्रियात्मक रूप देने का अधिकार हो, अपने यहां रेवेन्यू को खर्च करने का अधिकार हो, अपने आफिजर्स की नियुक्ति और ट्रांसफर आदि का अधिकार हो।

इन समय दिल्ली में डी० डी० ए०, डी० टी० सी० और डी० एम० एम० आदि अलग अलग संस्थायें बनी हुई हैं—दुनिया भर का खटारा बना हुआ है। उन सब को दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत क्यों न रखा जाये, ताकि उनका काम ठीक ढंग से चले? लोगों को बिजली अभी ठीक तरह से मिल सकेगी, जबकि बँसू दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत होगा। अगर दिल्ली एसेम्बली को पूरा दर्जा दिया जाता, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता, लेकिन जो कुछ भी दिया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री महादय को उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the administrative set-up of the future perspective of the capital of India or the territory which is including the capital of India.

It is widely claimed that Delhi is one of the most beautiful capital cities in the world. History is very clear. It is a city or a capital founded by the Pandavas or, may be, subsequently built by the Mughals but now strangled by the bureaucracy. They have field to kill it because of the inherent and intrinsic vitality of the people of this area.

One day, a friend of mine asked me, looking at the topography of India, the map of India, "What is the particular reason for locating Delhi as the capital of this country?". I said, "I can only think of one valid good reason and that is because it is surrounded by the Punjabis who are basically the builders." They built this city or around or the suburbs—I am not confining my self to the capital city alone. Here is one of the best creative ability. But for quite a long time, in spite of this being the capital of India for 30 years, the development of this territory has been going round and round in concentric circles. I literally mean concentric circles because when we think of it, there is the administration of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the outer circle of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the outer circle of the Delhi territory and still things are so managed that they will go round and round. Quite often, I have thought of Delhi as the empire of the Home Ministry of the Government of India. But, in effect, the Viceroy, a fact which is not known to many Members of Parliament, is the Works and Housing Minister. In fact, the brunt of the criticism is against the Home Ministry. The Viceroy is really the Work and Housing

Minister. Through so many administrative set-ups, through so many authorities, through so many committees, the virtual administration, the *de facto* administration, is in the hands of the Works and Housing Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Emperor Sikandar!

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Yes, but he had run back: I did not want him to run back.

Now, the fact remains that this beautiful city, which has got great and immense potentialities is every day getting a bad name for mal-administration. I am not going to speak at length. I will put forward only one simple suggestion. If only there is co-ordination between the Home Minister, the Administration of Delhi, the Works and Housing Minister and the Minister of Transport and Shipping, then you can implement the project of an efficient public transportation system.

It is forgotten that Delhi is the capital of the ninth biggest industrial country in this world. Let us not always call ourselves a developing country or an under-developed country. We are the second biggest country in the world, and the eighth or ninth biggest industrial country in the world. But still, our transportation system is a classic example of the colossal failure of administration. When my good friend Shri Mavalankar was speaking, he said that the bureaucracy has got the aptitude and the intrinsic ability to find out five reasons how it cannot be implemented, they may perhaps suggest one reason why it should be implemented. He had actually said two reasons, but I have made an amendment and said one reason. I have said it, knowing that the bureaucracy is an institution which can read the mind of the administration or the politicians. If they are convinced that here is an administration or a Minister who is really out to get things done, they will find out

five reasons how it can be done and point out just one pit-fall or one reason why we should be cautious. I am not here to blame the bureaucracy outright, because the bureaucracy is moulded by the political thinking and philosophy in this country. It so happens that we have the best mettle and the best material in the bureaucracy. I believe our Administrators are selected, by and large, in an impartial way and merit is given a preponderant preference over other things. But still, within a few years, some of our bright officers fall into the rut and they know how to write notings which will be according to the line of thought of the Minister. This is how we mould the bureaucracy in a negative manner. The bureaucracy in Delhi is a classic example of negative thinking.

First and foremost I have the greatest sympathy for the Home Minister who is piloting the Bill because I am convinced that this time it will not be passed. God must help him if he is to get it through in this session. Perhaps if he makes an added effort, he will be able to carry it forward to the next Session. That is how I read the mood of the Parliament today.

Anyway, I have a feeling that at least for three or four months, he is going to be the 'Emperor' of Delhi. Let the Home Minister, with the help of the Transportation Ministry, evolve a good transportation system for this capital city where lakhs and lakhs of people come. We have great admiration for its over-all beauty; let us have a public transportation system which will be not only efficient but ideal also. Delhi is a city of the middle-class. Delhi is a city or territory of the lower middle-class or salaried people and that is why I am again repeating about the public transportation system.

Our public transportation system has a great advantage now. It is holding a record as one which is causing the biggest number of deaths: it is the biggest killer in this country.

[Shri A. C. George]

We were able to eradicate small-pox which was at one time a big killer, we were able to curb cholera and we were able to handle plague. But still, in Delhi we are not able to curb or handle the public transportation system which is the biggest killer in this country. Accidents are galore. So I am suggesting for this Ministry that there should be a comprehensive plan as to how the whole problem can be solved.

Now, the Finance Ministry was trying, for quite a long time, through the voluntary disclosure scheme—or whatever you may call it—to bring out black-money. You and I know that. Of course the Finance Minister may bring statistics tomorrow, but I can also bring statistics for six years. The fact remain that black-money is still very much in prevalence and that is why I am emboldened to make a suggestion that, in regard to Delhi and other major towns and capital cities of the country, let there be original thinking on the part of the Government of India that if middle-class houses can be constructed by people even with unaccounted money, with a proper limitation on the space of the building—say two or three room tenements—they will take a decision to look the other way provided the rent is fixed according to stipulation. This may be one method of not only getting out the black money but solving the acute housing shortage.

When I was speaking about the Viceroy, my good friend, Mr. Sikandar Bakht, was not here. Now he has come back.

Let the Works and Housing Ministry, the Finance Ministry and the Home Ministry jointly think of one novel method. I would not say that it is absolutely novel. At least in three countries in the world, they have attempted to get out the money which was hidden from the income-tax people for creative purposes. At least in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and

Madras if the unaccounted money can be siphoned off to build houses for the middle-class people, it will be more effective than the so-called voluntary disclosures.

Here is a city where more than half of the income of a salaried employee quite often has to be paid as rent. We, the Members of Parliament, may not be aware of the high rent prevalent in this city. Perhaps, some of us may be aware of it only as persons collecting it. I would suggest this. Let there be an organized attempt to build houses in this territory. When I speak about Delhi, I must say that this is a territory with 55 lakhs of people. It is, perhaps, bigger than 40 countries represented in the United Nations. Out of 139 members of the United Nations—Mr. Kamath knows very well . . .

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
150 members now.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: . . . at least 40 countries who are members of the United Nations do not have as much population as the territory of Delhi has. So, it is an important territory. There are other Union territories also like this. I am thinking particularly about Pondicherry. Pondicherry has a population more than that of at least 30 countries in the United Nations. Of course, I do not want to question their *bona fides*. But there are some people who believe that this Bill has been brought forward simply because it so happens that the particular Party which is in power in the Centre is also in power in Delhi. Whatever may be the reason—let me not question their *bona fides* or the merits of this—I would say that this step has to be extended to other territories also like Pondicherry.

Here I would like to say one thing. In a federal set-up, the over-concentration of powers in Delhi is causing discrepancies in the administration. I may not explain to you further. There

is a Bill on the anvil which, in effect, is one of the most undemocratic steps we can ever think of. West Bengal has a population of more than 50 million people. Kerala has a population of 25 million people. In this country we can call ourselves as one of the best in arithmetic because we multiply fast. West Bengal has a population of about five crores and Kerala 2.5 crores. The people in these two States, apart from other people in this country, have a set view on certain things. In these two States, all the political parties, whether in power or in opposition, have a different view about the fast undertaken by the great old man, Acharya Vinoba Bhave. I can understand the anguish and anxiety of Delhi to see that Acharya Vinoba Bhave ended his fast as quickly as possible. For that, the short cut that was found was to say that they would have a Constitution Amendment Bill. It is a move against the clearly expressed will and opinion of the people. When the different political parties, whether in opposition or in power, in Kerala and West Bengal did not accede to the demand, he resorted to a national black-mail, if I may call it so. We have the great tradition of respecting age. That is why, quite often we respect even senility. I do not want to mince words. The only moral strength for the action taken by Acharya Vinoba Bhave was his age.

We traditionally respect age, and we do not want to speak anything against old people. Therefore, when a very old man took the very foolish step which was worse than a national black-mail, because of his age we did not say anything against. Now I will put it the other way. Suppose, the same step had been taken by a 30-year old young man. Would you have conceded that demand? It was just the respect for the age which is traditionally inherent in the minds of the Indian people otherwise, it had no moral strength and no sensible person will go on fast unto death for a reason like this. Ours is a federal structure where administrative powers

are clearly demarcated. Why should there be a fast against the opinion of the people of West Bengal? I strongly oppose any move further by the Centre or by the ruling party to circumvent the opinion or to circumvent the decisions and aspirations of the line of thinking of different States.

15 hrs.

Ours is a big country and Delhi is two thousand miles away from the extreme end of South India. It is not quite necessary that people should think alike. When a sensible administration is thinking about the future programmes while sitting in Delhi they must take into consideration that there are different lines of thinking and different cultural backgrounds and different economic and political realities. Therefore, when you are thinking of this Constitution amendment may I warn, "don't try to bring any amendment which will reduce the powers of the State and which will try to circumvent the true decision of the State."

I conclude by saying that the Delhi administration with new changes that are coming will improve. I welcome this Bill. We are not discussing the problems of six MPs. Some of the outstanding parliamentarians happen to be from this territory. After all it is an enlightened territory of the country. (*Interruptions*)

What I am suggesting is: Let there be an administration in this capital of the country wherein we need not hold our heads in shame about the bad public transport, horrible conditions of housing and fleeing by the middleman where lower middle-class and salaried classes find it impossible to buy things and make both ends meet especially after the budget of Chaudhuri Charan Singh. Prices have risen not by one per cent but by hundred per cent. I welcome this Bill and, incidentally, I wish the Home Minister all success. I do not know whether he will be able to get this Bill passed. If he is not able to

[Shri A. C. George]

get it passed in this Session at least he should get it passed in the next session.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at this stage I seek your permission to move a motion under Rule 109. I beg to move:

"That the debate on the Constitution (Forty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1978 be adjourned".

Now, I read Rule 109:

"At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker."

Sir, apart from this there is another provision in our Rules of Procedure, viz., Rule 340. It says:

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

Sir, I am not required to give all the details. I seek your permission to move the motion under the above-mentioned rule. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: You should take it very seriously. May I know why you are taking it so lightly?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): It is because we are taking the Bill seriously that we feel that the objective would be served if we postpone the discussion at this point of time.

श्रीमति अहिष्य पीठ राजनकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य): एक ही रीजन दिखाई पड़ता है कि यहाँ उतने वोट नहीं हैं जितने कि आवश्यक हैं। इस बिल के लिये वो तिहाई मेजरिटी चाहिए जो कि नहीं है इसीलिए उन्होंने यह बात उठायी है।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Unless there is a clear-cut reply from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, you need not do it. The House cannot be taken so lightly.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

15.06 hrs.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend has moved the motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned. Nobody is contesting his right to move the motion under the Rules of Procedure.

It is because we feel that the objective behind the Bill can be better served by adjourning the debate at this point of time that we support it.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is an insinuation that my speech was not good.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Not at all. If your speech was not good we would have interrupted your speech and moved it.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: How do you say, standard of debate was not good?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I never said that. I only said that the objective of the Bill can be better served by postponing the debate at this point of time. That is all. I have not said anything about the standard of the debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, there is this motion for postponement. Till what time?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: We will give it in the Agenda later.

AN HON. MEMBER: Have you given your consent?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I suppose I give the consent, considering the situation in the House.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As a custodian of the privileges of the House...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, your remarks are very dangerous!

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We are fully with you in the present situation; I can fully understand the position; they have put you in an embarrassing situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I fully understand the situation.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Only one point on which I need an assurance from the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Would he give a solemn assurance that this Bill will get top priority in the next session?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I give a solemn assurance that this Bill will be given topmost priority not in the next session but in this session itself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. I will put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the debate on the Constitution (Forty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1978 be adjourned."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The motion is adopted. Now we move on to the next item.

15.00 hrs.

IN THE STATE MIGRANT WORKMEN (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to regulate the employment of inter-state migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as the House is aware, Dadan labour is recruited from various parts of the State through contractors or agents called Sardars/Khatadars for work outside the State in large construction projects. Though at the time of recruitment the Sardars promise that wages calculated on piece-rate basis would be settled every month, the promise is not usually kept. Once the worker comes into the clutches of the contractor, he is taken to a far-off place on payment of railway fare only. No working hours are fixed for these workers, and they have to work on all the days in a week under extremely bad, severe working conditions. The provisions of the various labour laws are hardly honoured and they are subjected to various malpractices. The fact that these workers are employed in far-off places, which escape the eye and attention of the public, the press, and even workers' organizations, makes it all the more necessary for us to ensure adequate legislative protection.

Following a recommendation of the Twenty-eighth Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference, which was held at New Delhi on the 26th of October, 1976, the Ministry of Labour set up a small compact Committee to study the entire question, and to suggest measures for eliminating the abuses prevalent in the system. The compact Committee recommended the enactment of a separate central legislation to regulate the employment of the inter-State migrant workmen.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The proposed Bill which will apply to every establishment/contractor in which five or more inter-State migrant workers are employed, seeks to provide for registration, obtaining of licence, issue of a Pass Book containing details of employment, payment of timely wages, displacement and journey allowance, suitable residential accommodation, medical facilities, protective clothing and suitable conditions of work, etc.

I have no doubt, Sir, that the House will welcome these proposals and approve of the provisions of the Bill that are meant to extend protection to one of the poorest, most vulnerable and exploited section of our working population.

Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be taken up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That the Bill to regulate the employment of inter-State migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SARAT KAR (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill specially because in Orissa this problem figures very prominently. There a lot of labourers are recruited by different contractors and then taken to other States and different parts of the country, and their misery knows no limits. In the past, there was an Act, Orissa Dadan Labour Act, which is being repealed by this Bill. This Bill would adequately provide for the protection of interest of those labourers. I congratulate and thank the Janata Government, specially Shri Ravindra Varma, who has moved this Bill.

This Bill, I am sure, will adequately protect the interest of all these labourers who are the most exploit-

ed class of labourers. Any progressive legislation in favour of the labourers does not provide these labourers any relief; it does not apply to them; they escape the attention of public, press and other organizations. As a small trade union leader, I have myself had the experience in this regard. Though I belong to an urban constituency like Cuttack, I have the experience of certain neighbouring districts in Orissa, specially Puri and other western parts of Orissa. These areas provide most of the labourers for different projects being taken up in different parts of our country. As a Member of the Estimates Committee, I have occasions to visit various places and meet a number of officials. In Srinagar, the Chief Secretary, particularly said that most of the workers, specially the brick workers, those who prepare the bricks, working in Srinagar were from Orissa. I had also some further experience about that. There were a few labourers who died in Srinagar. The Orissa Government, the Central Government or the Kashmir Government did not know about it. One fine morning, a gentleman came to me and he wanted me to write a letter to Shri Ravindra Varma, the Minister for Labour. A few labourers had died while working in a particular project. That gentleman was a supervisor there; he wanted that their families should be suitably compensated. The particular project contractor refused it. The Government did not take notice of it. Rather, that supervisor lost his job. He wanted to meet some people knowing Oriya; and he came to me as an MP from Orissa, and contacted me by chance. He went to Bhubaneswar, of course. We gave him some relief from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund for his expenses. I wrote to Mr. Varma. I do not know whether even till to-day that compensation has been paid. Anyway, it is already 2 years, and it has not been paid. I hope the Labour Minister will do something about it.

For labourers like those hailing from Orissa, if the Minister could do something, it will be a blessing to the former. Mere passing of this Bill will not help the labourers automatically. It is to be seen whether, by the passing of this Bill, the home State and the host State, as also the Central Government will look after the comforts of those labourers. If it works well, it is best. It is to be seen; but as far as I have seen this Bill, there are enough protections provided, such as that the contractor should be registered either in the home State, or in the host State; labourers should be given pass-books whether all the details of employment will be given; wages should be clearly mentioned etc. Suppose the Industrial Disputes Act or the Casual Labour Act is not applicable to them, these labour will, by this Act, get some benefit in the matter of working and service conditions. Suppose they are working in a hazardous project, or in hazardous weather; they should be given adequate protection and other facilities. But sometimes the laws are more honoured in their breach, than in their observance. So it is only after the passing of this Bill and after seeing that it works well, that we can congratulate the Government. The intentions are good; but sometimes the intentions are betrayed and belied.

It may not be out of place to mention that Orissa, which was earlier called Utkala and Kalinga, is known for its art, architecture, literature, poetry and beauty. But to-day it has become the land supplying coolies. Most of the young people are serving as coolies in the jute mills of Calcutta, tea gardens of Assam or brick factories in Kashmir; and sometimes they work in such capacities outside India also. For the migrant Orissa labour, it is difficult to ensure proper working conditions. At the time of their recruitment, allurements about good working conditions are given to them; but after some time, these workers and

their families have to face frustration and disillusionment.

Suppose a particular contractor in Delhi gets a contract. He appoints a sub-contractor; who in turn appoints a petty contractor under him; and this goes on. The last petty contractor goes to the village; and he will particularly show the new, shining currency notes, and pay the labourers the railway fare and promise Heaven. But they will not know to which exact place they will go for work. They do not know reading and writing; and they cannot write to their families. They are mostly illiterate. There is no communication with their family members. Even if they die, they die unknown.

Our Minister has performed a great humanitarian task by bringing in this Bill. It is a very good attempt. It should, by all means, get the support of all the sections of this House. It is a national issue. I would say that the Dadan migratory labour of Orissa are particularly the worst exploited labour in our country. If they get some relief because of the enactment of this Bill, it is most welcome. So, I welcome this Bill and I want that this Bill should be passed with the full majority of this House.

Mere passing of the Bill will not solve the problem of Dadan migratory workers. Not only the Central Government and the State Governments, but every labour leader and politician should see that this Act is also observed properly, particularly in giving relief to these workers. With these words, I thank the Minister and also support the Bill.

श्री जगत राम (फिलौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अन्तर्राज्यिक प्रवासी कर्मकार (नियोजनबधिनियमन और सेवाहेतु विधेयक के कुछ अनुच्छेदों को छोड़कर बाकी इस विधेयक का मसमर्थन और स्वागत

करता हूँ। इसके लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि ऐसे विधेयक की बहुत देर से जरूरत थी। यह विधेयक बहुत लेट लाया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी इसके द्वारा उन मजदूरों को बहुत प्रोटेक्शन मिलेगा।

इसलिए हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर बधायी के पात्र हैं। आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासी मजदूर जो हैं उनका सब से ज्यादा एक्सप्लाय-टेशन, शोषण होता है। आम तौर पर कुछ प्रान्तों के जो मजदूर हैं जैसे उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, यू० पी०, बिहार—वहाँ पर प्यूब्ल सिस्टम का शिकंजा बड़ा मजबूत है और वहाँ पर मजदूरों की हालत बड़ी बदतर है। वहाँ पर जो ठेकेदार हैं वे मजदूरों का खून जोंक की तरह से चूसते हैं। ठेकेदार उन मजदूरों को शानदार वेजेंस का लालच देकर लाते हैं और घर पर 50 से 150 रुपए ही देते हैं। पहले तो वे मजदूरों के साथ बड़े-बड़े कमिटमेंट्स करते हैं। कहते हैं कि उन्हें रेल का किराया दिया जायेगा और लोकल लेबर के मुताबिक ही मजदूरी दी जाएगी। दूसरी सहूलियतें देने की बातें भी करते हैं लेकिन उसके बाद होता यह है कि इस लेबर को, दूसरे प्रान्तों के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, सी पी डब्ल्यू डी के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वहाँ पर ले जाते हैं और फिर ठेकेदार उनका खून जोंक की तरह से चूसते हैं। इस बीसवीं शताब्दी में इन मजदूरों को जिन कन्डीशन्स में रखा जाता है उसको देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य और दुःख होता है। गुलामों जैसी उनकी जिन्दगी रहती है। 12 से 16 घंटे तक उनसे काम लिया जाता है। छुट्टियों भी उनसे काम करवाया जाता है। कोई ओवर-टाइम भी उनको नहीं दिया जाता है। कोई मेडिकल एड उनको नहीं मिलती है। उनके रहने सोने और खाने पीने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है। अगर काम करते करते कोई मजदूर मर जाता है या कोई एक्सीडेंट

हो जाता है तो कोई कम्पेन्सेशन भी नहीं दिया जाता है। यहाँ तक होता है कि इस बात का पता भी नहीं लगता कि कौन सा मजदूर कहां मर गया। उसके घरवालों को कोई इंफार्मेशन तक नहीं दी जाती है। पिछले दिनों अखबारों में आया कि शिनान प्रोजेक्ट पर बिलों जीरो डिग्री टेम्परेचर में मजदूरों को रहने के लिए मजबूर किया गया और वहाँ कुछ मौतें भी हुईं।

मंत्रीजी ने जो बिल यहाँ पर पेश किया है उसके जरिए से मजदूरों को कुछ संरक्षण देने की कोशिश की गई है। इसमें ठेकेदारों के लिए लाइसेंस और दोनों स्टेट्स में मजदूरों का रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने की बात भी है और इंस्पेक्टर, पास बुक्स आदि की जो व्यवस्था की गई है उससे काफी हद तक मजदूरों को संरक्षण मिल सकेगा। इसलिए यह स्वागत योग्य बिल है। फिर भी इसमें कुछ ऐसी धाराएँ हैं जिनमें संशोधनों की जरूरत है। मैंने कुछ अमेंडमेंट्स पेश किये हैं उनको अगर मान लिया जाए तो इस बिल में सुधार हो सकता है। हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर बड़े रीजनेबिल आदमी हैं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे अमेंडमेंट्स को कबूल करेंगे और इस तरह से इस बिल का जो असल मकसद है वह पूरा हो सकेगा। यह बिल जो अब है इसके लिए काफी पहले से मजदूरों की मांग हो रही थी। इसी हाउस में मैंने पिछले दिनों मध्य प्रदेश के, हरियाणा में मजदूर जो यहाँ काम करते हैं उनका मामला रज किया था कि कैसे उनको लाया गया। 22 से 25 हजार तक मध्य प्रदेश के मजदूर यहाँ पर काम करते हैं और उनको—औरतों मर्दों दोनों को—सिर्फ तीस रुपया हफ्ता ठेकेदार लोग देते हैं। इस बारे में मैंने वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखा और कर्नाल के डिप्टी कमिश्नर से भी मिला था और यहाँ पर भी मामला रज किया था कि ऐसे लोगों की प्रोटेक्शन होनी चाहिए। ऐसे हमारे देश में 15 लाख के करीब मजदूर काम करते हैं जिनको कि कोई संरक्षण हासिल नहीं है।

हम यह कहते हैं कि सरकार प्राइवेट एम्प्लायर के मुकाबले में बड़ा एम्प्लायर है और प्राइवेट एम्प्लायर से उसे अच्छा साबित होना चाहिए। लेकिन हम यह देखते हैं कि सरकार के प्रोजेक्ट्स में—सी.पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. में या एफ.सी.आई. में—जो लोग कांटेक्ट पर काम करते हैं उनका भी सब से ज्यादा शोषण होता है और सरकार के सामने ही उनका शोषण होता है। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि सरकार इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकी।

इस हाउस में नेपाल के बारे में भी सवाल उठे हैं। मैंने इसके बारे में अमेंडमेंट भी दी है। नेपाल में जो प्रोजेक्ट हमारी सरकार का सी पी डब्ल्यू डी महकमा चल रहा है और वहां पर काम करने के लिए वह बहुत से मजदूर रिक्रूट कर के ले गया लेकिन टर्म्स एंड कंडीशंस के मुताबिक जो मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए वह मजदूरी उनको नहीं दी जा रही है। उससे काफी कम मजदूरी उनको दी जा रही है और उनको उसी मजदूरी पर काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है। उन्होंने जनवरी से वर्क टू रूल का अन्दोलन चलाया, फिर हड़ताल की। उसके बारे में जब यहां सवाल पूछा गया तो उसका गलत जवाब दिया गया। मैंने अपना अमेंडमेंट देकर यह मांग की है कि इस बिल को नेपाल के लिए भी एक्सटेंड करना चाहिए। नेपाल में जो सी पी डब्ल्यू डी का प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है, उस प्रोजेक्ट में काम करने वालों को भी इस बिल से प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिए।

सर, पिछड़ा हमारा तजुर्बा बताना है कि ऐसे जो कानून पास होते हैं, उन कानूनों के पास कर देने से ही मजदूरों को पूरा संरक्षण नहीं मिलता या उन लोगों की भलाई नहीं होती। जब तक इन कानूनों का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक ढंग से नहीं होगा तब तक मजदूरों का लाभ नहीं होगा। इनको

इम्प्लीमेंट करवाने के लिए मजदूरों को संगठित करना होगा क्योंकि उनके पास ऐसी ताकत नहीं है जब इनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक ढंग से नहीं होता है तो वे धरे के धरे रह जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कानून को सही ढंग से इम्प्लीमेंट करने की तरफ भी सरकार को काफी ध्यान देना होगा।

इस बिल में काफी अनुच्छेद हैं कि जब काम पूरा हो जाए तभी कोई डिस्प्यूट रेज कर सकता है, काम पूरा होने से पहले वह डिस्प्यूट रेज नहीं कर सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस बिल का भूत अभी भी सरकार के सिर पर सबार है और वे अनुच्छेद उसी का रिफ्लेक्शन है। अगर कोई मजदूर घर से सैकड़ों मील दूर जाकर ठेकेदार के चंगुल में फंस कर काम करता है और जैसा कि बताया गया है कि कैसे कैसे मजदूरों का शोषण होता है। दूसरे प्रान्तों में जाकर उनको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलता है। उनका वहां कोई सम्बन्धी नहीं रहता है। वे ठेकेदार के रहम पर होते हैं। ऐसी हालत में कैसे वे काम समाप्त कर के डिस्प्यूट रेज कर सकते हैं। इसमें यह कहा गया है कि काम समाप्त करके उनको सर्टिफिकेट देना होगा या लिखना होगा कि मैं काम समाप्त करके आ गया हूँ। अब कोई अगर बीमार हो जाता है या किसी को ठीक बेतन नहीं दिया जाता है या उसको मजबूर कर दिया जाता है काम जोड़ने के लिए जैसे ग्राम तौर पर ठेकेदार लोग करते हैं तो उस अवस्था में इस धारा के उपयोग करके ठेकेदार उनको मजबूर कर सकेंगे कि उनकी टर्म्स एंड कंडीशंस पर वे काम करें। इस वास्ते इस धारा को निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में एग्रिकल्चर भी कुछ प्रान्तों में कैपिटलिस्टिक लाइज पर चल रही है। दूसरे प्रान्तों से किसी प्रांत में लेबर आकर काम करती है। हमारे पंजाब में

बिहार, यू पी आदि से लेबर आकर काम करती है। जिसके वास्ते इसमें कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया गया है। छोटे खेतों की बात आप छोड़ दें लेकिन जिन के पास बड़े बड़े फार्म हैं उन पर बाहर की लेबर काम कर रही है। उसके वास्ते किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है। वह होना चाहिए। इस में आपने कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका भी आप ध्यान रखें और उनको भी आप प्रोटेक्शन दें।

इस बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो अमेंडमेंट मैंने दिए हैं उनको आप स्वीकार कर लेंगे ताकि पूरी तरह से इन लोगों को संरक्षण मिल सके और जिन प्रवासी कामगारों के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है, उनको पूरा संरक्षण प्राप्त हो सके। उस दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि मेरी उन एमेंडमेंट्स को मान लिया जाए।

*SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA (Puri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak in Oriya. At the very outset, I must say that I support the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill. While doing so I would like to extend my thanks to the Minister of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs for having thought in respect of the welfare of lakhs of workmen of our country who were suppressed, harassed, insulted, neglected and exploited by the middlemen for years together.

Sir, Orissa is a poor State. About two lakhs of labourers are going to other States every year to work in various big organisation. These migrant workmen face a lot of difficulties in those States. The total number of unemployed people in Orissa is about 3 to 4 lakhs. Our Government has

taken decision to supply jobs to 10 crores of people by the end of the Sixth Plan. At present more than 50 lakhs Dadan labourers in our country are unemployed. These Dadan labourers are called contract labourers. Their present condition is very pathetic. When they leave their home States to work in other States, the agents of the contractors, place some inhuman conditions before them. It has so happened in many places, that these work men were even sold for an advance amount of Rs. 200/- per labourer. Sometimes they sign the hand-notes of Rs 1000/- on the condition that they will be allowed to come back to their home States only when the work of the projects would be completed. They work very hard but they do not get remunerative wages. When they fail to fulfill the terms and conditions laid before them, they are compelled to escape to their home States. In that case the contractors engage their Agents to collect Rs. 1000/- from each workman. Sir, lakhs of workmen are facing a lot of difficulties in Lucknow, Calcutta, Haryana, Hardwar and Rajasthan. Thousands of cases are pending against these workmen. Due to the shortage of resources, the poor workmen are unable to fight the cases.

Sir, there are certain provisions in the Bill which seek to protect the migrant workmen. Our Government wants to safeguard the interest of this neglected section of our society. We want that the conditions of these workmen should be improved. I would like, therefore, to suggest that Government undertake a survey of the status of migrant workmen.

Sir, a sum of Rs. one crore have been allocated in our budget for the welfare of the bonded labourers. At present there are 5000 bonded labourers in our country. The amount is totally insufficient for such a

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

vast number of people. So far as the migrant workmen are concerned, it is a matter of regret that no amount has been allocated in our budget for them. As present more than two crores of labourers are working all over India. In the public sector their strength is 1.5 crores and in private sectors they number about 60 lakhs. Only 33 per cent of the total number of such workmen are able to work properly.

If we look at the history of the Dadan Labourers in our country, we will be shocked to know their difficulties. On 4th May, 1979, I was coming to Delhi by Utkal Express. When the train stopped at Bina junction or a few minutes I saw about 80 labourers travelling by the same train. They were coming to other States as migrant workmen. Sir, they were coming in very miserable condition. Excepting few, all were poorly clothed. Most of them were wearing only one piece of cloth. Their shirts were torn. Their State will make any social workers, Government servant or anybody else cry. They were like the cows given to the butcher for slaughtering. I asked them whether any food had been given to them? They replied that only one meal was given to them in a day. Still they were not complaining against anybody. Sir, there is Dadan Labour Act in Orissa. Under this Act the contractors get licences to take labourers to other States. The names of such contractors should be noted down. In spite of all such restrictions I do not know how those labourers were giving to other State in such condition. Sir, as a member of the Public Undertakings Committee I had an opportunity to visit Tulu in Nagaland. I saw more than 300 labourers from my constituency Puri who were working there. I asked about their wages. They did not divulge the name of their Khata-dar, Sardar, Agents and contractors. With such difficulties they said that they are getting Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 8/- a day. The local labourers who were

working by the road side were getting Rs. 14/- to Rs. 15/- per day. This disparity of the payment of wages caused a great shock to me.

I am happy that there are some good provisions in the bill the contravention of which will be punished after this Bill becomes an Act.

A few days back, I saw some migrant workmen were going to Rajasthan. I asked them about the terms and conditions of their service. They told me that they get Rs. 7/- per day. A sum of Rs. 85/- each had been paid as advance to them. They work for 12 to 16 hours and live in a very unhealthy conditions. When they come back they are in a very poor condition. In this way the contractors are exploiting them.

Take the case of Delhi. Thousands of labourers from , Rajasthan, M.P. U.P. and Orissa are working here. The agents are getting a good amount of commission for they bring these labourers to this place. I also came to know about the disparity of their wages. Sir, police cases should be registered against the contractors, agents and also the Dadan Labourers who do not have licences and are not registered. Such cases could be sent to the tribunal under the Dadan Labour Act.

There is a provision in this Bill that if any outsider lodges any complaint against such employee of employer they will be punished under this Act. Provision has been made in the State Acts and the Central Acts for action against the public sector also but no provision has been made for action against the public sector also private sector who violate the rules. Some contractors, sub-contractors and petty contractors in the private sectors do not keep any record of their work, recruitment and payment of wages. About 50 labourers are working at Haridwar in the private sector. Their employer did not pay their wages.

They lived without food for 15 days. Then the matter came to our notice. We draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare Shri Rabi Ray. He rang up the concerned employer and the matter was resolved. A few days back I came to know that ten of these migrant workmen have been found missing. Their parents and other relatives are writing letter but nobody is able to inform them about their whereabouts. More than 50 lakhs Dadan labourers working at different places are exploited by their employers. Here, I would like to suggest the Government to make State-wise survey. Detail records indicating the names of the Dadan labourer, their birth place, place of work name of the employer, terms and conditions of their services, payment of wages etc. should be maintained very clearly, otherwise the Dadan labourer particularly from Orissa . . . and Bihar will suffer.

Sir, we had given assurance to the people that work shall be provided to all the unemployed. In this context, I would like to suggest to the Government to find out exact number of persons seeking work. Proper arrangements should be made to supply them work in their home States, so that they will not go to other States.

In Clause 1(4) (b) it is said, I quote, "to every contractor who employs or who employed five or more inter-State migrant workmen (whether or not in addition to other workmen) on any day of the preceding twelve months." This clause needs more clarification.

Sir, the registered contractors who will be punished if they violate any rule. It is mentioned very clearly in this Bill. But nothing has been mentioned about steps that will be taken against the unregistered contractors, who will break rule.

Then I would like to say a few words about the inspecting staff. Provision has been made in the bill for recruiting inspectors to safeguard the interest of the migrant workmen. It is mentioned in clause 20(2)(d), and (e) "I quota." (d) seize or take copies of such register, record of wages, or notices or portions thereof as he may consider relevant in respect of an offence under this Act which he has reason to believe has been committed by a principal employer or contractor and "(c) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed." Cases will be filed against the employer and migrant workmen, who violates the rule. But what will the Inspector do to restore the interest of the unregistered workmen. Even if they complain about the injustice done to them by the employers, no step can be taken because they are not registered. The principal employer may say that the complainants are not working under him. Therefore, I would like to suggest that steps would also be taken immediately by the police and the Inspector of Labour against the unregistered and unlicensed employer who appoint more than five workmen. The people should also co-operate with them.

Sir, I had an opportunity to visit Rajasthan. I came to know from some Dadan labourers that they had received Rs.92/- from the employer. The contractor was paying them Rs. 30/- per 1000 cubic feet of digging. When they raised dispute the contract paid them Rs.42/- per 1000 cubic feet: It should be the duty of the inspecting staff of the local Central Government to see that the remunerative wages are paid to the workmen. The Government allows 12½ per cent profit to the contractors. Apart from this, in some work, they get hundred per cent profit. So the duty of the Government of Independent India is to ensure the welfare of the workmen at all levels.

Passbook and cards should be supplied to each Inter State Migrant

workmen Their wage rates, holidays allowances, hours of work and other conditions of their services should be written very clearly in their cards. It is not possible on the part of the Inspector to visit all places. All the State Governments and also the Central Government have some rules for the contractors and other employers. But hardly 10 per cent of the sardars, Khatadars and Contractors are going by the rule. Others are doing their unauthorised business without registration and licences. Then I would like to speak a few words about clauses. 14, 15, and 16. I am very happy for the provision made in these clauses. According to clause 14, displacement allowance will be paid to the workmen at the time of his recruitment. Journey allowance provision is there in clause 15. According to this provision, the contractor will pay a journey allowance of sum not less than the fare from the residents of the inter-State migrant workmen to the place of work. Under Clause 16, other facilities like regular residential payment of wages, suitable accommodation, medical facilities and clothing etc. will be given to the migrant workmen. This is no doubt and ideal piece of legislation. Even if 10 per cent of all these facilities are given our migrant workmen will be benefited to a great extent. We do not demand more facilities for the workmen other than the provision made in this Bill. It is also the duty of the Government to see that there is full implementation of this Bill.

Sir, a Bureau should be set up to oversee the implementation of the Bill. The Central Government should give some power to the State Government to set up special machinery.

The people of the Puri Chilika Sea-Coast cannot grow crop for the whole year. They grow some crops for 6 months only. So they are bound to work elsewhere in the rest of the year. They prefer to go to other States as migrant workmen. The Gov-

ernment should see that the labourers of these areas are registered and licensed. A survey should be conducted to find out the movements and place of work of these people. Then there will not be any trouble in future. Sir, there is a village called Gadishagochha in Puri district. The total population of this village is 1000. More than half of the villagers including the children, 13 and 14 years old, have gone to other States for digging earth. There is no provision about the age limit of the workmen in this Bill. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify as to why there is no age limit.

Under Clause 22, steps will be taken against the registered contractors if they are not starting their work. Similar steps should also be taken against the contractors who have taken up work without registration. All such cases should go to the tribunals. Some workmen come back to their home-States before the completion of work. While cases filed against them they have to go to the places of work to appeal before the tribunal. Due to shortage of money they face difficulties to fight their cases. It also takes time to settle the dispute through the labour officers of both the places. Therefore Labour tribunal should be set up in each subdivision headquarters. Sometimes the families of the migrant workmen do not know their whereabouts. A few days back some people of the Gadisha-gochha were complaining that some of their family members who were working in other States were missing. So far as my knowledge goes the number of such missing workmen from my constituency is 18. Tales of their pathetic lives extra hours of hard work and at low rates of wages were published in the Oriya daily newspapers. A reading of those papers would make anybody cry. When they fail to fulfil the conditions of their contracts, they were escaping to their home. But their employers utilised policemen to bring back them to the place of work. Sir, the harassment

of the police, the exploitation of agents and the term and condition of the employers are really very inhuman. In order to put an end to this type of injustice I would like to give a suggestion to our Government. Sir, detailed record of the Inter-State migrant workmen should be kept in the police stations of their own and also in the police station of their place of work.

Then I would like to speak a few words about the revocation, suspension and amendment of licences. An agent may not tell the exact number of the workmen he had taken to the other States. It is not clear in the Bill whether the licence will be issued in the village level, Gram Panchayat level or police station level. Nothing has been mentioned in the Bill about the jurisdiction of registration. If anybody fails to get licence out of his jurisdiction, steps should be taken against him.

Some things have been mentioned about the duty of the contractor in Section 12. Under this provision each and every migrant workmen will be issued a passbook affixed with a passport size photograph. So far as Orissa Dadan labour Act is concerned, it has no relation with this specific provision of the Central Government. Sir, we lay emphasis on the decentralisation of power. In this context, I would like to request the Government to give some power to the States. The migrant workmen can make their complaint to the S.D.O. or District Magistrate if the State can exercise this power.

Lastly, I would like to speak a few words about the conditions of the Dadan labourers. Most of the people who accept this career are poor and landless. They do not have anything other than their small cottage. Hardly 50 per cent of the Dadan labourers possess one acre or less of landed property. So they can be said to be marginal farmers, 80 per cent of whom prefer the life of

Dadan labour. The Sardars, contractors and agents are maintaining high standard of life. They are able to construct buildings and they are maintaining motor cars, because they are earning lakhs of rupees. On the other hand, the migrant workmen are leading very miserable lives.

Some agents are educated. They are coming to Delhi to get passports for hundreds of labourers to foreign countries. Some of these agents do not have licences. So while issuing passports some restrictions should be imposed on them. Passports should not be issued to persons who have no licence or whom have not done their registration. I came to know from some people of our area that an agent gets Rs. 5000/- in foreign countries on production of 40 to 50 labourers. He gets this amount without doing any work. Some labourers have gone to foreign countries from my constituency. Since last one year they are missing. At the time of their departure they were assured to give Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2000/- per month. They did not send any amount or any letter to their families. So restrictions should be imposed on issue of passports to the registered and licensed labourers or contractors. However, our hon. Minister has brought this Bill before the House which will help our countrymen. Therefore, I thank Mr. Verma. By mere passing the Bill we cannot achieve our purpose. We should see that it is implemented properly. I hope the hon. Minister will pay proper attention for the implementation.

Sir, the conditions of the labourers of Orissa is quite different. We need special assistance and attention to eliminate their difficulties for ever. If a survey is conducted by the Government at least 25 per cent of our problems will be solved. The outgoing labourer will also have a clear idea about the difficulties their co-workers are facing in the foreign countries. Then they will never desire to go abroad. I hope that the Minister will accept my suggestions.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy to welcome this piece of legislation which is really a progressive one. It will go a long way to solve the problems of the inter-State migrant workmen. I am sorry why this Bill was not brought earlier though the Conference of Labour Ministers was held in 1976. It would have been better if the migrants from India to other countries who are working as labourers on contract basis through the contractors were also brought under this enactment. It is already too late. I request the hon. Minister to bring another piece of legislation covering those people who have been serving in other countries as labourers taken by the contractors in far off places. The conditions of those workers are much worse than the conditions that are prevailing in so far as the inter-State migrant workmen are concerned.

Here, a provision has been made to regulate the employment of the inter-State migrant workmen. Any establishment which is going to employ more than 5 people is required to register their names and they have to do some obligatory duties that they must mention the number of people they are employing and the number of days they are going to provide employment to those people and they will have to provide not only the minimum agreed wages but also to provide them food, shelter and medical facilities. It is really a good piece of legislation which is intended to provide the facilities for the illiterate, innocent and exploited sections of the society. #

Nearly 29 crores of people are said to be below the poverty line and most of them, belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Among them these workers are part of it. They are the most exploited people specially when they are in the clutches of the unscrupulous contractors who, in between the employer and the labour, take away a major portion

of the benefit which is conferred upon these people. So, the provisions provided in this Bill really give an idea as to how far these employers have been exploiting the people and it would be really interesting to know whether these unscrupulous employers are going to register their names, since it had been provided that if they employ more than five people, they will have to register themselves. Even if, without their knowing whether the firm or company or establishment has been registered, some innocent people are taken by these employers, there is a provision to punish them if they do not register in time.

16 hrs.

After registration also, there is a provision for an appeal against the orders of the officer for registering the firm, and the time given is enough.

In regard to the appointment of licensing officers, the provision in Chapter III says:

"The appropriate Government may, by order notified in the Official Gazette—

(a) appoint such persons, being officers of Government, as it thinks fit to be licensing officers for the purposes of this Chapter; and

(b) define the limits, within which a licensing officer shall exercise the jurisdiction and powers conferred on licensing officers by or under this Act."

This means that a lot of delegation of powers has been provided for and, therefore, soon after this Bill is passed into law, the rules have to be framed and the Subordinate Legislation Committee has to sit and see that rules are framed as quickly as possible so that the benefit of the provisions of this Act reach those people for whom it is meant.

[Shri B. Rachaiab]

There is a provision to appoint Inspectors to find out whether these establishments are functioning properly and whether they are registering themselves. I would like to know whether any survey has been made as to the number of Inspectors that are required to be appointed for this purpose. If these Inspectors are not properly selected and their jurisdiction is not restricted, they will have an extensive jurisdiction and it will be difficult for these Inspectors to find out such establishments which do not come under the provisions of this Act.

Now, the Inspectors are to be appointed by the host Government in consultation with the Government which is going to send the employees. But it has been mentioned by one of my friends who preceded me that sometimes the Inspectors join the employers and the workmen will be at a loss. Therefore, while appointing the Inspectors, care has to be taken to see that they protect the interests of the workmen, for which they are meant.

On page 13, in clause 28, there is a provision which says:

"No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint made by or with the previous sanction in writing of an inspector or authorised person and no court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act."

Here, unless you make it a cognizable offence, it will not be a very deterrent provisions. This provision really gives scope for employers to seek the protection of Inspectors and escape from this provision. Therefore, we will have to be careful and see whether this provision can be made more deterrent so that these employers do not escape from the provisions of this Act.

There is also a provision, on the same page, in clause 31:

"The appropriate Government may, by notification in the official Gazette and subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, and for such period or periods as may be specified in the notification, direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall not apply to or in relation to any establishment or class of establishments or any contractor or class of contractors or any inter-State migrant workmen in such establishment or class of such workmen, if that Government is satisfied that it is just and proper so to do having regard to the methods of recruitment and the conditions of employment in such establishment or class of establishments and all other relevant circumstances."

This provision gives ample scope to the appropriate Government to exempt such establishments which, in the opinion of the Government, deserve exemption. But, under this provision, so many contractors and so many establishments may bring pressure on the appropriate Government to give them exemption. In regard to the Land Reforms Act also we have seen now landlords and many plantation owners brought pressure on the Government to exempt them from the provisions of the Act. Similarly, here also, this provision really gives scope for establishments to stealthily get exemption. Therefore, the provision should be used very rarely and very scrupulously. Otherwise, the same conditions will prevail and corruption will creep in, and officials will certainly help the establishment and not the workmen. Therefore, I am suggesting that this provision has to be used very rarely and with a sense of duty to the workmen.

On the whole, this Bill is really in favour of the inter-State migrant workmen, and certainly it will go a

long way in protecting the interests of the exploited illiterate workmen who, as the hon. Minister has mentioned in his preliminary remarks, are sometimes left to the mercy of others. Sometimes only the railway fare is paid to them and sometimes even that is not paid and they are left on the streets. This is the condition of these people.

Therefore, I welcome this Bill once again.

श्री रामचारी शास्त्री (पदरौना) : सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक के लिए श्रम मंत्री जी को जितना भी धन्यवाद दिया जाये, वह थोड़ा है। मेरी राय में सबसे उपेक्षित और दलित आश्रयहीन लोगों के लिए यह पहला विधेयक लाया गया है, जिसमें ऐसे लोगों की परवाह की गई है, जिनके लिए कोई कानून नहीं था, कहने का ठिकाना नहीं था, जिनकी मजदूरी के लिए सीमा नहीं थी, रक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले का रहने वाला हूँ। आपके इस विधेयक की देख कर मुझे याद आता है जब किसी जमाने में अंग्रेज नील की खेती करते थे और जो मजदूर जगह जगह से पकड़ कर ले जाये जाते थे, उनकी कुदृष्टि होती थी। जितने मजदूर जाते थे, उनमें से आधे से कम लौटकर घर आते थे। यह इतिहास है एग्रीमेंट पर काम करने के लिए जाने वाले मजदूरों का।

तमाम जो एशिया, साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के छोटे-छोटे द्वीप समूह थे उनमें भी योरोप के विभिन्न इलाकों में जो हिन्दुस्तान से एग्रीमेंट पर काम करने के लिए मजदूर गये, उनके साथ जो ज्यादतियाँ हुईं, वे आप सब को मालूम हैं, उनकी बात को दोहराकर मैं सदन का समय राब नहीं करना चाहता।

दिल्ली शहर में ही उत्तर प्रदेश के दस लाख लोग और खासकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के साढ़े पाँच लाख श्रमिक इसी तरह काम करते हैं। ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से हर तीन महीने के बाद उन्हें निकाल दिया जाता है, उनके रहने का कोई ठिकाना नहीं, रात में सोने के लिए उनके पास सड़क का फुटपाथ है और ऊपर खुला आसमान है। इसके अलावा और कोई सहारा उनके लिए नहीं। यह दिल्ली में होता है। यही हैसियत है उन लोगों की भी जो चाय बागान में, कोयला खदान में और पत्थर की खदान में काम करते हैं। जहाँ भी देखिए एग्रीमेंट पर श्रमिक जाते हैं और ठेकेदार उनको ऊँचे ऊँचे बायदे करके ले जाते हैं। सम्झ बाग उन्हें दिखाते हैं, मगर जब वह ले जाते हैं तो यही नहीं कि उन्हें मजदूरी नहीं देते बल्कि वह उन्हें आने भी नहीं देते, उनको निश्चित सीमा से बाहर निकलने भी नहीं देते। एक तरह से कैदी की ज़िन्दगी उनको गुजारनी पड़ती है। (बदबखान) दादा ने ठीक कहा गोरखपुरी लेबर। हमारे गोरखपुर और देवरिया से ही नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश से भी कुछ मजदूर आते हैं, उड़ीसा से भी कुछ आते हैं जो ईंट पाथने का काम करते हैं, उनके साथ भी ठेकेदार इसी तरह की ज्यादतियाँ करते हैं और अनेक बार उसे टकराव होता है। मजदूरों के लिए सिवाय इसके कि वह रात के साये में अपने बीबी और बच्चों के साथ भागें, और कोई रास्ता वहाँ से निकलने का नहीं रह जाता है। उनके पास इन ठेकेदारों के कदाचार और अत्याचार से बचने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति में जो विधेयक है, उसके लिए मंत्री जी प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में यह ठीक है कि ऐसी किसी आदमी को जो 5 से ज्यादा लोगों को कहीं ले जाना चाहते हैं, उसकी रजिस्ट्री की व्यवस्था की गई है।

[श्री रामधारी शास्त्र]

इसका सख्ती से पालन करना होगा। इनको मजदूरी की दर क्या होगी, विधेयक में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि उच्चतम सीमा 500 रु.ए. या उससे कम के लोग इसकी परिधि में आयेंगे, यह इसकी खाह विशेषता है।

इसके साथ दंड की व्यवस्था भी की गई है जो इसको न मानें।

इस बात की भी व्यवस्था है कि निरीक्षक सरकार से मुकर्रर किये जायेंगे और वह देखेंगे कि नियम का पालन हो रहा है या नहीं। अगर वह देखें कि नियम का पालन नहीं हो रहा है तो उसमें दंड की व्यवस्था और 2 बरस के कारागार की व्यवस्था भी अच्छी बात है। इससे डरकर जो ठेकेदार और नियोजक हैं, वह नियम का पालन करेंगे। वे मजदूरों का रजिस्टर मेनटेन करेंगे और पास-बुक रखेंगे, जिस पर मजदूर की फोटो रहेगी। अगर निरीक्षक उन्हें देखना चाहेगा, तो वे दिखायेंगे। इस विधेयक में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि अगर निरीक्षक या सरकार द्वारा बिहित प्राधिकारी के मांगने पर ठेकेदार या नियोजक कोई कामज नहीं देता है, तो उसको एक बरस की सजा होगी। इस विधेयक के अधीन बनाये गये नियमों का उल्लंघन करने पर भी सजा की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस प्रकार जो सबसे सताया हुआ वर्ग है, जिसके लिए अभी तक कोई नियम या कानून नहीं है, उसकी सुरक्षा की पहली बार व्यवस्था की गई है।

धारा 28 में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि निरीक्षक या सरकार द्वारा बिहित प्राधिकारी ही मुकदमा दायर कर सकेंगे और सभी कोर्ट द्वारा उसका कामीर्जस किया जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस

प्रावधान का और विस्तार होना चाहिये। अगर केवल यही व्यवस्था रहेगी, तो क्या स्थिति पैदा होगी, यह बताने के लिए मैं दिल्ली का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

दिल्ली के लेबर विभाग की मशीनरी इतनी करप्ट है कि लेबर कमिश्नर के आफिस या लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारी एम्प्लायर्स से मिल कर, और थर्ड ग्रेड के कुछ ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स आपस में सांठ-गांठ करके, मजदूरों को निकाल दिए जाने पर उन्हें मिलने वाले वेतन के मुआवजे को ले लेते हैं और आपस में बांट लेते हैं, और मजदूर को सिर्फ पचास सौ रुपए दे देते हैं।

दिल्ली में ऐसी फर्म और ऐसी कम्पनियां बनी हुई हैं, जिन का वही घर है, वही कारखाना है, वही मजदूर हैं और वही काम कराने वाले लाग हैं। अगर तीन भाइयों की तीन फर्म रजिस्टर्ड हैं। मजदूर से तीन महीने एक फर्म में काम कराया जाता है और उसके बाद दूसरी फर्म में काम कराया जाता है। तीन महीने के बाद तीसरी फर्म में उससे काम कराया जाता है। अगर मजदूर ने कोई सुविधा मांगी तो उसको निकाल दिया जाता है। उन मजदूरों का कोई पुरसा हाल नहीं है।

यह ठीक है कि निरीक्षक या सरकार द्वारा बिहित प्राधिकारी को यह अधिकार हो कि वह मुकदमा दायर करे। लेकिन अगर वह न करे, या वह एम्प्लायर से मिल जाये, जैसी कि मेरे एक दोस्त ने शंका प्रकट की है, तो क्या होगा? इस लिए इस विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि प्रभावित श्रमिक, या श्रमिकों का समूह, भी मुकदमा दायर कर सकें और उसका भी उछी बख्श कामीर्जस किया जाये,

जिस तरह कि निरीक्षक या विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा दायर मुकदमे का लिया जाता है।

अगर यह व्यवस्था न की गई, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के ऊँचे, बुलंद और पाक इरादों का कोई मतलब नहीं निकलेगा,

यह रही की टोकरी में चला जायेगा और उसका वही हाल होगा, जो कि हमारे अन्य कानूनों का होता है। जैसे छुआछूत को दूर करने के लिए बहुत नियम बने हुए हैं और संविधान में भी उसकी व्यवस्था है, मगर आज भी छुआछूत है; आज भी लोग सतपे जाते हैं, हरिजन पीटे जाते हैं। उसी तरह यह कानून केवल शोभा की वस्तु रहेगा और उससे श्रमिकों को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। इस लिए, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र ने सजेस्ट किया है, इस विधेयक का सब से मुख्य प्रावधान यह होना चाहिए कि इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत जो भी अपराध हो, उसे कामनीबल आर्जेकेंट मान लिया जाये, चाहे निरीक्षक या विहित प्राधिकारी, और चहे श्रमिक या श्रमिकों की यूनियन, कोई मुकदमा दायर करे, अदालत उसका कामनीजेस ले। जब तक यह सुधार नहीं होती है, तब इस विधेयक के कोई मानी नहीं होते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का पूरा पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (काङ्ग्रेस) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह एक बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय विधेयक है। इस बीसवीं सदी में भी श्रमिकों का शोषण उसी घड़ल्ले से किया जा रहा है, जैसे कि पहले होता रहा है। विदेशी शासन काल में भी इस देश के श्रमिकों को दूसरे देशों में पहुँचाकर उनका शोषण किया जाता रहा। आज भी इस देश में जो बहुत से कारबार चलते हैं, खाने हैं, पत्तन डाक—इस तरह के बहुत से उद्योग—वंधे चलते हैं जहाँ पर ठेकेदार, दलाल, खातेदार श्रमिकों की धापुति करते हैं।

मजदूरों को कम मजदूरी और कम सुविधाएँ देकर ठेकेदार उनका शोषण करते हैं। करोड़ों की संख्या में इस तरह के मजदूर आज भी इस देश में काम कर रहे हैं। सन् 1976 में भारत के सारे श्रम मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन इस सम्बन्ध में बुलाया गया था और उस सम्मेलन में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि आगे के लिए मजदूरों का शोषण रोका जाए लेकिन उस पर कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। जनता सरकार के आने के बाद हमारे श्रम मंत्री, श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा तथा राज्य मंत्री श्री लारण साय ने काफी चिन्तन मनन करके इस दिशा में आगे कदम बढ़ाया है और इस प्रकार मजदूरों के भयंकर शोषण को रोकने का प्रयास किया है। उनका यह कदम सराहनीय एवं प्रशंसनीय है। ठेकेदार, दलाल या खातेदार मजदूरों को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में अच्छी मजदूरी का लालच देकर, परमानेंट नौकरी का लालच देकर, रेल का भाड़ा देकर या बस में बिठाकर ले जाते हैं और फिर वहाँ ले जाने के बाद उनको ऐसा पंगु बना देते हैं कि कि वे वापस आने की हालत में भी नहीं रहते। उन मजदूरों को अपने परिवार का पालन पोषण करने लायक पारिश्रमिक भी नहीं मिलता है। ऐसे मजदूरों का शोषण न हो सके और श्रमिक कानूनों के मुताबिक उनको सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हो सके—इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी जो बिल लाए है वह एक प्रशंसनीय कदम है। मैंने हाल ही में असम में जाकर देखा है जहाँ उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार तथा अन्य प्रान्तों से ठेकेदारों द्वारा मजदूर लाए जाते हैं लेकिन उनको वहाँ पर परमानेंट नौकरी भी नहीं दी जाती है। वहाँ पर बहुत सी प्राइवेट टी गार्डेंड है जहाँ लाखों की संख्या में मजदूर हैं लेकिन एक डेढ़ लाख से ज्यादा परमानेंट लेबर वहाँ पर आपको नहीं मिलेगा। इधर उधर से जो तमाम मजदूर वहाँ पर आए हैं जो वहाँ का नागरिक भी नहीं माना जाता है, उनको जमीन का बन्दोबस्त भी नहीं किया

जाता है जहाँक पचासो साल से वे वहाँ पर हैं। इस प्रकार से उनका शोषण चल रहा है, उनके आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनके लिए पेय जल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनके लिए दवा-दारू और बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हर तरह से उनका शोषण किया जाता है।

इसी तरह से हमारे देश के हजारों श्रमिकों को अरब कंट्रीज में ले जाया जाता है। बहुत सी एजेन्सीज ने रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाया है। बहुत से लोग जो पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं लेकिन काम जानते हैं जैसे कि राज मिस्त्री का काम करने वाले हैं, एलेक्ट्रीशियन्स हैं इत्यादि उनके लिए विदेशों में टेक्नीशियन्स का दर्जा और पे निश्चित को जाती है। और वे ठेकेदार अपना सब कुछ उसमें से रख लेते हैं, अपना कमीशन भी रख लेते हैं और आधे से कम ही मजदूर को देते हैं। इस प्रकार से भ्रंश कर शोषण हमारे देश के मजदूरों का विदेशों में हो रहा है। इसलिए सरकार को इस दिशा में भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और ऐसे भारतीय मजदूरों का जो भ्रंश रूप से शोषण विदेशों में हो रहा है उसका लिए भी कोई प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता है।

जहाँ तक अरब देश अन्दर एक प्रांत से दूसरे प्रांत में काम करने वाले कर्मकारों के लिए इस विन में व्यवस्था की गयी है वह एक अर्थ में बहुत अच्छा कदम है। लेकिन इस को बहुत ही कड़ाई से लागू करना होगा अन्यथा यह कानून भी सिर्फ कानून की किताब का ही एक अंग बन जाएगा। इस बात को सभी जानते हैं कि जो ठेकेदार होते हैं वे ठगने में बहुत दक्ष होते हैं। आप जिस किसी भी निरोधक को बहाली करेंगे, ठेकेदार उसे भी काफ़ी कुछ दे कर उसका मुह बंद करने में सक्षम हैं। इसलिए इस में विजिलेंस की, सतर्कता की कोई व्यवस्था करने की भी आवश्यकता है।

यह बहुत अच्छा है कि किसी प्रांतस्थान में पांच या उससे अधिक कर्मकार एक प्रांत के

दूसरे प्रांत में काम करते हैं तो इस विधेयक के अनुसार, इस कानून के प्रावधान के अनुसार जो ठेकेदार होंगे उन्हें कर्मकारों को पासबुक देनी होगी जिसमें उस प्रतिष्ठान का नाम और स्थान होगा जिसमें कर्मकार नियोजित है। उसमें नियोजन की अवधि और पूरा पता बगैरह देना होगा। जिससे कि कर्मकार को चाहे वह अस्थायी हो या स्थायी, जब तक भी वह काम करेगा उसको एक गारन्टी मिल जाएगी और ठेकेदार उसका शोषण नहीं कर पायेगा एवं उसको पूरी मजदूरी भुदा करेगा। इस के साथ साथ मेनेजमेंट का रजिस्ट्रेशन भी होगा और उसे सायसेंस लेना होगा। तभी वे काम कर सकेंगे। अगर इस पर भी वे शोषण करेंगे तो सरकार ने इस शोषण को रोकने के लिए इंस्पेक्टर नियुक्त करने की व्यवस्था की है? वे यह देखेंगे कि जो इस विधेयक के प्रावधान हैं उसको लागू किया जा रहा है या नहीं। अगर इस विधेयक की अपेक्षाओं को वे लागू नहीं करते हैं या भग करने है तो उनके लिए दो वर्ष की सजा या दो हजार रुपये जुर्माने का इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है। इस से ठेकेदारों और प्रतिष्ठानों को भय होगा और श्रमिकों का शोषण रकने में यह एक प्रभावी कदम होगा। इस विधेयक द्वारा उन्हें मजदूरी मिल सकेगी।

इस विधेयक में यह भी प्रावधान है कि अगर किसी प्रतिष्ठान का विघटन हो जाएगा तो उस में काम कर रहे प्रवासी मजदूरों के बाटने के लिए विस्थापन भत्ता दिया जाएगा लेकिन जो भत्ता इस विधेयक में लिखा गया है वह संतोषप्रद भत्ता नहीं है। इस विधेयक की धारा 14 के अनुसार मासिक मजदूरी का 50 प्रतिशत या 75 रुपये जो भी अधिक हो उसे दिया जाएगा यह बहुत कम मालूम होता है। अगर एक प्रान्त कश्मीर का कर्मकार कन्याकुमारी में काम करता है तो भी समझता है कि वहाँ से घाने

में उसका 75 रुपये में काम नहीं चल सकता है क्योंकि वहां से आने का भाड़ा ही बहुत अधिक होगा। इसमें यह होना चाहिए कि वहां से लौटने का उस को पूरा भत्ता मिले। यह प्रावधान इस में होना चाहिए। जब आपने 50 प्रतिशत भत्ता बांध दिया है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि 150 रुपये से ज्यादा किसी कर्मकार की मजदूरी नहीं होगी। अगर ऐसा है तो यह मजदूरी भी कम है। एक तरफ से आपने उसके शोषण की गुंजाइश रहने दी है। मैं चाहता हूं इस का अमेंडमेंट करने की दिशा में कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

श्रमिकों के वास्ते जलवायु के अनुसार पोषण, दवा-दारू आदि की व्यवस्था का इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है। और भी कई सुविधाओं को गुंजाइश इसमें रखी गई है। जो श्रमिकों को ले जाते हैं उनकी दवा दारू, उनके आवास आदि सब मामले इस में आ जाते हैं। यह एक नई व्यवस्था है। इस में यह भी व्यवस्था की गई है कि कोई मामला श्रमिक के कार्यकाल के दौरान में पैदा हो तो है या उठता है तो अर्थात् राज्य में उसको दर्ज किया जाए, जितने भी औद्योगिक विवाद होंगे वे अर्थात् राज्य में दर्ज किए जाएंगे और उनका निपटारा उसके कार्यकाल में अगर नहीं होता है तो अपने गृह राज्य में आवेदन कर सकगा और ठेके दार को वहां भ्राना होगा। इससे यह आशंका नहीं रहेगी कि उस राज्य से वापिस आ जाने बाद वह कोई आवेदन नहीं कर सकेगा या उसको अर्थात् राज्य में ही औद्योगिक विवाद उठाना होगा और वह उसको उचित सजा नहीं दिला सकेगा।

अन्तर्प्रान्तीय प्रवासी करण के कारण लोगों के साथ जो ज्यातियां होती हैं, जो उनका शोषण होता रहा है उसकी समाप्ति की और एक बहुत बड़ा मार्गदर्शी विधेयक श्रमिक प्रतिष्ठा की दिशा में मंत्री महोदय ने रखा है और एक बहुत ही दूरदर्शी कदम उठाया है। अतः विनों तक विधेय की ओर उपेक्षा हुई

है उसकी और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। यो तो मजदूरों के लिए सरकार ने बहुत सी बातें की हैं बड़े-बड़े भाषण भी किए हैं। लेकिन भाषण केवल भाषण बन कर रह गए हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने अब इस चीज को जमीन पर उतरा है और इस के लिए निश्चित रूप से धन्यवाद के पात्र है।

मैं उनसे एक आश्वासन फिर से चाहता हूं। भारत के लाखों की संख्या में श्रमिक विदेशों जा कर रहे हैं। एजेंसियों के द्वारा उनको वहां भेजा गया है। इन एजेंसियों ने उन पांच-पांच और दस-दस हजार रुपया अर्जित रूप से लिया है और इस पैसे से वे करोड़पति बन गई हैं। इन एजेंसियों भी नियंत्रण में लाया जा सके, उनका भी निरीक्षण हो सके और मजदूर बाहर गए हैं, वहां जो मैनेजमेंट के द्वारा उनको मिलता है वह पूरा उनको मिल सके, इस दिशा में भी कोई उचित कार्रवाई, मंत्री महोदय करेंगे, इस आशा और विश्वास के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. Labour Minister for this piece of legislation. While I express my sincere congratulations to the hon. Minister, I think the Committee which really went into the condition of life and work of Dadan workers in Orissa and other parts of the country deserves more praise and more appreciation because if you go through the Report of the Compact Committee on Dadan Labour of Orissa you will find the harrowing tales of miseries of the millions of down-trodden of our society. I have some words for praise of the Members of the Committee because of the fact that although the Committee's terms of reference were limited only to the Dadan Workers of Orissa, the team should go to other areas also and really should have brought out a comprehensive report which would

[Shri Chitta Basu.]

make the Government of India to have a comprehensive Bill of this nature. It can cover not only the Dadan workers of Orissa alone but the workers who were similarly exploited in other States, in other areas should also be covered.

Sir, I am very much tempted to quote certain lines of the report for the benefit of the House. The report says:

"Inspections by the Joint Team revealed various malpractices and the inhuman conditions of work. Dadan labour work for 12 to 16 hours a day and for all days in the week....."

Now wages are usually paid to them during the period of their stay at the project. No overtime wages are paid for extra hours of work or for work on weekly holidays. They are given three meals consisting of rice and vegetable for which the Sardar charges a fairly high price and adjusts the same against the workers' dues. Food served is often substandard and has hardly any nutritive value."

Further, it goes on to say:

"At some places, they are housed alongside animal sheds."

It has also been stated:

"It has been a common feature for the mates to make these workers work like dumb-driven cattle from early morning till evening or even night and if there is any slowness in the work or any complaint is made, the mates and the Khatadars assault the workers who have no capacity to resist"

Sir, this piece of legislation is as a result of this report. In this connection, I cannot but make certain observations regarding the weaknesses of the Bill.

The legislation, according to the estimates made by certain non-official,

organisation, will cover about a million workers of this nature throughout the country. Generally, this migration takes place from States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, U.P., Orissa, and Bihar. The major weakness of the Bill is, if I am permitted to say, that the Compact Committee or the Minister himself have ignored a very glaring fact and that fact is the employment of women workers by the Sardars or Khatadars. Particularly in many parts of my State, we find that many women workers are engaged in work at the brick kilns and in Delhi and other big cities, you will find women workers are also engaged for masonry work. There, they even work under dangerous conditions. Some times, I have seen with my own eyes Santhal women climbing up about 200, 300 or 500 feet with babies at their backs. You can well imagine the conditions under which these women work and the hazards of work involved there. In this Bill, there is no clause which protects the rights of women workers. The Government and the hon Minister are very much sympathetic to the cause of this lower rung of the society, the sweated labour of our country and the more oppressed are the women workers who are engaged in this Dadan or exploited system. I have given some amendments to some relevant clauses.

Another major weakness of the Bill is clause 21, wherein the State Governments have been given the right to exempt certain establishments, certain organizations from being registered or being licensed. And there is no guideline as to the conditions which will enable a particular establishment to be exempted from the purview of this Act.

Exemption, as my hon. friend has mentioned, has been taken advantage of in the matter of land reforms. Exemptions have been taken advantage of, by many in the matter of circum-

venting the law itself. So, this exemption provided in clause 31 of the Bill is a hidden iceberg. It can negate the entire purpose of the Bill. The hon. Minister will share with me the view that many State Governments are not favourably disposed towards the down-trodden or sweated labour. Examples are there. When we discussed the conditions of life and work of the agricultural labour in our country, the hon. Minister is credited to have observed that the State Governments were not always favourably disposed towards agricultural workers. And in the matter of implementation of the law for bonded labour, it is already manifest that many State Governments in this country deny the very existence of bonded labour in their States, namely the Karnataka and Maharashtra State Governments. Maharashtra has denied the very existence of bonded labour in that State although the fact remains that there are bonded labourers in the State of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

I do not want to go into details; but my point is that State Governments are not, in many cases, favourably disposed towards the causes of the lower strata of the society, particularly the sweated labour, for which this piece of legislation is being brought in.

Then naturally, arises the question about the enforcement machinery. The hon. Minister himself has on many occasions urged upon the Labour Ministers of different States to enforce the laws regulating the Dadan labour. But his report says that the desired result is not there, and that the enforcement machineries at the disposal of the State Governments are not satisfactory.

I can cite examples after examples. There is the Minimum Wages Act. Under it, there are the Minimum Wage Inspectors; and these Inspectors do not really work in the interest of those

who are deprived of the minimum, statutory wages, but work in the interest of those who violate the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act.

The major weakness of this Bill is that it cannot rely upon the enforcement machineries of the State Governments, in regard to labour laws. So, I have very grave doubts that if suitable arrangements are not made for the proper implementation or enforcement of the provisions of this Bill the purpose of the Bill will not be served. And the labours put in by this Compact Committee will remain unrewarded. So, I would urge upon the Government to see what arrangements can be made, so far as the enforcement of the provisions of this Bill is concerned. I know the limitations of the Government. After all, there are the State Governments and their Ministries; and the Central Government cannot have its own implementing or enforcing machinery over the heads of the State Governments. But, I hope, the hon. Minister can create some monitoring agency to see that the State Government enforcement machinery is really effective in this matter in order to protect the interests of the sweated labour about whom we are making this legislation. Therefore, I congratulate the hon. Minister and particularly the Members and the Chairman of the Compact Committee, whose labour has produced this Bill. I think it will open up a new chapter in the history of the legislation for the workers of this country. I welcome more and more and the larger number of Bills of this nature in future so that sweated labour of our country can really get some kind of relief from the exploited system under which they work, not only work but they are born also in toil and dirt. With these words I welcome the Bill and I only urge upon the Minister to consider the particular weaknesses which I have referred to and I shall dwell upon them when clause by clause discussions are held in this House.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): At the outset I must be permitted to go on record that I intended to speak in my regional language on the Bill but there was practical difficulty from the Secretariat that they could not appoint interpreters.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Why?

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I had given notice to the Speaker six months ago that I would like to speak in my regional language also. Hon. members from different regions are speaking in their regional languages. There are interpreters to interpret. But so far as I am concerned, from my area, since we....

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: This is a serious matter. Assamese also is as much a national language as any other language is. Why should this privilege be denied?

MR. CHAIRMAN: At present we have no facility.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: If I speak in Assamese, the hon. Minister who knows Assamese may be able to understand. My intention is not that. No other member will understand. So, I have given notice also today. This a warning. I am going to repeat during this session. I might be able to speak in Assamese and my speech must be interpreted in English and Hindi understandable to all the members. I am putting this on record and I am going to insist upon it.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी):
माननीय सदस्य अस्मियामें बोलें । हम
सब समझेंगे ।

श्री पूर्णनारायण सिन्हा : आप तो
समझेंगे, लेकिन मेरा भाषण रिकार्ड नहीं
होगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप हिन्दी
अच्छी तरह जानते हैं । आप हिन्दी में
बोलिये ।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am on protest. I must get first choice to speak fully in Assamese and then I will try to speak in Hindi.

At the outset, I must congratulate the Minister for bringing this comprehensive Bill, though I shall not give him the credit that this is the first Bill of this kind which has been brought by him. There was Emigration Labour Act also previously which is not in operation now. The point is that in spite of very good features in the Bill there are certain loopholes. As we know, as we have seen in our region people come from different States. They go to Assam as inter-State labour. You all know that Assam is a labour shy area where local people do not offer themselves as labour. Therefore, the tea industry wanted labour from elsewhere. 100 years or more ago with the provision of Emigration Labour Act, labours were recruited in Orissa, Bihar and they were taken to Assam to work on tea plantations. Even now in the tea plantations immigrated labour is there. There are words in the labourers language saying:—

साहब बोले काम काम, बाबू बोले घरे भान,
हाय जदुराम फाकी दिये भानले आसाम ।

Jadurams are the recruiters who recruit labour from Bihar and Chotanagpur area. They take them to the tea plantations to work. But they are not industrially minded people. They are agriculturists and tribals. When they do not go to work out of reluctance to work, they are caught physically and taken to work and hot water is sprinkled on them to punish them. Therefore pathetically they sang those songs. The immigrant labour go into areas where local labour is not available for industrial under-

takings, for construction work, etc. There is another problem. For example, take the hilly areas of the north-eastern region. In Arunachal, every third man speaks Nepali. Because local labour is not available for construction work, road work, bridge work, building work, etc., without any restriction people from Nepal, which is a foreign country to us, are recruited by the contractors, taken to Arunachal and left in the lurch after their period of employment is over. They have increased the population of Arunachal and they have also created economic problems for the local people. The tribals do not get avenues for earning their living. The Nepali immigrants are more intelligent and they know how to earn money at the cost of the tribals. Therefore, they have also created some ethnic problems converting Arunachal into a semi-Nepalese territory, though there are other tribals like Adis, Khanpas, Mompas, etc. They are creating an economic problem because the only avenues of employment are grasped by these people and the local labour never get employment. There is no system of control or repatriation of these Nepali immigrant labour. The Government being a Union Territory and Nepal being a friendly country, Government is against repatriating them by force. So, they remain there. This is how in Assam 50 per cent of people in my region are from places elsewhere. They have gone there to work and got settled there. I do not say that all of them have created problems, economic or ethnic. They have assimilated themselves with the local people. But in recent times, what is happening? 10 lakhs of people from UP and 5 lakhs from Bihar are recruited every year to do hard construction work in Assam and other areas outside Bihar and UP. My friend, Shri Chitta Basu also knows about the Gorakhpuri labour. In that way they have been recruited. They buy tickets and put them on the train. There is no security for them.

काम करेगा, पैसा मिलेगा ।
 With that guarantee they think on

their return they will be able to bring bagfuls of money for the maintenance of their families during the coming months. They work at piece rate or wage rate. Their wages are kept in arrears in deposit for sometime

तुम काम करते रहो, मेरे पास पैसा है, जाने के समय मिलेगा ।

In that way, they are employed for months. You will find at midnight Bihari Nunas still cutting each in gas lamp light. They work day and night in shifts as they complete the work at piece rates. At the end what do they get? Those who are practising in courts and labour courts know that people go to their offices asking relief against the contractor who has employed them. Every Sardar holds upto Rs. 10,000 or more of the labourers. Not only that, there are sub-sardars under him. They earn money on the labour. They get Re. 1 per day per labourer. In this way, upto 50 per cent of the total earning of the labourer goes into the pocket of these people. The rest 50 per cent is supposed to be given to them. But they do not get even that. In this way, the Bihari and Oriya labour get 50 per cent or 25 per cent of their earnings. Sometimes, they do not have the money even to go back home. In this way, they are being cheated. Therefore, this piece of legislation is good. It is welcome. At the same time, I must say that there is some scope for improvement of this Bill. Therefore, though belated I have submitted an amendment. Under clause 2(c) I propose that clause 3 be added. I have already tabled it. But for the purposes of record, I will read it out:

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions in this Act, the Contractor shall repatriate all the workmen recruited and employed for a particular job or work or project from the State of employment within 15 days from the date on which the licence granted under sub-section (b) (i) and (ii) of Section 8 shall have expired after clearance of

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]
such debts the contractor or his workmen may have incurred."

What happens is that the labourers are not fully paid. They go to the grocer's shop and buy things on credit. They somehow survive. They live anywhere in the open or under the trees. They promise to the grocer that they will pay the money as soon as their contractor gives them their earning. In this way, at the end of the work, the grocer is having due thousands of rupees from the workers as a whole. These debts are not cleared. Overnight they will vanish. The contractor does not take the responsibility. So, there should be a provision under sub-section (b) like that:

"Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, any creditor whoever establishes a claim for recovery of any debt against any contractor or his workmen licensed under Section 8 of this Act to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Licensing Officer of the State concerned, shall have first charge on the security deposit of the Contractor that may have been taken from him under Section 8(2) of this Act."

Then sub-section (c)

"In case of failure to repatriate the migrant workmen and clearance of debts the State Government concerned shall have the right to evict and expatriate them and shall also have first charge on the security deposit of the contractor that may be available with his Principal" i.e. the employing agency in the Government or some public undertaking.

17 hrs.

Then, it has been agitated by certain hon. Members that, assuming that the labourer is not paid, if he has to go to the Authority to make a complaint, then the labourer will be scared and he will be intimidated.

उसको कह दिया ज येस गोबाल नही करना टिकट कट कर बाड़ी पर चढ़ा दिये जाओगे ।
Then he will keep quiet and will not

ask for money, because this means capital punishment. Therefore, instead of his making a complaint, it can be done by some agencies. For example, there are trade unions representing construction labour. They can take his authorisation by a thumb impression and represent their case before the Industrial Tribunal, Conciliation Officer or the Labour Court, whichever is the authority before which the aggrieved workman has to seek redress.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]
17.01 hrs.

Then I have another suggestion in the form of an amendment, which the hon. Minister may kindly look into. Clause 29 reads:

"No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act unless the complaint is made".

By whom? I am suggesting the addition of the words "by any person aggrieved or who is a recognised representative of workmen". A worker cannot leave his place of work and stay in a town or city till the hearing is over and the award is given. He has to do his daily work; otherwise, he will not get his wage. So, this can very well be taken up by a union representing the workmen. Therefore, I am suggesting by my amendment that any third person, who is a union representative, or lawyer, or aggrieved against contractor should have the right under the provisions of the Act to represent labour and defend their case.

I am prepared to concede that I have made only a cursory look at the Bill and these are the difficulties and suggestions which came to my notice. So, I have suggested some amendments, whose incorporation will make the Bill a little more perfect than it is at present. I am sure the people who are interested in the well being of industrial and other labour will take advantage of the provisions of this Act to make the conditions of labour a little more comfortable.

So far as registration is concerned, it is done in the State in which they are working. That is all right. These are some of the safeguards that are necessary. After all, we have got to protect their interests also. I am saying it from the point of view of a layman concerned with this, as to how he will react for allowing migrant labour under the provisions of recruitment, registration etc. Also, the contractors can invest any money in getting the labour work and they can forget them also.

... a register, a minimum wages re-

With these suggestions, I would say that the idea is good, the Preamble and the spirit are commendable. The imagination has been derived from the national consensus arrived at the State Labour Ministers' Conference. This is based on the experience of Dadan labour of Orissa, thereby the migrant labour can earn a good living and their interests will be safeguarded. I appreciate it and I also congratulate the Minister for having brought this Bill. But at the same time, I say, there is scope for improvement.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to congratulate the Labour Minister, Shri Ravindra Varma and his colleague for bringing forward this sound legislation to protect the interests and the rights of the migrant workers especially from Orissa. Sir, in his country with more than 600 million population and acute unemployment, the problem of people going from place to place in search of job is very much a relevant issue and more so to be taken cognizance of by people in authority. In fact, when I was to speak about this Bill, I thought that as a natural corollary to this Bill and the subsequent legislation, Shri Ravindra Varma coming from Kerala is very famous not only in regard to unemployment, but for the nomadic nature of the people. When I say 'nomadic', I do not mean by the normal desert land sense of it, and I do not want even to insinuate that Shri Ravindra Varma is slightly nomadic in going from Kerala to Ranchi for contesting election. That is not what I am meaning.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
(Howrah): He is a migrant.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I will never call him a migrant Member of Parliament, but I will only say, that the problem of unemployment in many States really creates a situation in which workers have to migrate from place to place. If you look into the genesis of the recent evil called "sons of the soil theory", you will find that it all started from this problem of workers moving from one place to another. I thought Shri Ravindra Varma was fully aware of what is now going on especially in regard to migrant workers of an inter-State nature. Now it has become even an inter-country problem.

More than 500,000 Indians, out of which you all know a sizeable majority are Keralites, are working in the Gulf countries alone. We know that more than 500,000 Punjabis have for quite some time now settled in the U.K., and the recent incidents in Southall are indicative of certain problems that come out of that. I am referring to the problem of migrant workers from India especially to the Gulf countries.

When I look into the provisions of the Bill, I feel that a lot has really gone into it. It is definitely a labour-oriented Bill. It has taken care to see that bureaucratic lacunae will not hamper the interests of the workers. I must specifically mention the provision regarding the right of the worker to start legal proceedings in his own State even when he has returned from the host State, so that the contractor will feel that, after all, he can be hauled up all the way from the host State to the State from which the migrant worker originally came. This is definitely a provision which will be in the interests of the worker. From the procedural angle also, it will be a deterrent to the contractor who

thinks of creating some problems for the workers or not giving them the necessary facilities promised earlier. So, when we look at this Bill, we find that there is a general bias in favour of labour. There is an earnest attempt by the Ministry to see that the workers are protected.

In this context, I would like to point out that there is a lot of talk about so-called brain drain. This legislation may be dealing with what I may call muscle drain, because ultimately most of these workers are employed on physical labour. During 1975-77, in spite of all that you may say about some elements of misuse and all that, there was an earnest attempt made to tackle the problem of bonded labour. What we now know as bonded labour is mostly in the agricultural sector in the villages. But in this context, it is mostly another form of bonded labour. That is, once taken away by a contractor, the worker is virtually his slave. Hence, the attempt is really good, and the Minister has to be congratulated on his purpose and sincerity.

It is in this context that I would like to point out the phenomenon called brain drain. It may look as though it does not have direct relevance to what is being legislated, but in this country there are some vested interests which would like to prevent even the people whom this country cannot employ from going abroad and seeking work. All sorts of impediments and stumbling blocks are placed before them. There is a department, I think in the Home Ministry, called Foreign Assignment Department. At one point, somebody decided that whoever wants to go abroad and take employment has to register their names in the Foreign Assignment section and this became a hot-bed of not only corruption and nepotism, but also of favouritism and it is trying its level best to negate the very purpose for which it

was created. Only the people who are hovering around the department and who have got some access to the Officers are allowed to go abroad and take up assignment and obviously I may be speaking from the background of my coming from Kerala because in a small State with an area of 14,000 sq. miles, there are nearly 250 lakhs of people and naturally the density of population, high level of literacy creates the obvious problem of unemployment. For generations together, the people of Kerala wanted to go abroad or go outside Kerala because there are not enough job opportunities. Now these new regulations, even when introduced with the best of intentions, are clearly paving the way for preventing these people from going abroad and are creating problems and would ultimately end up in corruption. I may suggest to the Labour Minister to have a closer look into the problems of the Immigration authorities. It is well known that in the name of a few discrepancies and irregularities happening in the Gulf countries or abroad, new regulations are put forward in the Immigration Department. The result is, in Bombay, Trivandrum or Delhi or many of these international airports, unless you pay a particular commission to the Immigration Office, you will not be given permission to go abroad and all this is going in the name of brain drain. You spend more than Rs. 10 000 from the national exchequer to train up a doctors, the country is spending more than 5,000 rupees to educate an engineer and like that we are bringing forward thousands and thousands of doctors, engineers, professionals and technicians and ultimately when they come out after five or six years of their professional course, they do not have a job. If you are not in a position to offer them jobs, what is the meaning of saying that we have to regulate them in the name of brain drain? Here I have often suggested...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): There is a proposal to have a tax on brain drain.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: That is what I am precisely coming to. In this country there is enough brain and it can never be drained. In fact, I have often thought that population is often known as a liability in this country; for the past so many years, we have been trying to bring in various methods, right or wrong, excess or within limits, to control the population. Because of the publicity, propaganda and the consistent efforts for the past few years, whenever we speak of population, we think of it as a liability. But there is also another word for population and that is what is called 'man-power'. Population may be a liability, but man-power is an asset. Many countries, especially the newly rich countries are nearly burning, suffering and yearning for more population and more man-power. There are some countries where they have got enough money, but they do not have people to spend it through. Even when we think about population as a liability, we have to see that man-power is an asset. In this country, where we have got enough man-power let us not put it in a closed jail and say "we do not allow you to go because there is a possibility of brain drain" and make them suffer out of unemployment. There must be a positive approach. The Immigration authorities must not sit at the gates of the airports just like our tax collectors at the national highways and collect money for giving permission. When we think about inter-State migrant labour, I may suggest that the Labour Minister will have a deeper thought for bringing forward a positive—I underline the word 'positive'—legislation at one point to prevent the misuse that may be taking place in the foreign countries out of the abundant Indian labour and at the same time not to prevent the people from going abroad. I have

[Shri A. C. George—Contd.]

said earlier also that in 1977-78, the performance of the Commerce Ministry was such that although in 1977, we handed over a surplus, now we have ended up with a deficit. In spite of the deficit in the import-export situation, our foreign exchange reserve is nearly Rs. 5000 crores. This has happened because of the remittances from Indians who are working abroad. It is obviously an asset. Let us not look at it as a brain drain; let us allow our doctors and engineers who cannot get employment here to go abroad and seek employment there and send money back home. I agree with Prof. Mavalankar that if the country is spending nearly Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 100,000 to train a doctor or an engineer, when he is allowed to go abroad, naturally, within five or ten years, he must be in a position to pay it back. I am sure these people will not mind it. After all, what they want is employment. Let us tell them that the country has invested so much money on them and, obviously, they have to send money back home.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this very necessary and timely Inter-State Migrant Workmen Bill. I suggest, the next step must be to bring forward Inter-Country Migrant Workmen Bill which will see that proper protection is given to the Indians working abroad and, at the same time, will not prevent the people from going abroad and will not allow the fleecing by the Emigration officers at Bombay, Trivandrum and at many other international harbours and airports.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whether I should call other hon. members or not, it will depend upon the decision of the House. The time which was originally allotted for this Bill was 2 hours. It is already over. There are about six members who want to

speak. If I call all of them, it will take a long time and the Minister also has to reply to the debate. We have also to take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. What is the decision of the House? I am in the hands of the House. It is for the House to decide.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You said, there are about six members who wish to speak. If they speak very briefly, if you restrict it to a few minutes each, I think, we can finish in about half an hour or so. We can extend the time by half an hour or so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What I suggest is, let us restrict it to a few minutes each so that they can finish in half an hour. I will call the Minister to reply at 5.50 P.M. I would request the hon. Members to co-operate and be as brief as possible.

✓ SHRI AINTHU SAHOO (Bolangir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me welcome the Bill. At the very outset, I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward such a legislation which we had passed in our legislature in Orissa, where I was a member of the Legislative Assembly, in the year 1975. The problem of this Dadan labour was very big and that is why the State Government decided to bring forward a law and control these exploiters or the middle-men who exploit the labourers leave them on the streets without any care or without any responsibility.

The Janata Government says, we will go back to the villages. Since 90 per cent of the Dadan labour comes from the villages, it is the village people who are exploited by the middle-men. They need to be protected. That is why this legislation had been brought forward by the State Government of Orissa. We are facing some difficulty. So, a Central legislation is also required to help the States and to help these poor people in the villages.

In my State, these labourers are mostly going to Assam for the tea gardens and to other places ~~and~~ also these poor labourers from Madhya Pradesh, in Chhatisgarh, are taken to other places and they are exploited. In my State, every fourth person is an Adivasi and every seventh person is a Harijan. These are the types of persons—Adivasis and Harijans—who are exploited by the middle-men and are left on the streets without any care or help.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not all.

SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Most of them are, because those persons who lay the bricks are mostly from the Harijans and those who do the physical labour are mostly from the tribal areas. The other poor people are also there. I do not say that all such persons are those who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But most of them are.

This Bill is intended to help those people in getting their wages properly and to see that they are well cared for and looked after. It will not be out of place if I submit here that the villagers in my State; are still living in the 18th Century. The great poet, Goldsmith, has written in his poem 'The Deserted Village':

"Ill fares the land, hastening ills
a prey,

Where wealth accumulates, but
men decay;"

These labourers are the most-exploited people and as a result they decay, and the intermediaries who take them and exploit them prosper. Therefore, it is our duty to help these people and see that they are well placed and they prosper. In my State, more than 80 per cent of the people who live in the villages live below the poverty-line. Therefore, these labourers are bound to either migrate to other States or seek jobs in areas which are close to their villages. There are two ways open to help them in the matter of employment. One is, to provide them

with occupation in areas close to their native places for which they do not require any help from the Government as regards their security and in respect of exploitation. The other one is who are bound to migrate to other States for earning their livelihood, need to be protected under the law. That is why, this Bill has come and it has come at the proper time. I am sure that this will help the people of my State and those of other States. Since there is not much time, I would not go into the details. I would only say this much that the hon. Minister not only receives congratulations from us but he receives congratulations and praise from the wives and children of those labourers who have to migrate to other places and who are sought to be protected through this Bill.

With these words, I once again congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought forward this Bill and I thank you. Mr. Chairman, for having given me the opportunity to speak

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I must congratulate the hon. Labour Minister for having brought forward this Bill. According to me, it is not a comprehensive Bill. Still he deserves congratulations for this because an attempt has been made here to help the inter-State migrant workers.

The contract labour system exists all over the country. So far as my State is concerned, I feel that it is only an importing State, that is, it gets workers from the neighbouring States like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Most of them are working in road construction and in construction of these workers. What is the exists all over the country.

The next point is about the condition of these workers. What is the condition of these workers? The condition of these workers is very

[Shri K. Mallanna]

horrible. They come mostly from the lowest strata of the society, that is, Harijans, hill tribes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Not only that. They are illiterates; they cannot understand anything. Whatever the contractors do, they will accept that with all their ignorance.

This is the situation of these migrant labourers. They are coming from the lower strata of the society. They are taken from one State to another to work thereby leaving their disabled people, their children and their old-aged parents in the home State. They go to other States and work there. What is the facility provided to them by the contractors in the hosting States? No minimum wage is given; no health facilities are given. Not even adequate living quarters are contemplated or are given. Furthermore, the official machinery or the contractors are not maintaining documents—employment registers. Their fate is like this.

These people are engaged in big projects or construction work which are situated at far off places, in the forest areas, from the States and sometimes in some hilly areas which are not inhabited areas.

Sometimes they are marshy places. They have to face the and they are around the weather. They are sometimes exposed to insects migrant workers' condition. For that this is the state brought forward by the Labour Minister. And he deserves our congratulations. But, he could have gone further and brought forward a comprehensive Bill containing a provision of including children; as my hon. friends put it, there is also no provision covering disabled people in their families and old-age people. Another thing is that if any injury is caused or death is caused, no compensation is provided for. It is only reported to the special authority. I do not know what is meant by special authority.

Hundreds and thousands of workers are working in that place. No recreation centre is contemplated; no cultural activities are contemplated. He could have included these things in this Bill. I now come to the next point. That is about the effective implementation of the laws. Most honourable friends said that there is no effective implementation. Some States have passed the laws while some others have not done that. Even those States that have passed their laws are not implementing them properly and effectively. This is a social aspect of the problem. I would therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that some effective machinery is there so that all these measures, however little or however big they may be, are implemented effectively.

One last point is this. So far as migrant labourers are concerned, there is no provision to look after the children of the labourers by the States which send them to the other State. So, they have to make some provision for the education of the migrant workers' children for their proper care and things of that kind. The states which take the help of these migrant workers have to see whatever provision is contemplated in this Bill is implemented. Last but not the least is about the food for work scheme. This is very important. Here, some food is given to workers. But, that will be sold away by the contractors themselves at the market price; though the same is given at a fair price, it is sold away by the contractors at the market price.

I am glad that the Hon. Minister has brought forward this Bill. I welcome this Bill. I hope he will bring forward a comprehensive Bill including women, children and others in that Bill.

श्रीशरी बनबोर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
साबों सादरियों—जिन का कोई बाली

बारिब नहीं था, जिन के लिए कोई बोलने वाला नहीं था, जिनकी अपनी कोई ज़रूरत नहीं थी, ट्रेड यूनियन नहीं थी, जो आर्गेनाइज्ड नहीं थे, जिन की जान को मनवाने के लिए कोई आर्गेनाइज्ड आवाज नहीं थी, उनके लिए इस बिल को अपने तौर पर लाकर हमारे रवीन्द्र वर्मा साहब ने जो एक उम्मीद की कि राग पैदा की है, उसके लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं और मैं उनको मुबारकवाद देता हूँ। मेरी उन में यही प्रार्थना है कि इस कानून के बन जाने के बाद वह देखें कि यह प्रणारियों में हुआ है, कोल्ड स्टोरेज में ही न पड़ा रहे बल्कि इस पर प्रमत्त भी हो ताकि उन लोगों को इसका फायदा पहुंच सके और जो शोषण करने वाले हैं उनको मुनाफिब जहाँ मजदूर मिल सके। ये लोग बाहर से आते हैं, ये बैठने उठने हैं वहाँ उनको कोई पछने वाला नहीं होता है, जानने वाला नहीं होता है। वे सीधे सादे लोग होते हैं। अपनी मांगों को सही ढंग से पेश नहीं कर सकते हैं। लाखों की तादाद में यू पी बिहार, उड़ीसा तथा दूसरे पूर्वा में और नेपाल वगैरह बाहर के मुल्कों से भी लोग आ कर पंजाब में काम कर रहे हैं। अब तक कानूनी तौर पर उनको कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिल रहा था। उनको अगर पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है और उनकी तादाद अगर किसी जगह पर पांच से कम भी है तो इस कानून की रू से उनको इसमें कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचेगा। पांच से ज्यादा जहाँ मजदूर काम करते हैं वही यह कानून लागू होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि जेनों में जहाँ पर एक एक घर में एक एक आदमी ही नौकर होता है और वह काम करता है और जिन को इस कानून से कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलता है उसको भी प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिये। मेहनत करके और ईमानदारी से साल भर काम करके जो कमाई उमने की है वह उसको अपने घर वापिस ले जा सके, इसकी भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। आज वह नहीं ले जा सकता है क्योंकि मिडलमैन रास्ते में होता है और वह उसकी कमाई का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा

ले जाता है। जिस के पास वह काम करता है और मिडलमैन होता है वे दोनों मिल कर उसके पास से लिखवा लेते हैं कि हिसाब खतम और इस प्रकार से जो उसको कम मजदूरी मिलती है, उसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। उसको ठोक पैसा जो इस तरह से नहीं मिलता है उस चीज को तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इस बिल में बहुत सी कमियाँ हैं। इन कमियों को एमेंडमेंट ला कर बाद में या कमेटी वगैरह बना कर दोनों हाउसिस की अगर दूर कर दिया जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

हमारे जर्ज साहब ने इंटरस्टेट माइग्रेशन के अलावा बाहर के देशों में हमारे लोग जा कर जो काम करते हैं और लाखों की तादाद में करते हैं, उनकी बात को उठाया है। बाहर के देशों में काम करने वालों में पंजाब का नम्बर पहला और केरल का दूसरा है। हमारा फारेन एम्प्लेज जो अरबों में बढ़ा है, वह उन लोगों की वजह से ही बढ़ा है। आपने पामपोर्ट में सलूलियत दी थी तो उससे बहुत लोगों को फायदा हुआ था। लेकिन अब फिर एक नई शरारत नौकरशाही ने शुरू की है कि मेक्योरिटी, गारन्टी लिखी जाय। इससे लोगों को लाखों २० का नुकसान होगा और हर आदमी को 400, 500 २० देने होंगे। मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट या एम० एल० ए० दस्तखत करना था तो 6 सप्ताह में पामपोर्ट बन कर आ जाता था, हाँ ना कि उममें भी गड़बड़ी करते थे। 6 सप्ताह तक जिनका पासपोर्ट नहीं जाता था तो लिख कर भेज देते थे कि आपका वेरीफिकेशन नहीं पहुँचा, या फोटो नहीं पहुँची है, जो कि सरासर परेशान करने वाली और पैसा खाने वाली शरारत होती थी। लेकिन अब फिर से एक शर्त लगायी है, गता नहीं इसके लिये मंत्री जी से स्वीकृति ली है या नहीं, कि गारन्टी देनी होगी। इस गारन्टी वाले मंत्री को समाप्त कीजिये। जिस आदमी ने गारन्टी लेनी है

[चौधरी बलवीर सिंह]

उसको थोड़ा पैसा देना पड़ता है और मंजूर कराने के लिये ट्रैवल एजेंट बच में आजाता है और पैसा लेकर पासपोर्ट बनवाता है। तो यह जो आपने कानून बनाया है, इस तरह से बाहर जाने वालों के लिये जो हम देश से बाहर जाने हैं, उनको मुश्किल को दूर करने के लिये आप कोई कानून लायें।

यह कानून पास हो जाएगा, लेकिन इसका ठीक ढंग से अमल हो इस पर आप जरूर ध्यान दें। स्टेट्स में कानून बने हुए हैं खेत मजदूर के लिये। लेकिन खेत मजदूर का पेमेंट दिलाने के लिये उसको इम्प्लोमेंट करने के लिये कोई एजेंसी नहीं है, और जहाँ वह बेचारे काम करते हैं वहाँ से उन मजदूरों को पैसा नहीं मिलता है जिससे उन्हें बेहद परेशान होत है। इसलिये इमग्रेशन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। लेबर आफिसर कहता है कि हम तो कह सकते हैं कि इनके लिये इतना ड्यू है लेकिन उसको पाने के लिये मजदूर अदालत में मुकदमा करे। तो कई ऐसे एजेंस होना चाहिये जो उनको पैसा दिला सके। आपने इस कानून को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये इंसपेक्टर्स मुकर्रर किये हैं, लेकिन वह इम्प्लीमेंट करायें ताकि लोगों को फायदा पहुंच सके, इस पर खास तबज्जह आपको देना चाहिये।

अन्न में मैं मुबारकवाद देता हूं यह कानून लाने के लिये जिससे लाखों की तादाद में जो दूसरे सूबों में जा कर मजदूरी करते हैं उनको कुछ राहत मिल सकेगी।

*SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU (Tiruchengode): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna D.M.K., I am glad to say a few words on the Bill that has been moved by the hon. Minister of Labour to regulate the employment of inter-State migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service and for matters connected therewith. This

reflects the serious thinking that the hon. Minister of Labour has given to the problems of the most vulnerable sections of our country's working population. I would take this opportunity to refer to the visit of our Labour Minister to many countries abroad for getting himself personally acquainted with the plight of Indian labour serving in those countries. I wish that he brings another Bill giving Legislative protection to the Indian workers abroad.

The hon. Members who preceded me pointed out in poignant terms the pitiable conditions of service of these migrant labour. Mobility of labour has assumed alarming proportions now because of the shrinking job opportunities within the State itself. For example, about 5000 families of workers from my District Salem in Tamil Nadu, are living in the capital of our country, Delhi. Bearing high hopes of hospitality of jobs and remunerative wages in Delhi, they boarded the train to Delhi. They were sure that wherever they lived in any part of their country they would get primary necessities of life. They were not wrong in thinking that India is their country. They could have managed with a loin cloth in their native place. But in Delhi they are to face the oppressive heat of summer and the biting cold of the winter. But here in the capital, they are exposed to sun and showers. Their wages are so low as not to get them two square-meals a day. They have been made to live 20 kilometres, 30 kilometres away in the outskirts of the capital, without proper means of transport to their places of work. They do not have medical facilities and their wards do not have educational facilities because there are no schools in these areas. As they do not have warm clothes to wear in winter, they do not have drinking water facilities to quench their parched throat in the scorching summer. Half of their wages is appropriated by the contractors. They are living in insanitary environment. I need not say that their

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

jobs are also such that they are exposed to vagaries of weather. Besides these manifold miseries, their agony is aggravated because of their ignorance with the local language.

I am happy that this Bill embodies protective measures in a proper perspective. It goes to the credit of our hon. Minister of Labour that he has introduced certain novel procedures and legislative innovations. I would like to appeal to him that he should bestow his personal attention to the problems of migrant labour in the capital of the country. He should make Delhi the model in respect of providing medical, educational and other basic amenities of life to the migrant labour, particularly those from my District Salem, whose vicissitudes I have narrated already. Unless the living conditions of those below the poverty line are improved, the country has no future. I would request the hon. Minister of Labour that the migrant labour in Delhi should be given cheap protective clothing in winter, as they hail from altogether a different clime. He should ensure that the Delhi Administration gives them housing facilities in the far-flung areas of their habitation.

Before I conclude I would refer to the need for appointing a Licensing Officer who is conversant with the languages of the migrant workers. For instance, the Licensing Officer in Delhi should be knowing Tamil without which he will never be of any use to these workers from Tamil Nadu. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Labour whose concern for the welfare of migrant workers is reflected in this Bill will ensure the wellbeing of migrant workers, particularly in the capital of our country, Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed deeply grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Bill. I am also grateful to the hon. Members from all sides of the House, who have welcomed this Bill, as some-

thing which was long overdue, and something which attempts to deal with the basic problems of a most vulnerable section of our working population.

I know that the kind words that were spoken about the Ministry, congratulating the Ministry for bringing this Bill before the House, were more a reflection or an expression of a common concern with the conditions of this section of our working people, an expression of the anxiety to see that effective and expeditious legislative protection is extended to this section of our working population.

In view of the fact that all the hon. Members who took part in the debate welcomed the objectives of the Bill, the essential provisions of the Bill, I do not think I am called upon to make a very elaborate reply. However, as hon. Members pointed out, it must be stated that this Bill deals, attempts to deal, with the burning problems of one of the most exploited sections of our working population.

My hon. friend Shri Chitta Basu— if he does not feel that I am making an out-of-turn reference to him, because he spoke later than many other hon. Members—referred to the report of the Compact Committee. I join him in paying a tribute to the work of the Committee. It is because that committee visited many areas and studied the problems, that it has been possible to view the problem in a proper perspective, and also to understand the intensity of the suffering to which these workers are exposed. As he said, and as other hon. Members said, most of these workers are recruited from backward areas of States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and other States. I should be pardoned for mentioning Bihar first, in spite of what Mr. A. C. George might feel (*Interruptions*). He did not mention me as a migrant Minister, because all of us may migrate from this side to that side.

It is a fact that these workers are recruited from the backward areas of

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

the States. They are recruited by contractors. Sometimes, some payment is made to them, or to their families. They are told, "This is a payment to cover the expenses towards travel, or is an advance for the payment that you will receive later." Then they are transported hundreds of miles away, to distant places where they have to work in the most unfamiliar environmental conditions. People from the tropical areas of our country, from the coastal areas of our country, are recruited and transported to work in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and other places, where they have to face the rigours of the climate of the States in which they work. They are not paid wages. They are told that the wages are being paid to the contractors. Sometimes it is claimed on behalf of the employers that arrangements are made for providing them with food. Some hon. members have referred to the kind of food that is supplied to them in many areas. It has often been described as food that is unworthy of consumption even by animals! There is no arrangement whatsoever in many of these projects for proper accommodation, and for provision of protective clothing which is necessary to enable these workers from distant climes to face the rigour of the climate in the areas where they work. I shall not take the time of the House in describing the most horrible pitiable conditions, which would arouse indignation in the minds of any citizen who attempts to understand the conditions in which these workers work. In spite of the fact that this system has been in prevalence for quite a few years, unfortunately we did not have any special legislation to deal with this problem. The attempt of this Bill is to provide measures which will cope with the special problems of these workers.

As has been pointed out by hon. Members, this problem has to be tackled at the source. We have first to deal with the place and the operation

which involves recruitment. Therefore, this Bill provides for the registration of the undertaking which wants to employ migrant labour as well as the contractors who want to recruit migrant labour. Therefore, it will be seen that there is a two-pronged attack on the very source of this evil. The undertaking must register itself, and the contractor must register himself. There are two States involved. One is the home State and the other is the host State. Once a person is recruited from the home State and transported to the host State, he is exposed to conditions over which he has no control. There is no sanctity of any written contract. There is no protection for the worker. Therefore, this Bill provides for their protection. It provides for power to determine wages and to deal with all factors affecting the conditions of work. I shall not take the time of the House, but only draw attention to clause 13 which elaborately deals with these powers.

This Bill also provides for something which is very new. In fact, that is one of the reasons why we took some time to consult the appropriate Governments in the States concerned, because for the first time, inspectors will be appointed and it will be possible for these inspectors to go to the host State and make inspection. In a sense this is a situation where authorities or officers appointed by one State are being empowered to function in some manner or other in another State for the protection of labour who belong to that home State.

This Bill also provides for a displacement allowance, journey allowance, regular payment of wages and for the issue of a pass book which will record the conditions of employment, wages and other facilities that have been promised, and also contain an entry about the return fare that is necessary to enable the workers to go back to his home State.

18 hrs.

Then the other main point in the Bill apart from the provision of amenities to which I have referred to under Clause 13, is the question that my hon. friend referred to, that is, what will happen to industrial disputes if there is a breach of contract or if there is an infringement of conditions of work that have been agreed to and incorporated in the passbook, then what is to be done? Sir, these workers are recruited for a period of time. While the workers work in the host State they have all the rights provided by the Industrial Disputes Act to raise disputes, I am sure, no hon. Member has overlooked this provision. They have all the rights by which they can raise these disputes in the State concerned. Now, a situation may arise where either on the completion of the contract or otherwise, they go back to their States, their home States. Today, the workers who go back to the home States are not in a position to fight a legal battle because they cannot be going up and down from the home State to the host State to fight these cases in the host State. Therefore, we felt that there must be a provision to enable him to fight these cases in his home State as well. Therefore, you will see that provisions are made to enable him to raise these disputes and fight these cases in the home State after his return. There seems to be some misunderstanding which perhaps, is responsible for some amendments that have been listed. The provision that is there in the Bill does not preclude him from raising any dispute while he is in employment in his host State. But the necessity for raising a dispute in the home State or prosecuting it further in the home State arises on the completion of his contract. This Bill, therefore, provides for two ways of dealing with the situation. One is for the Government itself to allot or to transfer these cases to the home State. And the other is for the worker himself to file a suit or to agitate this matter, in the court, in a labour court in his own home State.

Therefore, I will beg to submit to the House that all contingencies of injustice or miscarriage of justice or denial of opportunities have been taken care of and provided for in this Bill.

My hon. friends referred to the question of implementation. If I do not refer to each Member, it is not because I do not remember who raised what points,—but because at this late hour, I do not want to take the time of the House by referring to all the distinguished hon. Members who made very valuable suggestions, and whose concern for the workers and for the subject matter of the Bill, have made a deep impression on my mind.

Sir, there is no doubt that no legislation on the statute book however fool-proof it may be, will be of adequate avail unless it is properly implemented. Therefore, there can certainly be no two questions on this. As hon. Members pointed out, our experience with the Minimum Wages Act and many other similar Acts, Bonded Labour Act to which, I think, my hon. friend, Mr. Rachaiah referred, leaves no room for us to doubt that the efficacy of any legislation lies in the efficacy of its implementation. Therefore, it is necessary, as my hon. friend Mr. Rachaiah pointed out, that in choosing inspectors every care must be taken to see that the proper kind of officer is inducted. But I am sure he will agree with me, and other hon. Members will agree with me, that it is not only a question of having a proper officer with a proper orientation. On the whole, the thrust of governmental action and administrative action must be oriented in favour of protection for the weakest and most vulnerable sections of our society.

AN HON. MEMBER: Political will.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is the political will as well as the psychological attitude which are necessary for the successful implementation of legislation of this kind.

There was some reference to penalties. I shall not deal with the clauses

at length, because you will see that there are elaborate clauses here, dealing not only with infringement of agreements and violation of agreements and conditions of work, but also obstruction etc. I shall not deal with all these clauses but I will say that care has been taken in this Bill to ensure that there is deterrent punishment for the contravention of the Act, when this Bill becomes an Act, and to ensure that the provisions are formulated in such a fashion that they will lead to the kind of deterrence which the hon. Members want in cases of this kind.

There was a reference made to repatriation by my hon. friend, Shri Purnanarayan Sinha. He is right when he says that there must be a provision for repatriation. In fact, the whole Bill is an attempt to provide a framework in which we will ensure that the workers do not have to pay, or are not defrauded, in the name of the expenses that they have to incur for his journey to the point of work or from the point of work. If my hon. friend looks at clauses 35(2)(g), 12(1)(b) and 5, and also other clauses of the Bill, he will see that there is specific mention of the question of repatriation to ensure the fare necessary for repatriation, that this is to be mentioned even in the pass book. Therefore, this has been amply taken care of in the Bill. But if any lacuna is found, the loophole will certainly be plugged. But at this point of time, a closer scrutiny of the Bill than has been possible perhaps for some people will lead them to the inevitable conclusion that there is ample reference to the problem and there is provision for repatriation.

My hon. friend, Shri Chitta Basu, who always makes a very effective contribution to any debate, said that the support of the State Governments is very essential.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: That is the point.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am very glad that my hon. friend, Shri Naidu, also agrees with me that it is very important, very crucial, in the success of a legislation of this kind. Perhaps, it may look almost a truism if we say that in any legislation in the field of concurrent responsibility, the attitude of the State Government and the efficiency of the State administration is undoubtedly, very crucial. But I have no reason to believe that in a case like this the State Governments will not have the same anxiety, as the Central Government has, as the Members of Parliament have. May be there is some scope for improvement in the efficiency—that is there everywhere—but I will not agree with anyone who would say that the State Governments want to perpetuate this system of exploitation. I do not think any State Government wants to do so, although I must say that there are

some host Governments, which have to be more alert to what goes on under their noses. And it is precisely to plug these loopholes, to make them more alert, and to arm them with power, and arm the home States with sufficient leverage so that they can operate these levers by friendly intervention from a distance, that this Bill has provided for what it has provided.

My hon. friends also referred to the international phenomenon of migration of labour. Before that, I would like to point out one aspect which was overlooked by some hon. Members, i.e., the provision in this Bill for legal aid. That is also, I am sure, a provision which hon. Members welcome, though no specific reference was made to it.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: It was welcome, and that is why it was not mentioned.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: That is always the case. What is good is often time, ignored and overlooked, what is not, is often times put under the magnifying glass. Perhaps it is not

the case with every Member; but I shall take it from what the hon. Member said, that that was his intention.

This Bill, I must agree, does not deal with international migrant labour. My hon. friends Shri Bhagat Ram, Shri R. L. P. Varma, Shri Purnanarayan Sinha and Shri A. C. George referred to the fact that this Bill does not deal with international migrant labour. Since it was mentioned, I have to refer to it. My hon. friend Shri Bhagat Ram especially referred to the problem of Indian labour in Nepal. I would like to point out one thing. Let me assure him and the House that we are as concerned as he is with the plight of Indian labour working in any country, whether it is Nepal or Saudi Arabia or Oman or Muscat or Libya or Algeria or anywhere. But we do not have any extra-territorial rights. It is not possible for us to extend the jurisdiction of our legislation to some other country. It is not, therefore, possible for this Bill to say that it will be applicable to our workers working in Nepal. I am sure this is very clear. I agree with my hon. friend's concern, and I am sure he will agree with me that this intention was not to suggest that our laws must be followed in Nepal also. That is not possible. What we can do—and here I come back to what my hon. friend Shri A. C. George said—is to ensure that while they are recruited and before they are deployed we scrutinise the conditions of employment to ensure that they are not exposed to exploitation, and to the extent that our Embassies and our diplomatic missions can help to mount vigil in foreign lands by making the necessary demarches to ensure the protection of our labour, we will certainly do so. But I am sure the House does not want, and we can never think of suggesting, that the law that we introduce here should be applicable to some other country. This is not possible, and therefore this cannot be the idea in his mind.

My hon. friend Shri A. C. George, referred to the question of Indians

migrating for work to other countries, especially the Middle East countries, to the theory of the sons of the soil, to the brain drain and the brawn drain or muscle drain, and to the restrictions on employment abroad, and distinguished between the problems of population and the asset of manpower. I shall not deal with all those things because this Bill does not deal with them, and it is not the intention of the Government to deal with those problems through this Bill. They are problems which have to be dealt with in another fashion and surely, if there is need, I can assure the House that my Ministry will come before the House with proposals, if necessary, legislative proposals, or other means, to ensure that our workers do not suffer in countries where they are deployed, that our workers do not suffer any handicaps in seeking employment elsewhere.

My hon. friend, Mr. Mallanna and some others referred to compensation. Some other friends, on being prompted or otherwise, also referred to such facilities as recreation. Unfortunately, sometimes, the mike is powerful and one listens even though one is not expected to listen. My hon. friend, Mr. Chitta Basu is aware of it at least now. Some reference was made to compensation and recreation. My hon. friend Mr. Chitta Basu is aware and, perhaps, while speaking, he momentarily lost awareness of the fact that the Bill does refer to such things as the Workmen's Compensation Act, etc. I would draw his attention to Clause 21 which says:

"For the purposes of the enactments specified in the Schedule, an inter-State migrant workman shall on and from the date of his recruitment be deemed to be employed and actually worked in the establishment..."

He is entitled to the benefit of all the enactments specified in the Schedule. What is the Schedule? The Schedule talks of the Workmen's Compensation

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Act, the Payment of Wages Act, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Employees' State Insurance Act, the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and, for the benefit of my hon. friend, Mr. Chitta Basu, the Maternity Benefit Act—I say, for the benefit of his attention, not for his benefit.

AN HON. MEMBER: He can never be too sure.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In this country, we do not have so many surgical cases which would warrant such an application.

Therefore, the question that my hon. friend, Mr. Chitta Basu raised which is a very important question has not been ignored in this Bill. He was very right when he said that we must give adequate protection to women workers and that this Bill must provide for that. I am sure, he is aware that the Equal Remuneration Act is applicable in this case as well.

He has two amendments also. I do not want to refer to the amendments at this stage. The gravamen of the amendments consists of two parts, one is equality, and the other is maternity benefit. There can be no equality in maternity, I know. I said, equality and maternity. Now, as far as the second part is concerned, I am sure, he will have second thoughts now because the Maternity Act is applicable.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What about the first part?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The first part is, I think, covered. I am not dealing with the amendments at this stage. I am only making a general response to my hon. friend's remarks.

Then, some reference was made to Clauses 28 and 29. That is about prosecution. I would like the hon.

Members to look at not only Clauses 28 and 29 which deal with prosecution but also the earlier clause to which I referred, that is, Clause 22. I suppose, it deals with the right to raise disputes. So far as the right to raise disputes is concerned, there is no inhibition. On the other hand, I have explained the provisions in the Bill about the right to raise disputes. But where it is a question of prosecution, there it is said that the officer must be involved, the inspector must be involved.

I would beg to submit for my learned friend's benefit—I am sorry I should not have used the word "benefit"—to remind my learned friend that this is not a new provision. For instance, the Contract Labour Act which is a similar Act has the same provision. There is a distinction that is made between the cognizance of an offence and prosecution, and raising of an industrial dispute. As far as the prosecution aspect is concerned, it is only that which is covered by Clauses 28 and 29, and not the Industrial Disputes Act.

Now, he referred to the question of exemption. I will say that as far as exemption is concerned, the idea behind the Clause is this. There are cases which are not on all fours with the kind of picture that we have in mind when we talk of Dadan labour. When you say, 'inter-State migrant labour' it is capable of a broad definition also. There is a definition provided in this Bill undoubtedly. But there are many cases of undertakings directly recruiting workers from another State. All of them may not be manual workers or unskilled workers. It is necessary for us, therefore to keep the entire picture in mind and that is the reason why Clause 31 makes a provision for exemption where the nature of the employment, the nature of the employer and the nature of the skills that the employee has are such that they are not on all fours with the kind of migrant labour that the Bill aims to benefit. Take

the case of a nationalised bank. The mere fact that it employs five persons or has recruited five persons from another State does not mean that the conditions of those workers are the same as the conditions referred to here. So it is for such cases where there may be a necessity to draw a distinction that this provision has been made.

I do not think that it is necessary for me at this point to take much more of the valuable time of the House. My hon. friend Mr. Kolanthaivelu—he is not here but what he said remains here for us to deal with—referred to workers from Salem, and another hon. friend referred to workers from Gorakhpur. Inasmuch as they are all workers who are recruited in the State for employment in another, they are covered by the provisions of this Bill.

Now, if it is said that much more could have been provided for in this Bill by way of amenities and all that. My answer to that will be, number one, that the amenities that have been referred to here are not an exhaustive list. The Bill empowers the Government, from time to time, to determine what kinds of amenities are to be made available. Therefore, it will be wrong on anybody's part to gather the impression that what is referred to in this Bill is an exhaustive list. But, as my hon. friend has said, there is no point in making a long list unless you are able to get them implemented. Therefore, there is a case for immediate action in essentials and understandable gradualness in things which are not so basic. That is why, the list is flexible, the list is illustrative not exhaustive, the list does not include everything. But whatever the hon. Members have said by way of criticism and by way of suggestions will certainly be borne in mind in trying to improve the Bill.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I mentioned about the Nepalese and the Bangladesh labour taking employment in India. He has not replied to that part.

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: They are not people recruited in one part of India for work in another part of India. As long as they work in this country they will be subject to, or they will have the benefit of, the same laws which apply to all citizens of this country who are workers.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): In implementation, as Mr. Chitta Basu has said, cooperation of the States is necessary. I will give one example. In Punjab, Mandi Govindgarh, there is a unit of Small Scale Industries Corporation. Under the Contract Labour Act, the employers and the contractor must register themselves, and if they do not register themselves, they will have to be prosecuted. The Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation has a steel yard. It has not been registered; the middle-man, the contractor, has also not registered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the explanation that you are asking for?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: In the steel field, how can the Centre implement the Act? No amenity has been provided as should have been under the Act. How to implement it?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As far as this Act is concerned. . .

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I am talking about similar Acts.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have already answered by saying that, in any field where concurrent responsibility is there, the Acts of Parliament deal with the subject of concurrent responsibility, there is this question of dovetailing, and depending on the cooperation of the States.

Governments, each case has to be dealt with on its merits.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to regulate the employment of inter-State migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Clause-by-Clause consideration.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment by Shri Bhagat Ram.

Are you moving?

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: I move:

Page 3, line 16,— —

after "reward" insert—

"and the workers employed in Indian-aided projects in Nepal and the workers employed by Indian contractors in Nepal." (3)

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, looking to the time, it is enough, after you have moved the amendment, you do not speak on it.

Or, do you want to say something?

श्री भगत राम : इस एमेंडमेंट के द्वारा मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून को नेपाल में इंडियन-एडिड प्रोजेक्ट्स और हिन्दुस्तान कंट्रैक्टर्स के यहां काम करने वाले मजदूरों पर भी लागू किया जाये। नेपाल में उन प्रोजेक्ट्स का स. ० पं. ० डब्ल्यू. ० डी. ० एक्शियूट कर रहा है। नेपाल में यहां में जाने के लिए पामपोर्ट का भ. ज. करत नहीं होता है। वहां पर हमारे जो लेबरर्स काम कर रहे हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा एक्सप्लायटिड है। इन्टर-स्टेट माइग्रेंट वर्कमैन के बारे में यह कानून उन पर भी लागू होना चाहिए, ताकि उनके इस राइट्स उनको मिल सकें।

जब उनके साथ कंट्रैक्ट किया गया था, तो यह कहा गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने पैसे मिलते हैं, उतने ह. वहां मिलेंगे। लेकिन वहां पर उन्हें उतने पैसे नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। वहां क. फ. देर से स्ट्रगल हो रही है और वे लोग मांग कर रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में स. ० पं. ० डब्ल्यू. ० डी. ० के मजदूर को जितना पैसा मिलता है, उन्हें भी उतना ह. मिले। बजाये इसके कि उन्हें उनका ह. दिया जाये, वहां पर बहुत से मजदूरों का नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है। यहां पर कई बार यह प्रश्न उठाया गया है, लेकिन उसका गलत जवाब दिया गया है। मि. स्ट. मा. ह. ने एगोरेस द. है, लेकिन उसका ह. त. भी वही ह. गो, जो उनको स. कार की पहले की एग. रेंस या गलत बयान की हुई है। इ. लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी इस एमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये।

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: I am very sorry I cannot accept his amendment. It is not possible for us; it is not desirable for us. They are functioning somewhere else. How can our Act be applicable there? I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.

MR CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing it?

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 3.

MR CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.
Amendment No. 3 was, by leave withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put Clause 2 to the vote.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

